



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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No. 193

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1920.

Figure 4. *Staphylococcus aureus* strains.

Part 34.—Miscellaneous Citations.

CONSTITUTION

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC

REGISTRATION

Provisions.—The following corrections of Sub-Regulations are adopted:—

(J. Consequently the deposition of H.R. by T. Krishnaswami Aiyar Aiyar, District Registrar, as special duty—With effect from the 1st March 1914.)

U.S. Sy. *Kryashennikov* Vankhiefi Khatadava Sastri, from second grade, to first grade, sub.
 1900.

M. R. Ry. Nanyang Ayyar Rajagopala Ayyar, from third grade to second grade, sub. per ton.
(*See M. R. Ry. Nanyang Ayyar Rajagopala Ayyar on separation, common.*)

Ady. Tanjari Satishmaya Subhagohi Pkai, law school graduate to receive

(f. Consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ky. "Grucciantha Pennsylvani Phil. Soc.

Registrar, first grade, as District Magistrate in probation.—With effect from the 1st April 1936.)

M.R. By. *Sagittaria thalassipora* Samsonov, from coral reefs to soft corals, sub. pr.
/cm.

M. E. D. Arunaga Mudaliyar Meluram Venkatasaya Mudaliyar, from third grade to second grade, ask. pro. loc.

III. Causage sent for the confirmation of M. R. R. Vignapetam Sivaganesa Mudaliyar, Sub-Registrar, Erode, as District Revenue—With office from the 1st April 1916.)

M. S. By. Chinnayyan Rajagopala Rao, from first grade, sub. pr. sec., to first grade, penna-

M. R. Ry. Tenzakhosaparth Harkutli Nagar, from second grade, sub. per fem., no second grade. *varianatoli*.

A. RAMSÖHL & N. JONSSON

Secretary to Government,
Home Dept. (Ind.)

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Posting.—M.R.P. Polissena Krishna Viswanatha Ayyar, on return from leave, to Dharwad (Salim District).

Madras, 4th May 1920.

Posting.—Mohammed Nigir Ali, on return from leave, to Polissena (Gadagah District)—at request. This exceeds his posting to Dharm.

M.R.P. Anjan Chetri Saurav Chetri, on leave, from Nuzvid (Salim District) to Bankardrag (Salim District)—at request.

M.R.P. Chakravarty Jagadann, from Visakhapatnam (Salim District) to Nuzvid (Salim District)—at request.

M.R.P. Tubbak Sanyasramannam Ramakrishna Ayyar, from Bankardrag (Salim District) to Visakhapatnam (Salim District).

G. H. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Agriculture.

Madras, 6th May 1920.

JOURNAL.

No. 4th Appointment and Posting.—M.R.P. Kurubakannan Gopalaswami Appaguru Srirangapur Appaguru Avergal, S.D. 8th, High Court Field practicing in Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, North circle, and is posted to Sittavaram. To join on the 14th June 1920.

E. H. COURTENAY,
Magistrate.

High Court, Madras,
29th April 1920.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALE, ASSIGNMENT AND CHARGE MANAGEMENT.

Consolidation of Leave.—The combined leave for six months granted to Mr. T. J. A. Macmillan in Board's notification, dated the 25th February 1920, is cancelled.

Board (Revenue Revenue), Madras,
1st May 1920.

Posting.—(1) Mr. Charles James Bradbury, Inspector and now acting as Assistant Commissioner, on relief at Bellary, to the Panchkonda circle.

(2) Mr. Clarence Henry O'Day, Inspector from the Panchkonda to the Nerttalem circle. To join on relief.

(3) Mr. Solomon John, Assistant Inspector, from the charge of the Nerttalem to the charge of the Nerttalem circle, temporarily, also Mr. John William O'Donoghue, Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

Board (Revenue Revenue), Madras,
4th May 1920.

Consolidation of Posting and Transfer.—The posting of Mr. Alfred Edward Harriott to the South Tellicherry circle and the transfer of Messrs. Robert Stuart Shagard and Fabianus Archyvis to the Vettanur and to the charge of the South circle, respectively, ordered in Board's notification dated the 8th March 1920, are hereby cancelled.

Board (Revenue Revenue), Madras,
7th May 1920.

D. M. STRATHER,
Deputy Secretary.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND ASSIGNMENT.

Leave.—M.R.P. U. Manjappa Aiyangar, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Revenue Establishment Party No. 11, is granted privilege leave for one month from 2nd May 1920.

Board (Revenue Revenue), Madras,
2nd May 1920.

P. KARAYANA MYSOR,
Secretary.

FORFEIT.

Confirmation.—M.R.P. T. S. Narayanaswami (South (M.R.P.)), acting Magistrate, seventh grade, in charge of Bellary range, South Gadagah District, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from 1st October 1919.

Madras, 5th April 1920.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for three months granted to Messrs. M.R.P. A. Shrivastava, District Magistrate, in the office S.D. No. 14, dated 21st January 1920, is extended by one month's sick leave on full pay as medical certificate from 2nd April 1920.

Madras, 8th May 1920.

Posting and Leave.—(1) M.R.P. N. C. Mahadevan, Magistrate, sixth grade, on return from the privilege leave granted to him in the office S.D. No. 41, dated 24th April 1920, is posted to the charge of Palnad range, Guntur District.

(2) M.R.P. A. Sidda Pillai, Magistrate, sixth grade, in charge of Palnad range, Guntur District, on relief by No. (1), is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Madras, 6th May 1920.

H. C. BENNETT,
Acting Commissioner of Revenue, Guntur Circle.

Leave.—M.R.P. M. Subba Rao, Bangalore, sixth grade, Palenamarthi range, Upper Godavari division, is granted, under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from 7th April 1922.

Madras, 26th April 1922.

Transfers.—The following transfers are proposed to act as Bangalore, seventh grade, with privilege, and posted to the 21-12-22 as noted against their names:—

- (1) Abdul Wahid Shariq, Inspector, first grade—Karnool East.
- (2) M. K. Theodorick, Forester, first grade—Upper Godavari.
- (3) A. J. K. Srinani, Forester, first grade—Served West.
- (4) B. Nandappa Rao, Forester, first grade—Karnool West.
- (5) B. Venkateswulu Reddy, Forester, first grade—Karnool West.
- (6) K. Shakti Mohanmud, Forester, first grade—Gudjan.
- (7) D. V. Krishna Rao Nayudu, Forester, first grade—Gudjan.
- (8) Abdul Wahid Shariq, Forester, first grade—Gudjan.
- (9) B. Venkateswulu Reddy, Forester, first grade—Karnool West.
- (10) B. V. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Forester, first grade—Karnool West.
- (11) M. Mahesh, Forester, first grade—Upper Godavari.
- (12) V. Padmanabha Nayudu, Forester, second grade—Karnool East.

C. M. RODGSON,

Acting Governor of Forests, Northern Circle.

Madras, 1st May 1922.

Privilege.—M.R.P. E. Ganesan Ayyar, Bangalore, first grade, Kollegal, Nilgiri division, is granted to the bottom of the third grade of range, with effect from the date of receipt by him of the order.

Calicut, 25th April 1922.

Leave.—M.R.P. C. Sambasiv, Bangalore, second grade, Coimbatore range, Nilgiri district, is granted privilege leave for five months from date of availing himself of the leave.

H. TIERMAN,

Acting Governor of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 26th April 1922.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under article 107, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.P. T. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Bangalore, second grade, temporary, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 12th May 1922, on date of order.

Madras, 1st May 1922.

Posting.—Candidate Joseph Sankarajulu Mahesay, Sub-Engineer, second grade, is, on reception from military duty, posted to the IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 1st May 1922.

Leave.—Under articles 226, 227 and 228, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.P. Lakshman Ayyar, Kottamchikudalur, Assistant, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 10, Quarter division, is granted, with effect from 24 November 1921, combined leave for three months and five days, viz, privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period. This order is in accordance with the order published in Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th February 1922.

Madras, 26th May 1922.

Transfer.—M.R.P. V. C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Superintendent, first grade, temporary rank, from the College of Engineering, Madras, to the V Circle. To join immediately.

Leave.—Under articles 226, 227 and 228, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 26th March 1922, M.R.P. T. Venkatasubrahmanyam, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 10, Quarter division, is granted, with effect from the 1st November 1921, combined leave for six months and six days, viz, privilege leave for three months and nine days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Posting of Leave.—The combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for two months granted to M.R.P. M. Venkatasubrahmanyam, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 10, Quarter division, is extended by two weeks.

The leave on medical certificate for two months granted to M.R.P. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 10, Quarter division, is extended by one month.

W. J. J. HOTTLEY,

Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Bridges).

Madras, 26th May 1922.

Posting.—M. R. P. D. N. Sumanadas, Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, is, on relief in the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, posted to the Vengapottam division as a temporary measure.
Waltair, 28th April 1928.

Reliefs of Leave.—The privilege leave for three months with effect from the 25th January 1928, already granted to M. R. P. C. V. Balakrishna, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 70, Vengapottam division, is extended by ten days.

Waltair, 1st May 1928.

Leave.—M. R. P. M. Chelapa Kumbhaya, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 76, Koppal division, is granted privilege leave for two and half months with effect from the 25th April 1928 or date of relief.

Waltair, 2nd May 1928.

Transfer and Posting.—(1) M. R. P. C. V. Sumanadas Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 70, from special duty, Engineer rank, in the Vengapottam division.

(2) M. R. P. C. V. Balakrishna, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 76, from the Vengapottam division to the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, as a temporary measure.

(3) M. R. P. T. Venkateshalingam, Engineer, second grade, Godavari Kanheri division, on return from leave, is posted to the Koppal division.

This transfer carries with it sanction to travel pay and travelling allowances.

M. R. KRISHNAI,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 7th May 1928.

Posting and Transfer.—(1) M. R. P. T. Madhukrishna Ayyar, posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 45-D, dated 28th April 1928, is re-posted to Greater Kottaga.

(2) M. R. P. R. S. Rajagopal Ayyar Avagali, s. s. s., Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 47-D, dated 28th April 1928, is appointed to the office of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, at Perumal Junction.

(3) M. R. P. B. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Greater division, is transferred to Godavari Kanheri division to fill up an existing vacancy in that division.

L. D. VENKATARAMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Barracks, 2nd May 1928.

Posting.—Inspector Joseph Stanislaus Nabany, Sub-Engineer, second grade, posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 45-D, dated 1st May 1928, is assigned to the Koppal division for charge of No. 3 substation; hydrographic—Guntur.

Calicut, 26th May 1928.

Transfer.—(1) M. R. P. C. P. Kanna Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 75, from West Coast division, to Koppal division.

(2) M. R. P. S. P. Chelapa Sankar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from West Coast division to Tanga Kanheri's division.

The transfers carry with them sanction to travel pay and travelling allowances.

K. N. ARUNASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Sfr. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Calicut, 26th May 1928.

Leave.—M. R. P. P. C. Joseph, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 104, Tank Bedroddan. Division, VI Circle, is granted, under article 140, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three days with effect from 10th May 1928 or date of relief.

Kochi, 11th May 1928.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—M. R. P. A. Kappuram Ayyangar, Superintendent, second grade, VII Circle office, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 24th May 1928 or date of relief.

Madras, 24th May 1928.

Posting and Leave.—(1) M. R. P. K. Sundaram Ayyar, appointed as Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 106 and posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 75-D, dated 28th May 1928, is assigned to Talaru Project division, Tirunagar.

(2) M. R. P. T. V. Sundaram Ayyar, Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for four months from the date of relief by item (1).

Madras, 24th May 1928.

A. V. RAHALLINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

ISLAM FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Examinations: April-May, November

(Detailed Accounting)

Promotions and Resignations.—Mr. D. E. Jousalek, Assistant, third grade, having, returned from

Mr. M. Atakeya (Potsdam, Maryland, third grade, affiliated to Soviet to 100th grade)

Mr. A. B. Britton, Jr., Assistant, fourth grade, offering, to tutor to fifth grade.

Mr. C. J. Cyagare], Assistant, this goods, offering, to revert to such goods

Mr. K. B. Catalano's arrangement, essentially, with grade, offsetting, to revert to any other grade.

(With effect from the 1st March 1995)

One temporary Amendment to the US Patent Law has been suggested temporarily in the USPTO - created National Director -

Mr. F. Mityajaya Row, W.A., Assistant, special grade, education, to be temporary Assistant.

(Web access from the 11h April 2012)

Mr. M. Pichler-Mendham, Fort St. Vrain, Colorado, second grade, having been depicted as
 Assistant Assistant Officer, officiating—

Mr. R. V. Vinayagha Ayyar, clerk, Government-General's office, to act as Accountant seventh grade.

H. HILMARSEN & F. Ø.
Offg. Assistent General^aMadras, 1st May 1820.

Methods

Leave.—*Major J. F. Gibson, I.M.D.*, in sub-medical charge of Port and Marine Dispensary, and Assistant Port Health Officer, Maritime, is granted privilege leave for seven weeks from Feb. 15 to 1929.

Appointment.—Major F. W. A. Cullen, I.M.D., Senior Assistant Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, is appointed to be in charge medical charge of Portout Marine Dispensary and to act as Assistant Port Health officer, Madras, see Major J. B. Gilson, I.M.D., granted leave.

Posting.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Mithulakrishnaswami Pillai, B.A., M.B., B.S., on probation of his army appointment as First Assistant to Chemical Examiner, Madras, is posted to Madurai Sub-station, Madras, as Lecturer on Chemistry.

Rating.—Mr. K. I. Jahn, D. R. A., is authorized as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the Department on No. 125 per annum, plus allowances attached to the appointment, is posted to Strumskant Hospital, Moscow, to fill a vacancy.

Madison, 8th May 1828.

Second place—Mr. R. M. Matthews, u. s. a., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on the 500 per centum plus allowance attached to the appointment; placed on the disposal of the President, District Board, Remond, now Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Balakrishnam, u. s. a., transferred.

M. H. By. A. V. Kowale, M.D., substantiated as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Pa. 100 per cent meritorious plus allowances attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Adams, Min. Civil Assistant Surgeon K. R. Sharma, Adams, M.D., transferred.

M. R. K. K. Nigamdasan, M.B., B.S., transferred as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the Department of Pa. 100 per month plus allowances attached to the appointment, is placed as the Deputy of the President, District Board, South Kanara, vice Civil Assistant Surgeon G. E. Joseph, M.B., B.S., transferred.

Mr. A. R. Lohr, M.D., interned as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the Department on the 100 per centum placidivertens attached to the appointment is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Howard, was Civil Assistant Surgeon P. M. Varughese, M.D.

Madras, 4th May 1928.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Hal Habib B. Bagherwadia Rao is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from 1920, April 1920 (Armed) with permission to reside on the credit of leave.

(by order)

A. C. INGRAM, Mayo, I.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

INTERNET LIBRARY

CHANGES IN HAZEL WOOD AND STRAW BOARD CALCUITY)

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The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no restriction on use.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Editor

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Indian Patent Office, Kumbakonam. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Connel House Street, Calcutta, at the price of 5 annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (pages 11 and 12), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1913 (pages 3 and 4). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

- 4328 J. Wicks (London) and A. W. Wall. Improvements in the valve mechanism of internal-combustion engines.
- 4347 O. F. Roemer. Improvements in and relating to electric lighters for silk shooting by night.
- 4392 H. V. Borough Gilling. Improved railway wagon door-bolt.
- 4372 E. K. Gajja. Powering lock and block tyre wheel.
- 4308 International General Electric Co., Inc. Improvements in regulating the frequency of alternating electric currents.
- 4383 R. J. Dewart. Improvements in or relating to locking devices and seals for railway wagons or the like.
- 4278 A. W. W. Andrich. Manufacture of a new or improved fire-resisting plastic material, its constituents with and application to other materials for constructional purposes.
- 4343 J. E. Nardum and John Kinschmidt & Son, Ltd. Improvements in mauling machines for forestry use.
- 4394 L. A. de Becker. Improvements in connection with cabinets for gramophones and like records.
- 4378 E. A. Hyles, H. Higdon, and K. H. Rayson. Improvements in and connected with electrical arc-burners.
- 4325 H. P. Bony. Improvements in or connected with means for stacking steam superheating tubes, water tubes and the like in headers, chambers and the like in superheaters, boilers and the like.
- 4379 J. E. Kuehnel. Ceiling tile improvement.
- 4346 T. P. G. Jones. Hand power lifting press.
- 4369 H. J. Farbus. Method and apparatus for determining the distance and direction, relatively to preestablished points of an unknown station or point of position of vitellinary impulses.
- 4393 S. O. Gethings. Improvements in tea rollers.
- 4324 W. W. Fisher. Improvements in sorting machines.
- 4312 H. H. Aschford. An improved fast for anvils, rolling sticks, hammers, and the like.
- 4391 M. Torgerson. A seal ink.
- 4387 G. Engelbush. Improved means for preventing damage to pneumatic tyres when deflated.
- 4371 K. M. Sells. Tyre rotation.
- 4352 G. H. Thomas and S. S. Williams. Improvements in means for starting the engines of aeroplanes.
- 4368 T. Swinglehurst. Improvements in or relating to electric-arc control systems.
- 4317 J. M. Foss. Improved inhibitor type of security lock device, chain or bar.
- 4318 E. F. Wills. Improvements in and relating to gas producers.
- 4302 J. E. Wells. Improvements in connection with a process and apparatus for carbonising wood and other carbonaceous materials.
- 4304 K. Cande. An improved rice gauge.
- 4376 E. Hae. Improvements in multiple-shaft ploughs.
- 4392 K. W. Simmons and W. B. Ouselet. An improved key for chairs for railway permanent way.
- 4317 H. P. Whitley. Improved means for securing shades to the holders of electric lamps.
- 4367 E. J. D. Parshley. Pressure-raising bottles.
- 4314 Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Western Electric Co., Ltd., and Western Electric Co., Ltd. Further details for automatic and semi-automatic telephone systems.
- 43240 R. Kyrnes. Improvements in pencils.
- 4375 S. Felsen. Improvements in mounting and feeding web rolls.
- 4349 E. S. Lord and V. P. Hovings. Improvements in or relating to vacuum train systems and apparatus for railway vehicles.
- 4345 J. Madsen. Improvements in or relating to hollow concrete blocks for building purposes and mud extrusion.
- 4394 W. Marshall. Improvements in or relating to attachments for reinforced concrete posts and piles and the like.
- 4308 F. Brown. Adjustable wire attachment.
- 4316 D. R. Kerkorian. An improved oil press.
- 4325 H. S. Sares. An improved key or trigger switch for electric signalling.
- 4336 J. J. Hunt, J. Clark and F. G. Clark. Improvements in the demounting and packing of mechanical apparatus.
- 4365 S. P. Ross. Improved railway signalling variable lever lock.
- 4394 A. Ayala. Improvements in clearing guns for four-wheel loaders.
- 4391 K. C. S. Pickie. Apparatus for projecting photographs and projecting the same in various colors.
- 4328 J. Madin. Improved method of manufacturing concrete floors and roofs for hot climates.
- 4314 Durham Duplex Steam Co. Improvements in safety valves.
- 4391 W. C. Ashcroft, T. H. Johnson, and Railway Supplies Co., Ltd. An improved device for moving points on railways.
- 4313 A. J. Elmer. Preserving hides and skins.

Continued, 11th May 1918.

E. A. ABRAHAM,
Selling Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

With the approval of the Collector of Bellary, the District Band of Bellary hereby notifies under section 5 of the Local Boards Act, V of 1926, that the toll-gate situated at the junction of the Akshaya and Akshaya roads will be shifted to a place at the twenty-seventh mile road leading to the Akshaya road with effect from 1st April 1932.

Bellary District Board's Office,
4th May 1932.

M. LAKSHMINARAYANA NAIDU,
for President.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1912, that, on the first week of October 1931, treasure of the following description was found by some people in a plot of land in the village of Tyra, Coimbatore taluk:—

Small round pieces of gold weighing Rs. 40-1-4 Rs. 1,200.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Coimbatore, at his office at Coimbatore on 1st June 1932 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore, 15th December 1931.

G. E. H. BRACKEN,
Deputy Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1912, that on or about the 15th January 1932, gold coins discovered in the house (valued approximately at Rs. 400), located in S. No. 180 village—the premises of Gouthirappa Village, Panchathal taluk (while the backyard composed of the house of one Panchathal Chetty), were found by the said Panchathal Chetty and two others, viz., Sathu Narayana Chetty and Rangarajan Narayana, engaged by him while labouring the earth for the approval of the base of a withered Tapan (Margosa) tree.

All persons claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on 15th July 1932 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore, 25th February 1932.

J. M. VEDRIS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), that on or about the 15th February 1932 a treasure consisting of 25 whole rupees and 15 half-rupees of the Muz of the Nawab of Arcot approximately valued at Rs. 75-8-4 was discovered while describing a well in the house of one Channappa Annal of Kovur village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Coimbatore on Saturday, the 7th August 1932, in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore M.T., 1st March 1932.

J. K. LANDAMURR,
Deputy Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1912, that on or about 1st June 1931, the undermentioned treasure of the value of Rs. 10-5-0 was found by Panna Venkatesh at Channarayana, a small village in Berhampore taluk, while digging pit in the backyard of Lakshmaraj Lakshmi Narayana.

Description of treasure.	Number.	Description of treasure.	Number.
Gold plates ..	35	Gold rings ..	2
Gold rupees ..	2	Gold pieces ..	2
Gold coins ..	1	Gold ring ..	1
Gold pails ..	1	Silver pieces ..	3

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office at Masulipatnam on 15th September 1932 at 11 a.m. with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Chidambaram, 14th April 1932.

P. L. MOORE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), that on the 15th February 1932, treasure consisting of 30 rupees of 1912 was discovered buried in the backyard of a house in Vijayawada of the Panchathal Agency, Gouthirappa Taluk, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector in Gouthirappa at his office at Chattrapet on 15th October 1932, in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

Chattrapet, 4th May 1932.

A. G. LEACH,
Agent to the Collector in Gouthirappa.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Series, showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 24th April 1922.

(Theorem 4) Suppose α is a real number and β is a positive integer.

Working day and date.	a (1)	b (2)	c (3)	d (4)	e (5)	f (6)	g (7)	h (8)	i (9)	j (10)	k (11)	l (12)	m (13)	n (14)	o (15)	p (16)	q (17)	r (18)	s (19)	t (20)	u (21)	v (22)	w (23)	x (24)	y (25)	z (26)	aa (27)	ab (28)	ac (29)	ad (30)	ae (31)	af (32)	ag (33)	ah (34)	ai (35)	aj (36)	ak (37)	al (38)	am (39)	an (40)	ao (41)	ap (42)	aq (43)	ar (44)	as (45)	at (46)	au (47)	av (48)	aw (49)	ax (50)	ay (51)	az (52)	ba (53)	bb (54)	bc (55)	bd (56)	be (57)	bf (58)	bg (59)	bh (60)	bi (61)	bj (62)	bk (63)	bl (64)	bm (65)	bn (66)	bo (67)	bp (68)	bq (69)	br (70)	bs (71)	bt (72)	bu (73)	bv (74)	bw (75)	bx (76)	by (77)	bz (78)	ca (79)	cb (80)	cc (81)	cd (82)	ce (83)	cf (84)	cg (85)	ch (86)	ci (87)	cj (88)	ck (89)	cl (90)	cm (91)	cn (92)	co (93)	cp (94)	cq (95)	cr (96)	cs (97)	ct (98)	cu (99)	cv (100)	cw (101)	cx (102)	cy (103)	cz (104)	da (105)	db (106)	dc (107)	dd (108)	de (109)	df (110)	dg (111)	dh (112)	di (113)	dj (114)	dk (115)	dl (116)	dm (117)	dn (118)	do (119)	dp (120)	dq (121)	dr (122)	ds (123)	dt (124)	du (125)	dv (126)	dw (127)	dx (128)	dy (129)	dz (130)	ea (131)	eb (132)	ec (133)	ed (134)	ee (135)	ef (136)	eg (137)	eh (138)	ei (139)	ej (140)	ek (141)	el (142)	em (143)	en (144)	eo (145)	ep (146)	eq (147)	er (148)	es (149)	et (150)	eu (151)	ev (152)	ew (153)	ex (154)	ey (155)	ez (156)	fa (157)	fb (158)	fc (159)	fd (160)	fe (161)	ff (162)	fg (163)	fh (164)	fi (165)	fj (166)	fk (167)	fl (168)	fm (169)	fn (170)	fo (171)	fp (172)	fq (173)	fr (174)	fs (175)	ft (176)	fu (177)	fv (178)	fw (179)	fx (180)	fy (181)	fz (182)	ga (183)	gb (184)	gc (185)	gd (186)	ge (187)	gf (188)	gg (189)	gh (190)	gi (191)	gj (192)	gk (193)	gl (194)	gm (195)	gn (196)	go (197)	gp (198)	gq (199)	gr (200)	gs (201)	gt (202)	gu (203)	gv (204)	gw (205)	gx (206)	gy (207)	gz (208)	ha (209)	hb (210)	hc (211)	hd (212)	he (213)	hf (214)	hg (215)	hh (216)	hi (217)	hj (218)	hk (219)	hl (220)	hm (221)	hn (222)	ho (223)	hp (224)	hq (225)	hr (226)	hs (227)	ht (228)	hu (229)	hv (230)	hw (231)	hx (232)	hy (233)	hz (234)	ia (235)	ib (236)	ic (237)	id (238)	ie (239)	if (240)	ig (241)	ih (242)	ii (243)	ij (244)	ik (245)	il (246)	im (247)	in (248)	io (249)	ip (250)	iq (251)	ir (252)	is (253)	it (254)	iu (255)	iv (256)	iw (257)	ix (258)	iy (259)	iz (260)	ja (261)	jb (262)	jc (263)	jd (264)	je (265)	jf (266)	jg (267)	jh (268)	ji (269)	jj (270)	jk (271)	jl (272)	jm (273)	jn (274)	jo (275)	jp (276)	jq (277)	jr (278)	js (279)	jt (280)	ju (281)	jv (282)	jw (283)	jx (284)	jy (285)	jz (286)	ka (287)	kb (288)	kc (289)	kd (290)	ke (291)	kf (292)	kg (293)	kh (294)	ki (295)	kj (296)	kk (297)	kl (298)	km (299)	kn (300)	ko (301)	kp (302)	kq (303)	kr (304)	ks (305)	kt (306)	ku (307)	kv (308)	kw (309)	kx (310)	ky (311)	kz (312)	la (313)	lb (314)	lc (315)	ld (316)	le (317)	lf (318)	lg (319)	lh (320)	li (321)	lj (322)	lk (323)	ll (324)	lm (325)	ln (326)	lo (327)	lp (328)	lq (329)	lr (330)	ls (331)	lt (332)	lu (333)	lv (334)	lw (335)	lx (336)	ly (337)	lz (338)	ma (339)	mb (340)	mc (341)	md (342)	me (343)	mf (344)	mg (345)	mh (346)	mi (347)	mj (348)	mk (349)	ml (350)	mm (351)	mn (352)	mo (353)	mp (354)	mq (355)	mr (356)	ms (357)	mt (358)	mu (359)	mv (360)	mw (361)	mx (362)	my (363)	mz (364)	na (365)	nb (366)	nc (367)	nd (368)	ne (369)	nf (370)	ng (371)	nh (372)	ni (373)	nj (374)	nk (375)	nl (376)	nm (377)	nn (378)	no (379)	np (380)	nq (381)	nr (382)	ns (383)	nt (384)	nu (385)	nv (386)	nw (387)	nx (388)	ny (389)	nz (390)	oa (391)	ob (392)	oc (393)	od (394)	oe (395)	of (396)	og (397)	oh (398)	oi (399)	oj (400)	ok (401)	ol (402)	om (403)	on (404)	oo (405)	op (406)	oq (407)	or (408)	os (409)	ot (410)	ou (411)	ov (412)	ow (413)	ox (414)	oy (415)	oz (416)	pa (417)	pb (418)	pc (419)	pd (420)	pe (421)	pf (422)	pg (423)	ph (424)	pi (425)	pj (426)	pk (427)	pl (428)	pm (429)	pn (430)	po (431)	pp (432)	pq (433)	pr (434)	ps (435)	pt (436)	pu (437)	pv (438)	pw (439)	px (440)	py (441)	pz (442)	qa (443)	qb (444)	qc (445)	qd (446)	qe (447)	qf (448)	qg (449)	qh (450)	qi (451)	qj (452)	qk (453)	ql (454)	qm (455)	qn (456)	qo (457)	qp (458)	qq (459)	qr (460)	qs (461)	qt (462)	qu (463)	qv (464)	qw (465)	qx (466)	qy (467)	qz (468)	ra (469)	rb (470)	rc (471)	rd (472)	re (473)	rf (474)	rg (475)	rh (476)	ri (477)	rj (478)	rk (479)	rl (480)	rm (481)	rn (482)	ro (483)	rp (484)	rq (485)	rr (486)	rs (487)	rt (488)	ru (489)	rv (490)	rw (491)	rx (492)	ry (493)	rz (494)	sa (495)	sb (496)	sc (497)	sd (498)	se (499)	sf (500)	sg (501)	sh (502)	si (503)	sj (504)	sk (505)	sl (506)	sm (507)	sn (508)	so (509)	sp (510)	sq (511)	sr (512)	ss (513)	st (514)	su (515)	sv (516)	sw (517)	sx (518)	sy (519)	sz (520)	ta (521)	tb (522)	tc (523)	td (524)	te (525)	tf (526)	tg (527)	th (528)	ti (529)	tj (530)	tk (531)	tl (532)	tm (533)	tn (534)	to (535)	tp (536)	tq (537)	tr (538)	ts (539)	tt (540)	tu (541)	tv (542)	tw (543)	tx (544)	ty (545)	tz (546)	ua (547)	ub (548)	uc (549)	ud (550)	ue (551)	uf (552)	ug (553)	uh (554)	ui (555)	uj (556)	uk (557)	ul (558)	um (559)	un (560)	uo (561)	up (562)	uq (563)	ur (564)	us (565)	ut (566)	uu (567)	uv (568)	uw (569)	ux (570)	uy (571)	uz (572)	va (573)	vb (574)	vc (575)	vd (576)	ve (577)	vf (578)	vg (579)	vh (580)	vi (581)	vj (582)	vk (583)	vl (584)	vm (585)	vn (586)	vo (587)	vp (588)	vq (589)	vr (590)	vs (591)	vt (592)	vu (593)	vv (594)	vw (595)	vx (596)	vy (597)	vz (598)	wa (599)	wb (600)	wc (601)	wd (602)	we (603)	wf (604)	wg (605)	wh (606)	wi (607)	wj (608)	wk (609)	wl (610)	wm (611)	wn (612)	wo (613)	wp (614)	wq (615)	wr (616)	ws (617)	wt (618)	wu (619)	wv (620)	ww (621)	wx (622)	wy (623)	wz (624)	xa (625)	xb (626)	xc (627)	xd (628)	xe (629)	xf (630)	xg (631)	xh (632)	xi (633)	xj (634)	xk (635)	xl (636)	xm (637)	xn (638)	xo (639)	xp (640)	xq (641)	xr (642)	xs (643)	xt (644)	xu (645)	xv (646)	xw (647)	xx (648)	xy (649)	xz (650)	ya (651)	yb (652)	yc (653)	yd (654)	ye (655)	yf (656)	yg (657)	yh (658)	yi (659)	yj (660)	yk (661)	yl (662)	ym (663)	yn (664)	yo (665)	yp (666)	yq (667)	yr (668)	ys (669)	yt (670)	yu (671)	yv (672)	yw (673)	yx (674)	yy (675)	yz (676)	za (677)	zb (678)	zc (679)	zd (680)	ze (681)	zf (682)	zg (683)	zh (684)	zi (685)	zj (686)	zk (687)	zl (688)	zm (689)	zn (690)	zo (691)	zp (692)	zq (693)	zr (694)	zs (695)	zt (696)	zu (697)	zv (698)	zw (699)	zx (700)	zy (701)	zz (702)

(a) Ratios have been supplied in the corresponding work of previous years by levels with

(4) No. _____ is the correct work by THE author.

(d) Exports to the Far East—In place on the Great Indian Peninsula 128,712; in place on the Bombay, Madras and Central India Railway 30,86; exports to (1) French India 1,346; (2) Ceylon 109.

Q4 Imports to China in the Indian Free-trade zone on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Free-trade zone 2,200; from the Mysore Free-trade zone 1,500.

(4) Includes 200 before not reported index.

4a) Analysis of 13 values not reported before.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of compressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Machine Production during the week ending 21st April 1992.

Category of station	In previous year.				In current year.				Total number of the stations rep.
	Number of stations in the period April 1911, to April 1912.	Number of stations in the period from April 1912 to April 1913.	Number of stations in the period from April 1913 to April 1914.	Number of stations in the period from April 1914 to April 1915.	Number of stations in the period from April 1915 to April 1916.	Number of stations in the period from April 1916 to April 1917.	Number of stations in the period from April 1917 to April 1918.	Number of stations in the period from April 1918 to April 1919.	
Transatlantic	3,200	8,800	860	1,280	6,270	8,440	810	8,280	107,100
Domestic	800	200	1,380	360	4,000	1,670	300	870	99,800
Coastwise	4,200	2,500	2,000	22,240	8,000	16,740	7,400	18,190	120,000
Interstate and Transcontinental	4,000	8,750	360	81,720	6,000	10,000	800	19,870	148,700
Commercial	700	8,800	84	4,400	8,400	8,400	1,400	8,400	20,000
Total	11,000	20,000	3,000	36,000	28,000	47,000	2,000	46,000	410,000

can. What does it have to do with the bottom?

any incident(s) not reported before.

March, 4th May 1920.

L. D. SWAMIKANTU PILLAI,
Director of Agriculture

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Houses and Districts registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 3rd April 1903.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	RIVER.							SEASIDE.													
			CHANN.				TOWNS.			CHANN.				TOWNS.			CUTTER.						
			CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	M.	F.	Total.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	M.	F.	Total.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.	CHANN. TOWNS.
Pondicherry.	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Perambalur.	21,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu.	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Perambalur.	21,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras.	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Perambalur.	21,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu.	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Perambalur.	21,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras.	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Perambalur.	21,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chinnai.	17,100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Not assessed.

MAY 11, 1903.]

POST 17, MADRAS, GAZETTE.

80

Aggravating the Census and Census registered in the Metropolitan of the Major Franchise containing 21,000 inhabitants and spread in the Overseas Municipality for the week ending 10th April 1996.

District	Municipal town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	STARTING										DEPARTING									
			Cruiser					Tugboat					Cruiser					Tugboat				
			Chase	Steam	Motor	Other	Total	Chase	Steam	Motor	Other	Total	Chase	Steam	Motor	Other	Total	Chase	Steam	Motor	Other	Total
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	25	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	8	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayapur	Surat	..	..	38	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guzarat	Chandola	37,830	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baruch	30,450	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not analyzed.

Summary showing the Districts and Divisions registered in the Home Department for the week ending 10th April 1936—contd.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1931.	SINDH.						PUNJAB.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			Cities.					Total.	Districts.				Totals.			Districts.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Other towns.	Sub-townships.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.		Chandigarh.	Muzaffargarh.	Sheikhpur.	Other Districts.	M.	F.	Total.	Chandigarh.	Muzaffargarh.	Sheikhpur.	Other Districts.	M.	F.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Rawalpindi ..	Swat	18,481	1	11	2	14	13	24	1	14	7	8	15

* Not included.

Maler, 10th May 1936.

M. ANNALI RAO,
Asst. Secy. Genl. to the Govt. of Madras.

Balance sheet showing Finance Revenue and Expenses in each State, as of the National Presidency from August 1987 to 31st May 1993.

File on Desktop, 8 on Desktop.

[illegible]

Assessment showing Fraser Highway and Drayton is not affected plans in the Metro Vancouver for week ending 8th May 2010 as compared with two previous weeks.

[illegible]

Madras, 21th May 1993.

G. W. GIFFARD, Major General, I M.S.,
Corp. Comm. to the Prov. of Western (to change)

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

ADJUSTMENT OF COUNTS. 4

In modification of this court's notification, dated 31st March 2010, it is hereby notified that the District Magistrate's Court at Thane-Bar will be closed for the entire vacation for six weeks from Monday the 30th May to Saturday the 19th June 2010, both days inclusive, instead of from Monday the 14th May to Saturday the 19th June 2010 as previously notified.

Chonglapha, vol. April 1920.

M. A. JENKINS,
District and Marine Judge

In addition to this Court's adjournment schedule, dated 21st April 1970, notice is hereby given that the Subordinate Court with the Assistant Sessions present will be adjourned for the mid summer vacation for two months from Monday the 24th day of April to Saturday, 10th 10th day of June 1970, both days inclusive, and the Additional District Magistrate's Court, Kurnool, for a week from Monday, 20th 21st day of April to Saturday, 24th day of June 1970, both days inclusive.

Received, 22nd April 1980

C. G. AUSTIN,
Acting District and Customs Judge.

In modification of this Court's order, dated 25th March 1950, appearing at page 715 of Part II of the *Law Times*, dated 25th April 1950, it is hereby notified that the District Judge's Court at Telukmanjara will be closed for its usual sittings on Friday -

Tsingtsan, 10th April 1950

A. T. FORTNA,
District and Family Judge

In modification of the notice issued by this Court on 4th March 1960 appearing at page 455 of Vol. 49, Mysore Gazette, dated 2nd March 1960, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court, Chudalpet, will be closed for the usual sittings for two months from Monday the 28th April to Saturday the 24th June 1960, both days inclusive.

No. 2 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Malacca.

Sri Karandam Petitioner.
 (1) Polappa Chettiar, (2) Nallana Karandam, (3) Kattipayan aiam
 Karappa Karandam, (4) Annam Karandam, (5) Tappai Karandam,
 (6) Sengoda Chett, (7) Sankaran Chett, (8) Balakrishna Chett, (9) Mathappa
 Chett, (10) Ann Sahib, (11) Kandasami Chett and (12) Sani Karandam. Creditors.

Whereas by an order dated 21st April 1913 passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner's account was adjudicated an insolvent, and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 28th July 1913 either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 4 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Malacca.

A. Va. Sankaran Appay Petitioner.
 (1) Sankarappa Chett, (2) Balakrishna Chett, (3) Panayappa Pottai, (4)
 Mahan Chett, (5) Venkatesachandrasekhar Chett, (6) Krishnan Pillei, (7)
 Piliy Mahasami Sahib, (8) Thammam Appay, (9) Sankarappa Karandam, (10)
 Abdul Rahman Pottai, (11) Angappa Chett, (12) Panayappa Appay,
 (13) Abolabhar Sahib, (14) Venkatesachandrasekhar Chett, (15) Cheluvannan
 Chett, (16) Rajya Nadas Sahib, (17) Sankar Appay, (18) Muthuramappa
 Chett, (19) Annasami Chett, (20) Venkatesa Chett, (21) Narayana
 Chett, (22) Sankaran Appay, (23) Sankaran Chett, (24) Sivas Chett,
 (25) Krishnasami Chettiar, (26) Anja Chettiar, (27) Venkatesachandrasekhar
 Modali, (28) Maripappa Modali, (29) Sankarappa Appay, (30) Angu-
 chandrasekhar Chett, (31) Sankaran Chett, (32) Sankar Appay, (33) Vaidyan-
 Pandian, (34) Sankarappa Chettiar and (35) Partholi Amodi. Creditors.

Whereas by an order dated 17th March 1913, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner's account was adjudicated an insolvent, and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 28th July 1913 either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 6 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Malacca.

Changalwaraya Chett Petitioner.
 (1) K. M. Venkateshwar Chett, (2) K. M. Pandian Chett, (3) K. M. E.
 Sankar, (4) K. K. Sankar Chett, (5) Annasami Karandam, (6)
 K. Mathiyappa Chett, (7) S. S. Sankarappa Chett, (8) K. M. Venkatesh-
 war Chett, (9) K. V. Sankaran Chett, (10) P. S. P. Sankaran
 Chett, (11) K. S. Sankar Chett, (12) M. Sankar Chett, (13) Sankar
 Chett, (14) Pappai Chett, (15) Sankarappa Chett, (16) Sankarappa Chett, (17)
 Sankarappa Chett, (18) Sankarappa Chett, (19) Sankarappa Chett, (20)
 Sankarappa Chett, (21) Sankarappa Chett, (22) Sankarappa Chett, (23)
 Sankarappa Chett, (24) Sankarappa Chett, (25) Sankarappa Chett, (26)
 Sankarappa Chett, (27) Sankarappa Chett, (28) Sankarappa Chett, (29)
 Sankarappa Chett, (30) Sankarappa Chett, (31) Sankarappa Chett, (32)
 Sankarappa Chett, (33) Sankarappa Chett, (34) Sankarappa Chett, (35)
 Sankarappa Chett, (36) Sankarappa Chett, (37) Sankarappa Chett, (38)
 Sankarappa Chett, (39) Sankarappa Chett, (40) Sankarappa Chett, (41)
 Sankarappa Chett, (42) Sankarappa Chett, (43) Sankarappa Chett, (44)
 Sankarappa Chett, (45) Sankarappa Chett, (46) Sankarappa Chett, (47)
 Sankarappa Chett, (48) Sankarappa Chett, (49) Sankarappa Chett, (50)
 Sankarappa Chett, (51) Sankarappa Chett, (52) Sankarappa Chett, (53)
 Sankarappa Chett, (54) Sankarappa Chett, (55) Sankarappa Chett, (56)
 Sankarappa Chett, (57) Sankarappa Chett, (58) Sankarappa Chett, (59)
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 Sankarappa Chett, (72) Sankarappa Chett, (73) Sankarappa Chett, (74)
 Sankarappa Chett, (75) Sankarappa Chett, (76) Sankarappa Chett, (77)
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 Sankarappa Chett, (81) Sankarappa Chett, (82) Sankarappa Chett, (83)
 Sankarappa Chett, (84) Sankarappa Chett, (85) Sankarappa Chett, (86)
 Sankarappa Chett, (87) Sankarappa Chett, (88) Sankarappa Chett, (89)
 Sankarappa Chett, (90) Sankarappa Chett, (91) Sankarappa Chett, (92)
 Sankarappa Chett, (93) Sankarappa Chett, (94) Sankarappa Chett, (95)
 Sankarappa Chett, (96) Sankarappa Chett, (97) Sankarappa Chett, (98)
 Sankarappa Chett, (99) Sankarappa Chett, (100) Sankarappa Chett. Creditors.

Whereas by an order dated 21st December 1913, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner's account was adjudicated an insolvent, and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 28th July 1913 either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 8 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Malacca.

Venkata Pottai and Gopal Pottai Petitioner.
 (1) G. Venkata Rao, (2) D. M. M. F. L. Mathuraman Chett, (3) Mathu-
 karappa Chett, (4) V. A. A. Rao, (5) Mathuraman Chett, (6) D. E.
 Sankarappa Chett, (7) Sankarappa Chett, (8) Sankarappa Chett, (9) Sankarappa Chett,
 (10) Sankarappa Chett, (11) Sankarappa Chett, (12) Sankarappa Chett, (13) Sankarappa Chett,
 (14) Sankarappa Chett, (15) Sankarappa Chett, (16) Sankarappa Chett, (17) Sankarappa Chett,
 (18) Sankarappa Chett, (19) Sankarappa Chett, (20) Sankarappa Chett, (21) Sankarappa Chett,
 (22) Sankarappa Chett, (23) Sankarappa Chett, (24) Sankarappa Chett, (25) Sankarappa Chett,
 (26) Sankarappa Chett, (27) Sankarappa Chett, (28) Sankarappa Chett, (29) Sankarappa Chett,
 (30) Sankarappa Chett, (31) Sankarappa Chett, (32) Sankarappa Chett, (33) Sankarappa Chett,
 (34) Sankarappa Chett, (35) Sankarappa Chett, (36) Sankarappa Chett, (37) Sankarappa Chett,
 (38) Sankarappa Chett, (39) Sankarappa Chett, (40) Sankarappa Chett, (41) Sankarappa Chett,
 (42) Sankarappa Chett, (43) Sankarappa Chett, (44) Sankarappa Chett, (45) Sankarappa Chett,
 (46) Sankarappa Chett, (47) Sankarappa Chett, (48) Sankarappa Chett, (49) Sankarappa Chett,
 (50) Sankarappa Chett, (51) Sankarappa Chett, (52) Sankarappa Chett, (53) Sankarappa Chett,
 (54) Sankarappa Chett, (55) Sankarappa Chett, (56) Sankarappa Chett, (57) Sankarappa Chett,
 (58) Sankarappa Chett, (59) Sankarappa Chett, (60) Sankarappa Chett, (61) Sankarappa Chett,
 (62) Sankarappa Chett, (63) Sankarappa Chett, (64) Sankarappa Chett, (65) Sankarappa Chett,
 (66) Sankarappa Chett, (67) Sankarappa Chett, (68) Sankarappa Chett, (69) Sankarappa Chett,
 (70) Sankarappa Chett, (71) Sankarappa Chett, (72) Sankarappa Chett, (73) Sankarappa Chett,
 (74) Sankarappa Chett, (75) Sankarappa Chett, (76) Sankarappa Chett, (77) Sankarappa Chett,
 (78) Sankarappa Chett, (79) Sankarappa Chett, (80) Sankarappa Chett, (81) Sankarappa Chett,
 (82) Sankarappa Chett, (83) Sankarappa Chett, (84) Sankarappa Chett, (85) Sankarappa Chett,
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 (90) Sankarappa Chett, (91) Sankarappa Chett, (92) Sankarappa Chett, (93) Sankarappa Chett,
 (94) Sankarappa Chett, (95) Sankarappa Chett, (96) Sankarappa Chett, (97) Sankarappa Chett,
 (98) Sankarappa Chett, (99) Sankarappa Chett, (100) Sankarappa Chett. Creditors.

Whereas by an order dated 21st March 1913, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner's account was adjudicated an insolvent, and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 28th July 1913 either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 9 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Malacca.

Angamatha Polayappa Petitioner.
 (1) Mathappa Chett, (2) Mathappa Chett, (3) Mathappa Chett, (4) Mathappa Chett,
 (5) Mathappa Chett, (6) Mathappa Chett, (7) Mathappa Chett, (8) Mathappa Chett,
 (9) Mathappa Chett, (10) Mathappa Chett, (11) Mathappa Chett, (12) Mathappa Chett,
 (13) Mathappa Chett, (14) Mathappa Chett, (15) Mathappa Chett, (16) Mathappa Chett,
 (17) Mathappa Chett, (18) Mathappa Chett, (19) Mathappa Chett, (20) Mathappa Chett,
 (21) Mathappa Chett, (22) Mathappa Chett, (23) Mathappa Chett, (24) Mathappa Chett,
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 (89) Mathappa Chett, (90) Mathappa Chett, (91) Mathappa Chett, (92) Mathappa Chett,
 (93) Mathappa Chett, (94) Mathappa Chett, (95) Mathappa Chett, (96) Mathappa Chett,
 (97) Mathappa Chett, (98) Mathappa Chett, (99) Mathappa Chett, (100) Mathappa Chett. Creditors.

Whereas by an order dated 21st March 1913, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner's account was adjudicated an insolvent, and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 28th July 1913 either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 1 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SRIAM.

S. Pappu Sahib *Plaintiff.*
 (1) Subbari Sathib, (2) Abdul Sahib, (3) M. V. Sahasappa Chetti,
 (4) Narayanaswami Chetti (Widow), (5) Rameswari Awar Vankasabaila
 Chetti and (6) Govindaswami *Defendants.*

Whereas by an order dated 1st December 1914, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner above named was adjudicated an insolvent and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 12th August 1916, either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of the insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 2 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SRIAM.

Goraksha Karandoo *Plaintiff.*
 Minor Ramaswami Chetti, A. K. N. Kadi, Vengappa Chetti and
 Ann. Pinn. Ann. Karappa Chetti *Defendants.*

Whereas by an order of this Court, dated 26th September 1915, in the above petition, the petitioner above named was adjudicated an insolvent and there appears to be no creditor's distribution amongst the creditors, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 12th August 1916, in order to show cause why an order of discharge should not be granted in favour of the said insolvent.

No. 3 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SRIAM.

Kappaswami Anni *Plaintiff.*
 Krishna Chetti, Ramaswami Anni, Vengappa Karandoo, Subbappa
 Anni, Ramaswami Nayada, Chinnappa Anni, Sathya Chetti,
 Kothayammal, Karappa Karandoo, Kappaswami Chetti and
 Ramaswami Chetti *Defendants.*

Whereas by an order, dated 17th November 1915, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner above named was adjudicated an insolvent and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 12th August 1916, either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of the insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 4 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SRIAM.

Pandi Karandoo *Plaintiff.*
 Manappa Chetti, Sengappa Chetti, The Vengappa Chetti, Vanna
 Chinnappa, Chinnaswami Chetti and Parthasammal, Sengappa
 Karandoo, Govindaswami Karandoo, Sengaswami Appay and
 Annamalai Anni *Defendants.*

Whereas by an order, dated 26th December 1915, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner above named was adjudicated an insolvent and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 12th August 1916, either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of the insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 5 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SRIAM.

Sagun Venk Appay *Plaintiff.*
 Indirani Venkatasubbaiah Appay, Kandiah Appaswami Appay,
 P. Vengaswami Appayagari, Annaswami Venkatasubbaiah
 Appay, K. V. Sankaraswami Appay, K. D. Chinnappa Nayada,
 T. S. Thiruvallu Appayagari, Sankaraswami Chetti, Chinnaswami
 Chetti, P. D. Vanda Appay, M. Kuthi Chinnappa and P. K. Ven-
 katasubbaiah Appay *Defendants.*

Whereas by an order, dated 26th March 1917, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner above named was adjudicated an insolvent and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 12th August 1916, either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of the insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 7 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SRIAM.

Pandi Matha Karandoo *Plaintiff.*
 Vengaswami Karandoo Chetti, Chinnaswami Awar Porikallal, Ramas-
 wami Chetti, by agent Pandi Karandoo Pillai, Vengappa Chetti,
 Chinnaswami Chetti, Vengappa Chetti, by agent Karappa Chetti,
 Subbappa Karandoo, Ramappa Karandoo, Chinnaswami Padi-
 ras, A. V. V. Kuthi Anni, by Trustee, A. M. Chinnappa Chetti,
 Chinnaswami Karandoo, Kothayammal and Pandi Karandoo *Defendants.*

Whereas by an order, dated 15th November 1915, passed by this Court in the above petition, the petitioner above named was adjudicated an insolvent and it appears to this Court that a vesting order should be made in respect of the property of the said insolvent, the creditors are hereby called upon to appear before this Court on 12th August 1916, either in person or by pleader and nominate a fit and proper person to be appointed receiver for the purpose of realising the assets on pain of the insolvent receiving his discharge in default of his doing so.

No. 1 of 1929 in the Court of the Principal District Magistrate, Bangalore.

Yadagouda Channamma and her younger brother Kantar of
Pattabargur women and death of Kerephosund taluk*Parties.*
Mukthamburath Poorthambakandi Amravathi and twenty-five others*Children.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 13 of Act III of 1917, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on the 15th day of June 1929. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by writ in the said date.

V. M. ANANTASAYANA AYYAR,
Principal District Magistrate.

Bangalore, 12th April 1929.

No. 6 of 1929 in the Court of the Principal District Magistrate, Bangalore.

J. Hales, Berhampur*Parties.*
(1) S. I. Satharum Sower, (2) M. S. Nayudu, Pottimuttu of Padi,*Counter-petitioner.*
(3) Goundar Sower, (4) Malish & Co., (5) Hare Mahomed

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1917, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on 21st June 1929.

No. 7 of 1929 in the Court of the Principal District Magistrate, Bangalore.

Bankedil Peter*Parties.*
(1) Kalaga Georgeys & Sons, (2) Maran Georgeys, (3) Dura Georgeys and Kalaga Georgeys & Sons, (4) Nalla Nappa and (5)*Counter-petitioner.*
Nabotha Padi

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1917, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on 21st June 1929.

D. VENKATESWARA RAO,
Principal District Magistrate.

Berhampur, 26th April 1929.

D. P. No. 4 of 1929—Continued with G. P. No. 7 of 1925 (No. 54 of 1921) in the Court of the Principal District Magistrate, Ootacamund.

Venmadal Krishnaswami, son of Rangaswami, Ruchman,*Parties (Sole).*
Guddeah taluk*Respondent (Sole).*
Sankar Venkateswaram and another

Under section 12, clause (2) of Act III of 1917, notice is hereby given that the order of the official receiver, dated 10th June 1925 in I. P. No. 54 of 1925 adjudging the abovesaid debtor as insolvent was confirmed by an order of this Court, dated 27th April 1926.

D. R. KRISHNAMURTHI PANTULU,
District Magistrate.

Ootacamund, 26th May 1929.

No. 18 of 1929 (No. 7 of 1929 on the file of the District Magistrate, Ootacamund).

Chikmagalur, son of Georgeys*Parties.*
Kannan Malish and 16 others*Children.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this court for being declared as insolvent and that the said application is posted to 12th July 1929 for hearing.

A. KANAKA RAU,
Official Receiver.

Rajahmundry, 1st May 1929.

No. 5 of 1929 (No. 1 of 1929 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore).

Dada Sahib, son of Ahmad Sahib, Kaligri, Gudiyannur taluk*Parties.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, Act V of 1920, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1929. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by writ on the said date.

No. 6 of 1929 (No. 1 of 1929 on the file of the District Magistrate, North Arcot).

Bappa, Numbil Ottai, son of Sankar's Chetti, Polannagalam,*Parties.*
Nerampalam taluk

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, Act V of 1920, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1929. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by writ on the said date.

No. 18 of 1920 (No. 25 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, THIRUVARUR)
in the Court of the District Munsif, NORTH ARKOT.

Dattaraj Pilla, son of Ambalavan Pillai, Srivasthiam street,
Thiruvannamalai Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

No. 17 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, CHENNAI)
in the Court of the District Munsif, NORTH ARKOT.

Uppa Narayappa Chetti, son of Subbappa Chetti, Rameswarampet,
Madras Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

No. 16 of 1920 (No. 3 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, MADRAS-PALAM)
in the Court of the District Munsif, NORTH ARKOT.

Kathiresu Ambaresu, son of Chennappa, Kattikadu, Madras-Palaim
taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

No. 15 of 1920 (No. 1 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, RAMESWARAM)
in the Court of the District Munsif, NORTH ARKOT.

(1) Duttanarayana Chinnai Naidu, son of Chinnai Naidu, (2) Radharama
Venkateswara, (3) Radharama Narayanaswami and (4) Radharama
Chinnai Naidu (5) to (4) are sons of Chinnai Naidu, all reside at
Vandur, Tiruvallur taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

No. 14 of 1920 (No. 40 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, THIRUVARUR)
in the Court of the District Munsif, NORTH ARKOT.

Tongaswami Achari, son of Venkateswami Achari, Adiyar, Tiruvallur,
taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

No. 13 of 1920 (No. 2 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, VALLUR)
in the Court of the District Munsif, NORTH ARKOT.

Abba Kandaswami, son of Vengalathu Kandaswami, Elamamball, Vallur
taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th day of July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

G. SUBBIVARAO AGARWAL,
Officiating Munsif.

Chennai, 29th April 1920.

No. 11 of 1919 (No. 29 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, MADRAS-PALAM)
in the Court of the District Munsif, NORTH ARKOT.

Madhu Ganesapathi Prasad, son of Manjunath Prasad, residing at
Mada Patti village in Srirangapatna taluk Petitioner.
K. Venkappa Shastri and others Creditors.

Under section 18 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1927, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 29th April 1920, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1920. Claims may be proved by depositing at sundry by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1926.

No. 128 of 1929 (No. 2 of 1910 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MOTHER'S COURT, MANGALORE)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Amara alias small Kabi, son of Shik Salha, residing at Ban-
dur village in Kudryer taluk Petitioner.
M. A. Manna Salha and others Opponent.

Under section 14 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 20th April 1930, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 5th June 1930. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 14 of 1930 (No. 17 of 1910 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MOTHER'S COURT, MANGALORE)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Ramappa Shetti, nephew of Lingappa Shetti, residing at Belknapudi
village, Tumachornagave in Mangalore taluk Petitioner.
Christina Boman Vellamcha and others Opponent.

Under section 14 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 20th April 1930 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 5th June 1930. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 42 of 1930 (No. 4 of 1910 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MOTHER'S COURT, PONDICHÉ)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Maria alias Annamma Garcia, son of Thyanga Garcia, residing at
Kadaka village in Uppeyandi taluk Petitioner.
Devanata Nayana and others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on 16th July 1930. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 9 a.m.

No. 18 of 1930 (No. 6 of 1910 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH KANARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Chakrabarti Sharma Sastri, son of Chakrabarti Lakshma Sastri, residing
in Mangalore town Petitioner.
Shri Nandarama and twenty-four others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on 16th July 1930. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 9 a.m.

R. MAHADEVA REDDI,
Official Receiver.

Mangalore, 20th April 1930.

No. 16 of 1930 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MOTHER, TRIVANDRUM.

Lakkumayya Chakravarthy Petitioner.
Palupai Varkataram Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (1) of Act IV of 1901, that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 12th day of April 1930, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Trivandrum, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 45 of 1918 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MOTHER, TRIVANDRUM.

Kanthakrishna Varkataram and others Petitioner.
Miyayi Chakravarthy and others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (1) of Act IV of 1901, that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th day of April 1930, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Trivandrum, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 51 of 1928 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MOTHER, TRIVANDRUM.

Varkayy Chakravarthy Petitioner.
Kanthakrishna Varkataram and others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (1) of Act IV of 1901, that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd day of April 1930, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Trivandrum, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

(Illegible),
Official Receiver.

Trivandrum, 27th April 1930.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE KINGDOM OF MADAGASCAR FOR THE
WEEK ENDING 30 MAY 1929.

[illegible]

* Deutsches Institut für Fernstudien – Dr. J. J. J. J. J.

(By order of the Directors)

B. H. B. FUCHS AND SON,
Chief Assayers

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary & Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans, 9 per cent.

Percentage of Debt to Liabilities payable on demand, 1978.

Tank of Madras, Madras, 10th May 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLASSIFIED//SI//MR

Notice is hereby given that the wages of the following workers employed on the work of improvements to Pease Lake between 1.5.60 and 31.12.61 at Adirondack Park, Coldepp, for the period stated against each name contained and will be credited to Government if not claimed within one month from the date of publication:-

Place.	From which.	Period.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
Patilkheda, Sebhokha Nagurno	10th November 1927	.. 3 4 6
Chinnamas, Gargalis	Do.	.. 0 4 6
Salunsa, Kallappa	Do.	.. 0 4 6
<i>Bye and pay.</i>			
Pada, Kales Narayana Gangviya	Do.	.. 8 3 0
Pajhar Sahib Chitra Tankalgode	Do.	.. 8 3 0
			13 5

Y. T. SRINIVASA ATTANUAS,
Associate Engineer, Calicut District

2004 April 24/25

Notice is hereby given that the unclaimed wages of the following exiles in the Public Works Scheme for the period ended against each will be credited to Government, if not claimed within one month from this date:-

Ticket number and issue				Trunk	Amount
201.	Argentine	"	"	1st to 15th January 1915	1 0 0
210.	Marathon	"	"	Do.	2 2 0
212	Jeux	"	"	5th to 15th December 1914	2 2 0

Madison 10th April 1898.

H. F. DeCOURT,
Superintendent, P. W. Stone

Notice is hereby given that the amounts due to labourers employed on the work of branch 37, branch 51 and store shed on block 1 and 2 of C-4, made in the savings disposal series of Madras Drainage division, as mentioned in the statement below, are outstanding in the accounts of this division.

B. If the amounts are not claimed by the labourers within three months from the date of this notification, the same will be credited to Government.

C. All claims for payment of the amount should appear in person before M.R. V. Saha, Survey, Engineer, block 1, Madras Drainage division.

LABOURERS EMPLOYED IN BRANCH 1, MADRAS DRAINAGE DIVISION.

Serial No.	Period for which payment due.	Days worked in total.	Name.	Amount due.
1	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
2	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
3	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
4	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
5	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
6	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
7	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
8	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
9	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
10	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
11	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
12	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
13	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
14	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
15	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
16	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
17	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
18	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
19	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
20	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
21	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
22	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
23	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
24	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
25	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
26	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
27	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
28	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
29	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
30	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
31	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
32	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
33	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
34	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
35	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
36	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
37	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
38	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
39	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
40	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
41	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
42	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
43	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
44	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
45	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
46	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
47	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
48	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
49	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
50	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
51	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
52	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
53	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
54	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
55	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
56	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
57	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
58	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
59	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
60	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
61	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
62	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
63	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
64	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
65	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
66	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
67	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
68	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
69	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
70	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
71	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
72	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
73	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
74	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
75	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
76	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
77	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
78	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
79	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
80	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
81	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
82	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
83	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
84	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
85	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
86	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
87	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
88	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
89	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
90	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
91	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
92	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
93	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
94	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
95	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
96	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
97	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
98	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
99	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
100	1st to 31st April 1932	31	Swamparasa	2 3 0
Total				32 15 0

BOOK I, MADRAS DEBENTURE WORK.

Sl. No.	Period for which amount due.	Sum payable in 1911.	Name.	Amount.
Subsents employed in Book II.				
1	1st July 1910 to 12th July 1910 and 15th July 1910	5 M	Madhavaram	Rs. 4. 0
2	1st to 2nd July 1910	2 shils.	Tayyuram	0 0 0
3	1st to 2nd August 1910	2 shils.	Valluram	0 0 0
4	Do	2 shils.	Madhavaram	0 0 0
5	1st to 12th August 1910	2 M	S. Sumantharam	0 0 0
6	Do	2 M	Ganga	0 0 0
7	Do	2 M	S. Ganga	0 0 0
8	Do	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
9	Do	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
10	Do	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
11	Do	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
12	1st to 12th September 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
13	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
14	1st to 12th December 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
15	1st to 12th January 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
16	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
17	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
18	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
19	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
20	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
21	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
22	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
23	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
24	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
Subsents employed in Book I General				
1	1st to 12th August 1910	2 shils.	Madhavaram	0 0 0
2	1st to 12th August 1910	2 shils.	Madhavaram	0 0 0
3	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th December 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
4	1st to 12th December 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
5	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
Subsents employed in Book I General				
1	1st to 12th August 1910	2 shils.	Madhavaram	0 0 0
2	1st to 12th August 1910	2 shils.	Madhavaram	0 0 0
3	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th December 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
4	1st to 12th December 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0
5	1st to 12th and 13th to 12th March 1910	12 M	Madhavaram	0 0 0

Madras, 12nd April 1911.

J. K. WESTERDALE,
Executive Engineer, Madras District Office.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A reward of Rs. 15 will be paid to any person or persons giving first information leading to the arrest of the persons concerned in the robbery on the 24th April 1911 of sub-stationed bags dispatched from Amalapuram to Palakonda:-

- (1) Mail bag from C. 10/10 to Palakonda.
- (2) Do C. 10/10 to Palakonda.
- (3) Do Vinnagaram to Palakonda.
- (4) Do Amalapuram to Palakonda.

7. Besides other articles, the contents of Madras Insured letter No. 343, viz., currency notes to the value of Rs. 100, were made away with by the robbers.

8. The information should be communicated confidentially to Mr. W. D. King, my Personal Assistant.

Madras, 20th April 1911.

A. W. LANE RYAN,
Postmaster General.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

Arrival of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of St. George from the 25th April to the 1st May 1900.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived at night.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Master.	Where from.	Particulars.
19th.						
April 20	Arrived	S.S. "Tara"	3,601	R. L. Bradley	Bangor	Boats quay and No. 5.
" 20	Do.	S.S. "Borda"	1,417	R. B. Bagnall	Bangor	Boats quay and No. 5.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Fada"	2,154	T. V. Mulvaney	Do.	Boats quay.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Barrow"	2,411	A. Hume	New York.	No. 5 and boats quay.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Manga"	4,304	W. W. Bagnall	Bangor	No. 5.
May 1	Do.	S.S. "Dardanelle"	3,717	R. M. O. Mulvaney	Bangor	No. 5.
" 1	Do.	S.S. "Sylvia"	3,751	R. G. Bagnall	Bangor	No. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived by night.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Master.	Where to.	Particulars.
19th.						
April 20	Departed	S.S. "Tara"	3,601	R. L. Bradley	Larne and Bangor	Boats quay No. 5.
" 20	Do.	S.S. "Borda"	1,417	R. B. Bagnall	Do.	No. 5.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Fada"	2,154	T. V. Mulvaney	Bangor	Boats quay and No. 5.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Barrow"	2,411	A. Hume	Bangor	No. 5.
May 1	Do.	S.S. "Borda"	1,417	R. B. Bagnall	Galicia	Boats quay and No. 5.
" 1	Do.	S.S. "Manga"	4,304	R. W. Bagnall	Do.	No. 5.

R = Refit.

Harbour Office, St. George,
1st May 1900.

G. H. FISHER, Commandr, R.N.M.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Infantry, dated at Port, 1st day of May 1900.

Number, rank and name, 1101 Private Matthew Robert; age, 30 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, dusky; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; build, medium; date of enlistment, 10th July 1899; place of enlistment Glasgow; previous and present rank, none; Abbey, Edinburgh; state of discharge or absence 27th April 1900; place of desertion at Aberdeen, Waverley Terrace, Port; marks, upper denture; eyes, one good.

(Signed)

Commandr, 1st Bn., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of an absconder without leave from the Signal Service Dept of South Wales Borderers, dated at Wellington 1st day of May 1900.

Regimental number and name, 5100 Private T. B. Jones; date and place of enlistment, 11th August 1894 Blackwood; trade an enlistment, Collier; religious denomination, Wesleyan, country, England; age 31 years 3 months; married or single, single; has served any sentence, all periods included, as here, 2 months, above; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 140 lbs.; hair, brown; eyes, blue; nose and lips, English and Welsh; can write English and Welsh.

G. HUMPHRIES, Lt. & Adj.,
for Commandr, Signal Service Dept.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

ERRATUM.

The following erratum will be issued to the notification for the survey of the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynad and the Cochin taluk ordered in S. P. No. 154, dated 18th April 1914:—
For "the Wynad taluk of the Nilgiri district" occurring in the third and fourth lines of the notification, read "the Wynad portion of the Nilgiri district commonly known as Uthirai taluk".

Passed (Honnay Settlements),
Madras, 26th May 1915.

P. SARAYANA MENON
Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1905, it is notified hereby that on inquiry into the janmam title in S. No. 145 of division No. 400 A's of Ponnani taluk which was treated as unregistered and transmitted at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be occupied will be held by the Ponnani District Officer in order that the owner of the portion may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the District Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 9 of the aforesaid Act on or before 30th July 1915, to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
26th April 1915.

E. P. THOMAS,
Collector.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR STEEL WORKS FOR THE PHALGGO KHEIMER, GATA.

Tenders in sealed covers are invited for the contract of steel girders with roadway to be supplied for a bridge across the Phalaggo river to be erected across upon masonry abutments and piers. The bridge consists of 15 spans of 125' 6" each from centre to centre of piers or 107' of clear openings. The girders are to carry a 10-ton road roller or 20 lbs. per square foot, dead load, and weight of the bridge itself, live weight of motorcars, roadway, etc. to be determined. The bridge will have a clear roadway of 24' between wheelways and parapets on both sides each 2' 6" in width.

The load-pitch is to carry a dead load of 45 lb. per square foot including the weight of the roadway. The wind pressure in such case is to be taken as 30 lb. per square foot on exposed surface.

The flooring of the bridge is to be either Douglas' Long & Co's or Westwood & Badger's India section. All steel work both as regards materials and workmanship to be in accordance with the provisions of specification 'A' Specification for structural steel.

The tender is to be accompanied by the following particulars:—

(a) Drawings giving a clear idea of the design of girders, etc. offered.

(b) A set of calculations showing verification of stresses in the girder members, and how the proposed sections, joint details, and connections are satisfied.

(c) Detailed estimates at quantities with rates.

(d) The structural engineer will then form to submit drawings giving full working details of the structural work, one of all members, number of rivets in joints and special details properly shown to a large scale.

Forms of tender with necessary drawings showing abutments, piers, and specifications are to be obtained from the District Engineer's office (presently known as the office hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on day hours of 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on morning holidays) or writing direct on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders will be received by the District Engineer, District Secret, up to 18th December 1915 in sealed covers as prescribed. Tender for road works for the Phalaggo bridge, Gata.

The District Board do not hold themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Parties tendering must do so at their own cost.

F. MAYNARD, M. Inst., M. A., M. S., M. S. S. S.,
District Engineer.

Gaya, 26th May 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

It is hereby notified that the right to select and remove small plants or seeds of vegetation in the reserve and reserves of the following ranges of West Cochin district will be sold to public auction by the District Forest officer, West Cochin, at Cochin on 2nd June 1916. The conditions of the lease will be sent out by the time of sale. Each bidder will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 50 before the officer constituting the sale before he is permitted to bid. The successful

bidder will be required to pay the full amount of the bid in any one of the transactions of the Cuddapah within ten days of the receipt of the order confirming the sale, and to execute the necessary agreement within that date—

Cuddapah range,
Gangavathi range,
Tadikota range.

Tempak range,
Savipeta range,
Maddur range.

1st May 1920.

A. NARAYANATHA RAO,
District Forest Officer, Fort Cuddapah.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of demarcation stones of the dimensions given below for the survey of named villages in Yallarevan Deputy Tahsildar's division, Cuddarat district.

1. Tenders should be submitted at a tender for the supply of demarcation stones and should reach the undersigned by the 20th May 1920.

2. The stones must be of good granite to be approved of by the Officer in charge.

3. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without giving any reason therefor.

4. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written agreement with the officer in charge and deposit Rs. 500 as cash security for the due performance of the terms of the contract.

5. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the stones supplied will be made by the officer in charge by bill on Government Treasury as soon as possible from the date of passing of the stones.

6. The successful tenderer must be prepared to supply 10,000 stones at least per month.

7. The rates should include cutting and cost of carriage for delivery in each village of the taluk.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STONES.

(1) *Triangular stones*.—Stones of durable quality roughly squared of dimensions measuring 8 feet by 9 inches with a government hole cut on the broad end & broad arrow on one side.

(2) *Field stone*.—Stones of durable quality roughly squared of dimensions measuring 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 inch thick with a broad arrow cut on one side.

N.B.—The planest hole and arrow mark should be half inch deep.

Survey Officer, No. 1 Party, Visnageswari,
10th April 1920.

B. M. A. JOHNSON,
District Engineer.

AUCTION SALE OF TENIS.

An old ball test 10' x 10' and an old croquet test 10' x 10' with the following component parts will be sold in public auction on the 10th June 1920 on the Executive Engineer's office premises at Chidambore N.T., at 4 p.m. Interested bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 10 before the announcement of the sale which will be returned in the case of successful bidders as soon as the sale is over. The successful bidder should remit the bid amount within a week from the date of approval of the sale failing which he is liable to lose his deposit and the test will be re-auctioned.

Notes:—See Nos. 110, T.J. 141, V.C.J. 14'x15'.

Component parts.

Croquet ball	1	Croquet	1
Inner fly	1	Running pole	1
Cups	3	Iron socket	1
Kanaka	1	Back screw fly	1
Both ends Kanaka	1	Dist pole	1
Hyman	1	Scram rope	1
Pyramid (8 inch and 1 big)	1	Croquet gully	1
Obelisk	1		

Remarks:—See Nos. 363 (a), V.C.J. 14'x20'.

Component parts.

Croquet ball	1	High pole	1
Running pole	1	Croquet gully	1
		Total	4

Cuddalore N.T., 24th April 1920

B. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot District.

NOTICE.

Applications for the right of manufacture of salt in section III, block I (New extension) Adirampalam factory, comprising an extent of 45 acres and 48 cents are invited from (including persons).

3 The terms have been laid out and are in full working order. The successful petitioner will have to work out the plot from January 1911.

5. Petitioner for the working of the salt-pan should be addressed to the Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abbeys Revenue, Nagapattinam subdivision, so as to reach him not later than 31st June 1910.

6. The conditions under which the salt mines will be assigned are as follows:—

(a) License for manufacture of salt under the Modified Evaporation system will be granted to the successful individual after he has accepted a lease. The prescribed form of lease and the license can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Nagapattinam subdivision, or at the Inspector, Adirampalam Circle. The lease shall run for a term of 25 years, provided always that the lease or license shall be at liberty to determine the lease or giving to the holder of same notice in writing of the close of the salt manufacturing season. On the expiry of the lease or its renewal or extension as provided above, or when the same are renewed or the factory or dissolved land is converted into one for the manufacture of salt for general sale or for sale to Government, the lease shall have the desired provisions in such order as is consistent with the best performance of the mines and conditions of the lease but shall not be entitled to any compensation for any expenditure that he may have incurred. The license granted will be in force only during the continuance of the lease and the lease shall fully observe the terms of such license or any statutory modification thereof, which the Government of Madras may in their discretion make.

(b) The license and the lease shall contain the following special conditions:—

(a) The lease shall employ such methods of manufacture and shall lay out the reservoirs and condenser and pans so such line as the Commissioner may from time to time direct and shall comply with such rules in respect of storage and sale of salt, as may be prescribed from time to time.

(b) No salt below the standard of purity fixed by the Commissioner should be manufactured and stored. The lease shall not be Government if as required the whole or any part of the salt so manufactured in the licensed land or such year as receiving salt from the mine prescribed for the Adirampalam factory or at such mine as the Commissioner may prescribe.

(c) The lease shall bear the cost of all works intended to be erected on the reservoir, condenser, pans, or already completed. Shall pay in such a lump sum as the 1st day of June in each year as much as the assessed charges in excess of 5 per cent of the duty collected of salt manufactured in the licensed premises and reserved therefrom in the previous official year, provided that notwithstanding in such previous year was for general sale. Further the lease shall in years in which they manufacture salt for general sale maintain and repair at their own cost all the capital works that have been so prescribed as relating to the licensed land, and shall pay in each such year amount, not less than 5 per cent on all work expended by the lease in such works, amount being payable in four quarterly instalments beginning on the 1st April. If notice of termination of the lease be given by the lease, he shall pay all sums due or falling due to the lease up to the date of the official year in which such notice is given.

(d) Lease may determine the lease in case of breach of lease condition by the lease, delay in payment of duty by the lease and non-compliance and forfeiture of the lease.

Subject to the conditions and those set forth in the lease and the lease and which will be read over by the appointed applicant before the completion of the said survey, he shall, as soon as possible, occupy the licensed land notwithstanding the said term of 25 years.

For any further information on the subject the applicant can get it from the office of the Inspector, Adirampalam Circle, during the working hours on office days.

Salt, Abbeys and Customs Department,
Nagapattinam, Nagapattinam,
31st April 1910.

S. M. MARRIOTT,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEEPSKINS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Monday, the 21st May 1910, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of sheepskins mentioned in the enclosed schedule. Tenders must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50 for each of the lots, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The sheepskins supplied should, in all respects, be equal to the sample submitted. One thousand of each must be delivered within seven days and the remainder within one month from the date of acceptance of the tender. The successful tenderer must deposit of one lot per cent of the amount of his tender. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply sheepskins of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned above. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of accepting all or any of the tenders and of entering the quantity from his own stock without awarding any contract for doing so.

SCHEDULE.

Sheepskins, full size, not less than 14" x 12"	Rs. 1,000
Do. small size " 12" x 10"	1,000

Government Press, Mint Buildings,
Madras, 19th April 1910.

F. L. GILBERT,
Acting Superintendent.

Applicants are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a temporary Minor Irregular Sub-Overseer on Rs. 40 to 50 with annual increments of Rs. 4 in the Minor Irregular establishment of the district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. From amongst those possessing the qualifications published in public service notification for a Minor Irregular Sub-Overseer's post and *1977. Applicants should reach this office before 1st June next.

Vinayapattam Collector's Office,
12th April 1930.

S. W. G. I. MONTVER,
Collector.

Advertisements are invited for appointments in the Revenue Establishments Paying Rs. 112 Salary, as clerks, scribes, sargam and dargamam or scribes ranging from Rs. 25 to 35 with the usual allowances that may be sanctioned by Government from time to time. Experienced and qualified hands will be preferred. Knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applicants giving full details of address, age, qualifications, past service and testimonials, if any, should be made to the District Settlement Office, Bellary.

J. VENKATANARAYANA HATUDU,
Special Settlement Officer.

Bellary, 25th April 1930.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who possess S.S.L.C. and who have also passed Typewriting (Minimum grade) for the post of an acting typist on Rs. 24-1-25 with a local allowance of Rs. 10 in the District Forest office at Kollegal. The vacancy is at present for only two months. Preference will be given to candidates who have worked in District Forest office.

W. H. WOODHOUSE ADOLPHUS,
District Forest Officer.

Kollegal, 25th April 1930.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified men for the post of the temporary Forest Surveyor on Rs. 60 per mensem (including travelling allowance). Persons with Forest outdoor experience will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned on or as near the office on or before 1st July 1930. Applicants should state age and examinations passed.

F. A. SEAGER,
District Forest Officer, Lower Division.

Coimbatore, 25th April 1930.

Advertisements are invited from qualified candidates for the post of head clerk, District Forest Office, North Salem, on Rs. 40-3-40 which is permanently vacant. None but those who are fully qualified for the post and have had at least six months' experience as head clerk at a major forest division need apply.

The selected applicant will be appointed on probation for a period of not less than six months which may be extended, if necessary, before he is confirmed.

He must be prepared to join immediately.

Applicants should also state if they are willing to accept the post of assistant on Rs. 40-3-40 in case the head clerk's post happens to be filled up.

M. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
District Forest Officer.

North Salem, 25th April 1930.

Wanted head clerk for Kuala Soap Institute, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 74-3-31. Appointment is temporary for three years and probationary for six months. Qualifications—S.S.L.C. at equivalent examination and experience in a commercial office. Apply to the proprietor, Kuala Soap Institute, Calcutta.

Madras, 26th April 1930.

Advertisements are invited from candidates possessing the Secondary School Leaving Certificate or other higher qualifications for the following appointments of clerks in the office of the undersigned—

One clerk on Rs. 30-24-50.

One clerk on Rs. 25-1-25.

The appointments are permanent. The selected candidates will be on probation for six months. They will be addressed in their pay for the usual war allowances while under present orders would be Rs. 4 in the case of the clerk on Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 in the case of the clerk on Rs. 25.

Preference will be given to men with previous experience of stenograph with extra that men know typewriting or shorthand writing.

Applicants should give information about the candidates age, age, qualifications and previous experience and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Education.

Madras, 27th April 1930.

Applications are invited from duly qualified men for the post of a draughtsman on Rs. 30-4-30 per mensem in the office of the District Forest Officer, Mangalore South. Persons with Forest office experience will be preferred. The post is likely to become permanently vacant.
Applicants stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the end of May 1935.

J. SADAUNYA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, Mangalore South.

Pattur, 25th April 1935.

Applications are invited from passed Lower Subordinate of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a temporary Submaster's post on Rs. 30 in the Technical section of the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras. Applicants should state age, qualifications, present and past employment, if any. The applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), Public Works Department, Chennai, not later than the 15th May 1935.

W. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

Madras, 25th April 1935.

Wanted a temporary forest surveyor on a pay of Rs. 40 per mensem who's includes travelling allowances. Preference will be given to a candidate who has successfully completed his course in the Madras Engineering College and who has experience of forest survey work. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th July 1935 with testimonials.

P. J. McLAUGHLIN,
District Forest Officer, Madras Forest.

Copp, Kundupoli, 25th April 1935.

Applications are invited from graduates in geology for the post of Miss Inspector on Rs. 40-4-30 per mensem. The selected applicant will be paid on probation for a year and will be confirmed when the appointment falls permanently vacant. Preference will be given to men belonging to Madras or Madras University or Indian Christian. None need apply who is not a graduate in geology.

A. RAMACHA KRISHNADAI,
Mining Officer.

Nellore, 25th April 1935.

Wanted (1) a thoroughly qualified Sub-Engineer or Upper Subordinate experienced in Bridge design. The engagement is for six months in the first instance. Pay up to Rs. 250 according to qualifications.
(2) A qualified draftsman and estimator for six months. Pay up to Rs. 120 according to qualifications.

Applicants should give full particulars of previous employment and experience with copies of testimonials and should state when they are prepared to commence work.

K. G. PLATT,
Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Corp.

Madras, 25th April 1935.

Wanted at once a person for the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Range, Coimbatore, pay Rs. 7 plus Rs. 6 allowances; must know to read and write Tamil and English; those who have had previous office experience and are accustomed to work with officers will be preferred.

S. JESUDAS,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Range,

Coimbatore, 25th April 1935.

Wanted duly qualified candidates with previous experience of irrigation works for the post of acting senior irrigation sub-masters on Rs. 30-4-30 a month (three scales vacant in the District). Applications should be made before the 15th May 1935, with particulars as to age, qualifications and with copies of testimonials, if any.

Madras Collector's Office,
15th April 1935.

M. T. SWILEY,
Collector.

Wanted capable Mestries to execute works in the Public buildings, both building and irrigation works. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Public Works, P.W.D., with testimonials, if any, stating the pay required.

H. F. DAWSON,
Executive Engineer, Public Works.

Nellore, 25th May 1935.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Surveyor on Rs. 30 which includes travelling allowance for ordinary work within a range. The vacancy is at present for two months and it may last longer.

A. RAJU NAYAKAN,
District Forest Officer, South Salem.

1st May 1935.

Applicants from candidates who have passed the Lower Intermediate Test of the College of Engineering or otherwise qualified under the Government Examination Scheme for the post of temporary draughtsmen on Rs. 45 in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Coimbatore, Madras, may be sent to

Madras, 24th May 1939.

J. H. THURAI SINGHAM,
Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

- On or after 9th August 1939, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 12th April 1939. **K. K. PANCHAPAGESAN.**
- On or after the 22nd July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 12th June 1939. **M. ABDULLA GHATTALA.**
- On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1939. **K. SUBBESWAMI.**
- On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Mysore, 26th April 1939. **S. A. UDPA.**
- On or after the 28th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 22nd April 1939. **K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.**
- On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Coimbatore, 22nd April 1939. **T. K. SATYANARAYAN, s.a., s.s.**
- On or after the 22nd July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1939. **S. SRINIVASASUBRAHMANIAM, s.a., s.s.**
- On or after the 24th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Trichinopoly, 26th April 1939. **V. VEYVANA.**
- On or after the 22nd July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 24th April 1939. **V. ALAGHESWARAN MOHYUDU.**
- On or after the 24th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Chennai, 26th April 1939. **K. RAMAN MENON.**
- On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1939. **V. MADHAVA MENON.**
- On or after the 26th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Mysore, 26th April 1939. **S. PRASADMOHANDASAM.**
- On or after the 22nd July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1939. **O. SANKARAN NAMBIYAR.**
- On or after the 26th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1939. **B. RATHAJI.**
- On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Mysore, 26th April 1939. **S. G. GOPALRAJAN.**
- On or after the 6th August, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Tiruv. 26th April 1939. **K. PERIASWAMI GOUDAR.**
- On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1939. **K. SANTHANAM.**
- On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Punjab, 26th April 1939. **S. RAMANATHAN.**
- On or after the 22nd July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Kottai, South Malabar, 26th May 1939. **P. MADHAVA MENON.**
- On or after the 22nd July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Trichinopoly, 26th May 1939. **S. SUNDARA RAJAN, s.a., s.s.**
- On or after the 9th August, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Trichinopoly, 26th May 1939. **P. SETHIVARAN.**
- On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th May 1939. **A. R. SANKARAN AYYAR.**

NOTICE.

I, Highwood Atchewer Sahib, son of Mahomed Akbar Kadar, District, 2nd Division, from 24th December 1939 be known as M. A. Anvari, son of M. Akbar, Kadar Mahomed, Karambar Pook, Angamangalam village, Tiruvananthapuram Taluk, Travancore District.

M. A. ANVARI.

26th April 1939.

13-31

ESTATE OF C. D. GRANT (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from 1st May 1919, the estate of C. D. Grant (deceased), late of Raghunadray, under the provisions of section 22 of the Administration-General's Act, 1919, without any grant of administration, and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other capacity whatsoever should tender their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 1st June 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will pay out of such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 4th May 1919.

LOST.

INTEREST WARRANT.

Notice is hereby given that the interest warrant described below which was issued by the Public Trust Office, Madras, in favour of the Administrator-General, Madras, has been lost in this office.

Number of Warrant.	Date.	Amount.	Number of Government Promissory notes on which the interest accrued was paid.	The half year for which the interest is payable.
79	1st October 1918.	Rs. 4 7 48 21 3	State securities loan, 4 per cent, 1914-15, Rs. 10,000.	Half year ending 31st September 1919.

D. CHAMBER,

Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

Madras, 5th May 1919.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 2 of 1920-21, HELD ON THE 24th APRIL 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MURPHY, C.S., M. 1907, M.C., Chairman.

Mr. H. H. Brock.
Capt. C. S. Hooley, R.E.M.
Mr. H. Brown.
Mr. E. C. Scott.
Lieut.-Col. C. L. Macgillivray, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. Simpson.

Mr. A. P. Pyrieha.
Mr. W. Alexander.
Mr. T. H. Ross.
The Hon'ble Mr. Tahir Husain Sahi.
Mr. R. M. Venkayya Nayudu Qare.
Mr. A. M. McDowell.
Mr. S. J. C. Sebastian.

21. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting held on Friday, the 24th April 1920.

22. Read again Resolution No. 440, dated the 19th March 1920, and the reports of the committees appointed on February to enquire into the pay of employees. Read also the Chairman's recommendations thereon.

Resolved that the Chairman's recommendations be approved and that the remitting and forwarding of retentive pay take effect from 1st February 1920.

Resolved also that for employees drawing less than Rs. 300 per mensem on the second scale the allowances sanctioned by Resolution No. 218, dated the 16th September 1918, be continued up to 31st December 1920, after which they will be brought up for reconsideration. In the case of such drawing Rs. 250 and over the allowances to be withdrawn from the date on which their present salaries come into force.

24. Read again Resolution No. 482, dated the 26th February 1920. Read also the Chairman's draft of a letter to Government on the subject of the amendment of section 2 (3) of the Indian Ports Act so as to allow of the levy of Port dues on vessels belonging to or chartered by Government which are not actually engaged in the carriage of troops, military stores, equipments, munitions and military stores.

Resolved to approve of the Chairman's draft letter.

25. Read a circular letter No. 402, dated the 19th March 1920, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, to all railways who are parties to the Association on the subject of the proposed appointment of a Committee to consider the possibility of establishing port and signal dues or not introducing port generally and the Chairman's draft reply thereon.

Resolved to approve of the draft reply.

25. Read again Resolution No. 403, dated the 26th March 1920.
Resolved, with reference to rule (d) of the rules approved in the above quoted resolution, to direct, under rule 24 of Part III of the rules framed by the Local Government under section 8 of the Indian Customs Act, 1909, that the north gateway shall be the place where such dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be loaded, or shipped by lighters from or to stevedores or sailing vessels with the proviso that only six lighters may be allowed to discharge or load simultaneously at this place.

26. Resolved that M.R. 27, B. Munro's Appra Appra, the Trust's Third Account, be audited himself or the auditor, granted to him in Board's Resolution No. 213, dated 26th March 1920, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1920.

27. Resolved on the recommendation of the Trust's Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, to give a month's notice of termination of his services with effect from 25th April 1920 to employee No. 522 of the Trust's Staff Schedule for 1921-22.

28. Read an application from the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, on behalf of Mr. Mr. Mahomed Joon Bhai, for the remission of the Trust's dues and penalty dues incurred by certain consignees of rice consigned to the latter by various firms, which arrived at the port during October, November and December 1919. Read also a note by the Chairman recommending that on a part of the dues be remitted, viz., 4 S. 6 D. "Baidar," which incurred interest and penalty dues, be remitted, and also, under clause 8 (a) of Part I & 2 of the Trust's Rules of Rates, be liable for the period after the expiry of the five days, during which it was lying in the Trust's premises and that the difference remaining to Rs. 51 & 6 be remitted.

Enclosed, subject to sanction of Government, which is necessary under section 41 (1) of the Madras Port Trust Act, in approval of the Chairman's recommendation.

29. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government, which is necessary under section 41 (1) of the Madras Port Trust Act in approval of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of transit dues, in two parts, amounting to Rs. 25-15-3.

30. Received a statement showing customs made by the Board's purchasing agent in England of which information was received in February 1920.

31. Read and recorded a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting for the information of the Board a letter, No. 2, dated 25th February 1920, from the Board's purchasing agent in London regarding, as desired in Resolution No. 126, dated 18th July 1918, the same purchase made under the contract entered in 1916, out of a certain contract, being in the end of March 1920.

32. The following statement regarding dues collected is sent up to the end of March 1920 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the result of dues collected during the month of April 1920.

	1919.			1920.		
	Rs.	S.	D.	Rs.	S.	D.
I. Harbour receipts—						
(a) Tonnage on imports ..	1,34,000	11	0	1,04,000	0	0
(b) Tonnage on exports ..	82,800	8	0	12,000	0	0
(c) Transit dues, imports ..	5,000	4	0	10,000	0	0
(d) Storage receipts ..	5,500	0	0	700	32	0
(e) Fees for storage space ..	2,250	0	0	2,600	15	0
(f) Harbour local charges ..	15,000	0	0	98,700	15	0
(g) Crutches ..	8,000	0	0	14,000	10	0
(h) Portage, special ..	1,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
(i) Demurrage ..	100	0	0	0	0	0
(j) Hire of harbour wharves ..	1,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
II. Aids, fee and penalties—						
(a) Baidar ..	14,000	00	0	10,000	15	0
(b) Overtonnage ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Passenger tolls ..	112	0	0	100	0	0
(d) Fees and penalties ..	100	0	0	100	0	0
(e) Railway tolls ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Sales—						
(a) Water sold to boats ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	12	0
(b) Do. to works ..	0	0	0	200	15	10
(c) Sale of uncollected goods ..	3,000	0	0	100	0	0
(d) Other sales ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Contributions to revenue—						
(a) From fish trade ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) From Government ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Interest—						
Interest on investments ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Miscellaneous—						
(a) Profit on investments ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Contributions to Corporation (Water Supply Dept.) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Dues payable elsewhere ..						

Total ..	1,78,800	0	0	2,01,000	1	5

Month.	Balance of 1912-13.			Balance of 1913-14.			Balance of 1913-14.			Increase or decrease in the balance year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April	78,884	8	10	1,58,888	12	8	5,15,619	2	8	40,733	14	8
May	1,30,934	8	8	1,47,458	7	10	1,45,874	4	7	45,844	12	8
June	1,30,874	10	10	1,40,978	12	10	1,40,358	8	4	40,484	8	8
July	1,40,820	18	8	1,40,098	9	2	1,11,287	8	8	40,800	8	8
August	1,42,884	12	8	1,40,941	3	3	1,30,578	15	7	30,318	12	3
September	1,38,503	4	16	1,40,938	12	8	1,55,544	7	4	1,05,641	10	11
October	1,41,688	8	8	1,40,938	12	8	2,29,111	15	0	87,423	6	4
November	1,78,410	14	8	1,41,763	10	2	2,35,608	8	3	89,198	14	8
December	1,61,324	12	0	1,75,544	2	7	1,68,740	8	2	39,416	2	0
January	1,75,527	0	0	1,41,034	14	1	1,73,884	8	3	11,425	11	1
February	1,75,527	2	8	1,44,838	8	8	1,40,119	3	8	45,411	16	7
March	1,61,843	4	4	1,40,941	3	1	1,40,119	8	0	49,773	5	0
Total	16,05,688	8	0	18,48,840	8	11	21,06,572	8	10	4,00,884	8	11

22. The following statement of estimates submitted since the 26th April 1913 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of receipts by Charities and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount received.	Balance of budget statement and available.	Charged to the	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
			English School.	Rs.			
			Nil.				
			English School.	Rs.			
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Trust.	Rs.			
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Trust.	Rs.			
			Nil.				
1	Charities and Board.	26th April 1913.	Up to 1st March 1913.	100	..	English School.	..

23. Received the Treasury Capital and Revenue accounts for February 1913.

24. Received O.G. No. 347, Financial, dated the 15th April 1913, sanctioning the above expenditure incurred under certain heads of the Madras Pilgrage Fund Account during 1912-1913.

25. Received O.G. No. 351, Financial, dated 26th March 1913, cancelling the budget estimate of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1912-13—see Resolution No. 327, dated 26th January 1913.

26. Received O.G. Notice No. 195, Financial, dated 27th March 1913, and Government Resolution No. 462 (V-11-1, Revenue (Special) Branch), dated 21st March 1913, recommending the Madras Port Trust to be placed under the Department of the Public Works, Department No. 618, dated the 26th March 1913, pending orders on the subject of the recommendation by Government from the Trust of the sums applied for the construction of quarters for the Madras Port Trust—see Resolutions Nos. 354 and 355, dated respectively the 19th December 1912 and 26th March 1913.

27. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st April 1913 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.			Cash balances.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Account	6,71,800	11	2
Provisional Fund Account	1,1,808	4	8
English School	1,375	8	1
Madras Port Trust	540	8	4
Provisional Fund Account	3,188	6	12
Pilgrage Fund Account	10,000	5	18
Madras Port Trust	1,111	8	8
Madras Port Trust	21,610	11	11
Capital Account	2,08,023	7	7

Port Trust Office, Madras,
1st May 1913.

L. L. H. MITCHELL,
* Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Date.	Barometric pressure at 5 P.M.	Temperature.				Maximum and least bar. in column.	Wind direction.	Wind velocity.		Height of clouds.	Direction of surface wind.	State of sky.
		Observed daily mean.		Observed extremes.				Direction.	Force.			
		Top.	Mid.	Max.	Min.							
1st Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
2d Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
3d Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
4th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
5th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
6th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
7th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
8th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
9th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
10th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
11th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
12th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
13th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
14th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
15th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
16th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
17th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
18th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
19th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
20th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
21st Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
22d Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
23d Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
24th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
25th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
26th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
27th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
28th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
29th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.
30th Jan.	30.01	82.0	74.0	79.0	67.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Clear.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections deduced from twenty years' observations. The screen of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the screen of the thermometer is ten feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current 100 days from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January 1919-20 inches, the average due for the same period being 28.3 inches.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
28th May 1920.

C. CHENNAIAHARAYA MUDALIYAR,
Off. Deputy Director.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday, the 10th day of March 1895

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th day of March 1895

PRESENTS:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLOUGHBY OF PARSONS, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.,
Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
- The Hon'ble Deputy Bahadur Sir P. RATNASWAMY AYYANGAR, M.P., G.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THOMAS, G.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMERON, G.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.
- The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, G.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.
- The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWARD.
- The Hon'ble Mr. H. LITTLEHALL.
- The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.
- The Hon'ble Deputy Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyangar, M.P.
- The Hon'ble Mr. K. SUNDARAM AYYANGAR (*Deputy-Governor*).
- The Hon'ble Deputy Bahadur P. THIRUMALAI CHETTIAR, G.B.
- The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACFARLAN, G.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA SAHAY.
- The Hon'ble Mr. K. VANDANATHAN PANDITAN.
- The Hon'ble Deputy Bahadur T. RALLABHAI NAYUDU, G.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. T. SIVA RAU.

[10th MARCH 1926.]

(Mr. Richmond.)

The Hon'ble Mr. W. V. VENKATARAMA METTAMUR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. MAHARAJA RAJA, Raja Nambudri of Kollengode.
 The Hon'ble Ras Bahadur V. K. BHAKTAVATSALAM AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur T. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAM AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATACHANDRAN KUMARA MARATHI SASTA, Raja of Pudukottai.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. VENKATARAMA RAU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Sri M. S. Subbarama Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Yashwanthrao Chavan, Raja of Kolhapur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. KAMATH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. THOMAS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. KRISHNAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANANDARAMA AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAU.
 The Hon'ble Dhanu Sankar T. DEVERA ACHARYAN AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. PURAYAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITTERRA, C.B.E.
 The Hon'ble Sri Subbarama Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Sri Subbarama Ayyangar.
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 The Hon'ble Sri Subbarama Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Sri Subbarama Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Sri Subbarama Ayyangar.

NEW MEMBERS

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. KATAMUNURU SIVASUBRAMANIAM AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Sri Subbarama Ayyangar.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the standing rules for the conduct of business in the Council:—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be read out accurately as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—
 The Member shall state the name of each subject in full, specify the exact number of the question and make sufficient ground to allow the Minister to answer the question accurately. In the event of a question of a supplementary nature, the Minister shall be asked to answer the question in which the question is asked.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

Appointment of Government of Ceylon and the South African Government as members of the Council.

1 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the qualifications possessed by Lieutenant Clements and Sergeant-Major Greenwood, who have been appointed to the posts of Superintendents of Jails in this Presidency?

1 A.—Both Lieutenant Clements and Mr. Greenwood were educated in England and held first-class Army school certificates. Lieutenant Clements has also undergone a course of Civil Engineering. He was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished leadership in the field during the late war. Mr. Greenwood holds Army certificates in a variety of subjects and had an excellent record in Military service.

Appointment of Government of Ceylon and the South African Government as members of the Council.

2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is true that Lieutenant Clements and Sergeant-Major Greenwood have been appointed to the posts of Superintendents of Jails in the Jail Department?

(a) who had done War service?
 (b) who had not?

2 A.—Yes.

19th March 1920.] (Mr. Richmond; Mr. Dwyer)

2 Q.—Whether it is true that Lieutenant Clements while in civil employ was only a lower subordinate in the Ceylonic Protective Customs and will the Government be pleased to state the salary he was then drawing and the salary of the appointment to which he is now appointed?

Salary drawn by Lieutenant Clements.

2 A.—The Government ascertained that Lieutenant Clements was employed for two years in the Ceylonic Customs Department; as to his pay and status while so employed they have no information. He draws at present a salary of Rs. 650 (grade pay Rs. 600—50—0) as sub. Superintendent of a first-class central jail.

4 Q.—Whether Sergeant-Major Greenwood had done actual War service during the late War and whether he was one who enlisted in consequence of the War?

Sergeant-Major Greenwood.

4 A.—Mr. Greenwood has army service in France and Mesopotamia during the war. He did not enlist in consequence of the war.

5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) If any of the officers of the Provincial Forest Service who had done War service have been promoted to the Imperial Service; and

Promotion of Provincial officers to the Imperial Service.

(ii) Whether Government propose to create new appointments as district charges or otherwise in the Forest Department?

5 A.—(i) There have been no promotions to the Imperial Forest Service of officers of the Provincial Forest Service who have done war service.

(ii) No.

6 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of men belonging to the Provincial Service and to the grade of Deputy Collectors who have been appointed District Collectors and Acting District Collectors and their nationality?

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in the public service.

(ii) Whether there is any rule, provision or otherwise, based on considerations of policy forbidding Anglo-Indians from holding such appointments and whether salaries for such appointments are confined to Hindus and Muhammadans?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state if it will place the Anglo-Indians on the same level with Hindus and Muhammadans in the matter of the higher appointments in the public service?

6 A.—(i) The numbers are—

Five Hindus.
Four Muhammadans.
One Indian Christian.

(ii) There is no such rule, written or unwritten.

(iii) No difference is now observed.

7 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the removal of the European High School, Kandy, and whether the Government will be pleased to lay the papers relating to the subject on the table?

State of the European High School, Kandy.

7 A.—The statement of the Honorable Member is inserted in G.O. No. 23, Home (Education), dated the 26th January 1920, which has been placed on the Order's Table.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Gurusamy.

8 Q.—Is it a fact that there are a number of villages in the Ceded districts in which the houses of Mahas are situated in the midst of fields belonging to Kappas and other high caste Hindus without any public path or road leading from the Mahas habitations to the growing ground and other places and that these Mahas are at the mercy of the higher castes for facilities of communication?

Public paths leading from the Mahas habitations to the growing ground.

8 A.—The Government have no information. The Commissioners of Lakshmi will be asked to look into the matter.

9 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the interpolations by the Tahsildar of Ardhnam regarding certain regulations in the Ardhnam which were not answered by the Tahsildar President of Rajapet for some months?

Interpolations by the Tahsildar of Ardhnam.

(b) Is it a fact that the Tahsildar complained to the Collector about the shewing of his quarters by the Tahsildar President and that the Collector called upon the latter for an explanation and that the Tahsildar was assaulted soon after 1919 in the same office in the presence of the Tahsildar and others, and grievously hurt by a scoundrel in the employ of the Ardhnam?

9 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

[10th March 1920.]

(Mr. Donadson; Mr. Ramanna Achariya;
Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu.)

Defalcations
in the Temple
revenue.

28 Q.—Is it a fact that defalcations to the extent of Rs. 600 were detected by the Local Board auditor in the Temple revenue?

29 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to paragraph 25 of the report on the administration of the North Arcot District Board for 1918-19 recorded in G.O. No. 1549 L., dated 18th December 1919, which has been placed on the Estimates Table.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanna Achariya.

Location of a
Prison's Court
at Koderand.

30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a memorial has been received for the location at Koderand of the Additional District Court mentioned for the Tanjore district, and whether orders have been passed thereon?

31 A.—No such memorial has been received by the Government.

Transfer to the
number of
Judges in the
High Court.

32 Q.—Is it the intention of Government to publish the full correspondence with the Government of India which has led to the increase of the permanent strength of the Madras High Court from eight to twelve?

33 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Export of fish-
bones.

34 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state:
(1) whether fish-bones are being exported to Ceylon from the West Coast by railway via Dhanushkottai;

(2) what is the freight per wagon, and how it compares with the freight charged for the same wares transported from the West Coast to Tanjore; and

(3) whether any concession in the freight is allowed by the railway authorities, if the goods are forwarded direct to Ceylon?

35 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information but have called for it.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.

Opening of a
water-works
and the
construction of
a bridge
at Kallakudi.

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in regard to the recommendations of the Mysore Committee about the water-works to be opened at Kallakudi and the bridge to be built across the Swarnamukhi river at Kallakudi?

37 A.—The preliminary investigation of a water-supply scheme is now being carried out by the Sanitary Engineer.

The question of constructing a bridge over the Swarnamukhi river was considered by the district board and dropped in 1914 on the grounds that the bridge was not of great importance and that its cost was beyond the means of the board.

The Government have not considered it necessary to reopen the question.

Impediment
to the
growth of
rice in the
Nallur district.

38 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the utilization of water for the irrigation of mixed crop was not allowed under the southern channel of Kallakudi reservoir, Nallur district?

39 A.—It has been proposed to close the Southern channel of the Kallakudi Reservoir below the fish-lake in order to avoid, as far as possible, the unnecessary waste of water that would be involved if scattered patches of irrigation throughout the whole Sangam delta were supplied.

The water-supply stored is calculated to be sufficient for only about 25,000 acres of mixed crop. More than this area cannot be supplied without serious risk of failure. The total extent of the Sangam delta is 73,500 acres, and of this only 33,000 acres, under the Southern channel and three other channels, was proposed to be closed to mixed crop. There thus remains 40,500 acres of ryotwari in which the 25,000 acres of mixed crop for which water is available can be grown.

The question is still under consideration between the Collector and the Superintending Engineer.

Defalcations
under the
Dawar and
other branch
systems,
Nallur district.

40 Q.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the serious position about the irrigation facilities exhibited by the ryots of several villages commanded by the Dawar canal and branch channel, Nallur district?

41 A.—A petition from the ryots of Dawar and other villages of the Koveri taluk, Nallur district, was received in January last on the subject of permanent arrangements for the supply of water in the Dawar channel. The petition was referred to the memorandum and it does not appear that they had addressed the local authorities on the subject in the first instance.

19th March 1931.] (Mr. Balaji Rao Nagade; Mr. Vijayanagham Madaliyar;
Mr. Muttayya Chettyar; Mr. Vallabhar.)

17 Q.—Is it a fact that the reading rooms provided in the new railway stations at Banavadi Junction are not allowed to be used by Indian gentlemen and ladies? Reading rooms at Banavadi

17 A.—The Government have no information but are inquiring.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the names of all the Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders in the sessions and the period each individual has been holding the office and his caste or community? Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders in the sessions

18 A.—A statement * is laid on the table.

19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how the distribution of appointments of the Indian district judges, subordinate judges and district magistrates, among the various communities in this Presidency stands? Appointments of Indian district judges, subordinate judges and district magistrates among the various communities in this Presidency

19 A.—The existing distribution is as follows:—

Appointment.	Number.	Backward.	Non-Backward (Hindus).	Christians.	Muslims.
District Judges ..	4	4	212	24	24
Sub Judges ..	48	30	13	8	1
District Magists ..	115	104	14	3	4

20 Q.—Is it a fact that just a little higher up Nagam project, at a distance of about five miles from it, a proposal to provide irrigation in the village of Perumalapuram, Atmakon taluk, to a private body, is under consideration? Irrigation project in the village of Perumalapuram, Atmakon taluk

20 A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayanagham Madaliyar.

21 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the irrigation tank named Kottayal in the village of Kottayal, Kallikumbh taluk in South Arcot district, fed by the waters from the Mannamkudi river now irrigates about 175 acres; Irrigation project in the village of Kottayal, Kallikumbh taluk

(b) whether, with a view to increase the output, a special investigation was undertaken about 12 years ago and it was proposed to construct an additional sluice;

(c) whether an additional sluice was constructed in the year 1919;

(d) whether any action has since been taken to give full effect to the above proposal by opening channels necessary to lead the water from the newly opened sluice;

(e) whether several petitions have been submitted by the ryots of the village to the Revenue authorities praying for the opening of the channels and giving them water;

(f) what will be the addition to the output of the tank if the proposed work is completed?

21 A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettyar.

22 Q.—Has the District Collector and Magistrate of Banavadi issued a circular interpreting the term 'Magistrate' to mean only subsidiary magistrates and not honorary magistrates with reference to the verification of passports of persons proceeding to Straits Settlements? Circular issued by the District Collector and Magistrate of Banavadi

22 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettyar:—"Will the Government be pleased to take enquiry?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Thangaraj:—"In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Nageswari, I must ask for notice of that question."

23 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications for the concession of income-tax put in by the residents in each district of this Presidency every year since the introduction of the new Income-tax Act of 1918 and the number of such applications that were accepted by the Collectors and the Board of Revenue? Concession of income-tax

23 A.—The Government have called for the information asked for. It will be supplied to the Hon'ble Member on receipt.

[10TH MARCH 1930.]

(Mr. Narasimha Raju, Mr. Feroz Khan,
Mr. Ahmad Tuzki Marikayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Publication of the report of the Salaries Committee.
24 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to publish the report of the Salaries Committee?

24 A.—The Honorable Member's suggestion will be considered when the report is received.

Publication of the draft of the Agency rules.
25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to publish the draft Agency rules for public criticism before they are finally approved by the Government?

25 A.—The proposed revision of the Agency rules has been ordered to be over pending a decision as to the action to be taken under section 15 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5, Ch. 101).

Quoted of income of the districts.
26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why control of income of the districts is not exercised though it is removed from all other districts?

26 A.—The District required more time to adjust itself after the serious situation of last year and a small extension was therefore allowed to be made. All contributions on the movement by rail of rice and paddy from the district to other districts within the Presidency have however been resumed with effect from the 1st March 1930.

Constitution of new panchayat areas.
27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state as to what action is being taken for the constitution of panchayat areas under the Amended Madras Village Courts Act and for conferring jurisdictions as contemplated by the Act?

27 A.—Proposals for the establishment of panchayat areas in suitable areas in the Presidency have been called for from Collectors.

Quantification of areas in the Agency tracts of Coimbatore and Vengaloor districts.
28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity of arable land in each year for the last six years in the Agency tracts of Coimbatore and Vengaloor districts?

28 A.—The following statement gives the figures of arable lands. The figures for the small areas are only estimated.

Consumption of arable in panchayat areas.

Division.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Coimbatore Agency (under Madras)	107	108	107	101	100	55
Coimbatore Agency (under Madras)	11,117	11,103	11,103	11,103	11,103	11,103
Vengaloor Agency (under Madras)	12,117	12,117	12,117	12,117	12,117	12,117
Vengaloor Agency (under Madras)	12,117	12,117	12,117	12,117	12,117	12,117

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Pay of clerks in the Salaries Commission.
29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of the lower paid subordinate in the Presidency have remained in the G. O. No. 145 (Finance), dated 18th February 1930, and the number of them who will receive according to this Government Order higher remuneration than what they have been receiving hitherto, the extra expenditure per month that this will involve, and the percentage of this extra amount to the total amount of the present salaries and allowances to this class of clerks in the Presidency town?

29 A.—The figures are being compiled and will be furnished to the Honorable Member when complete.

Report of the Salaries Commission.
30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the interim report received from the Salaries Commission as mentioned in G.O. No. 145, Finance, dated 18th February 1930, and other subsequent reports that may have been received from the said Commission?

30 A.—A copy of letter No. 117, dated 14th January 1930, from the President of the Salaries Commission is laid on the table. No subsequent reports have been received from him.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tuzki Marikayyar Sahib Bahadur.

Madras Madras Commission.
31 Q.—With reference to the answer given to my question No. 31 put at the meeting held on 18th November 1929 regarding Madras Madras Commission at Madras, will Government be pleased to place on the table the report of the special officer appointed to investigate into the matter?

10th March 1929.] (Mr. Ahmad Tandi Marakhar ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

31 A.—The report of the special officer is under consideration and criminal cases connected with the subject are *sub-judice*. No papers can be laid on the table at present.

32 Q.—With reference to the answer given to my question No. 2 asked at the meeting held on 3rd April 1919 regarding the conduct of Hindus of Sivagudi (Tamilnadu district) against the Mohammedans of that place is preventing the latter from offering their prayers and burial of Mohammedan dead bodies, will the Government be pleased to place on file the decision of the District Magistrate of Tirunelveli in the matter? Hindu-Muslim
disturbances,
Tamilnadu

32 A.—The Government did not call for a report and are not aware of the decision of the District Magistrate in the matter.

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when orders are likely to be passed on the two materials submitted by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools paying among other things for an immediate temporary allowance from 1st April 1919 and for the permanent payment of the centre by the introduction of a time-scale? Pay of
Sub-Assistant
Inspectors of
Schools

33 A.—The case of these officers will be considered on receipt of the proposals of the Selection Committee in connection with the case of the other establishments that are covered by their terms of reference.

34 Q.—Is it a fact that when the wholesale withdrawal of the restrictions against the exportation of rice and paddy from one district to another within the Presidency by the Director of Civil Supplies the prices of new paddy in the Tanjore district has gone considerably high? Restriction of
export of
paddy from
Tanjore

34 A.—The following are the price returns for the weeks before and after the withdrawal of the restriction:—

	Week ending		Price per catty	
	31st January 1929	.. .. .	45	
	7th February .. .. .	.. .. .	46	
	14th .. .. .	.. .. .	47	
	21st .. .. .	.. .. .	47	
	28th .. .. .	.. .. .	46	

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to introduce telegraphic service into Alur, Ranpur, Omalur and other taluk centres of the Salem district now responded? New Telegraph
office in the
Salem district

35 A.—It is understood that proposals to introduce telegraph service at Ranpuram and Ottumaram were received by the Postmaster-General but have been deferred for the present owing to the shortage of telegraph materials, and that the question of opening an office at Alur is still under his consideration.

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in the selection of members for the advisory committee constituted by them for looking into under the recent Government of India Act, they intended to include all Mohammedans or Khajaputs, and whether they confined the selection to the Madras, especially the Madras Legislative, and to the South Indian Federal Federation? Constitution of
the advisory
committee
under the
Government of
India Act

36 A.—The intention of the Government was to choose the gentlemen whom they thought would be most useful.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are in receipt of recent materials from Omalur taluk, Salem district, regarding the Toppie schemes, and Functions of
the Toppie
scheme, Salem
district

(b) whether at present they can make any further statements to the prospects of that scheme?

37 A.—(a) No recent materials have been received from the office of the Omalur taluk regarding the Toppie schemes.

(b) The Honorable Member has apparently in mind the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 49 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1918, wherein it was stated that the investigation of the scheme must be over until the question of carrying out the Omalur River project was settled. The latter project is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

(Mr. Sarananda Aggar-J)

[10th March 1939.]

Federal
council in
Parliamentary.

38 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the names of political refugees in Pondicherry towards whom sympathy has been shown recently by permitting them to enter British India?

(b) and whether they will be placed to favourably consider the case of the rest of the Madras political refugees there?

39 A.—As far as the Government are aware, there are now no political refugees in Pondicherry who would be prevented from returning to British India if they desired to do so.

Type of Over-
the service.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what orders may be expected on the scheme for improving the pay of Provisional services?

41 A.—General orders on part of the scheme have just been received and a communication on that part of it will come shortly.

Extra Deputy
Commissioner
of Forest and
the Provincial
Forest Service.

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there are few permanent vacancies in the Extra Deputy Commissioners' cadres of the Provincial Forest Service; and

(b) whether there is a shortage of officers in the major controlling staff of the Forest Department?

43 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Work of the
Task Section
Department in
Salem and
Coimbatore
districts.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made by the Task Section Department in the Salem and Coimbatore districts during each of the last two years taking in tabular form (a) works investigated, (b) works received upon, and (c) works completed?

45 A.—A statement giving the information asked for in respect of the Salem district is laid on the table. As regards the Coimbatore district, both the investigation and the execution of Task Section works were completed long ago with the exception of a small area of 236 square miles on the borders of the Salem district, which will be taken up in due season.

Copies of the
Village Courts
(a) and (b)
A.P. 1938.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether copies of the Village Courts Act, as recently amended, have been supplied to all or any of the revenue and judicial courts and the village mounds in the Presidency; and

(b) whether village mounds have been informed that "stocks" are no longer to be used and that there is no statutory recognition of "degraded" classes and discrimination against such classes?

47 A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Village mounds are being informed that pending publication of the Act, which will make the use of stocks illegal, there is not to be laid in that form of punishment.

Cultivation
and production
of land-grown
cotton in
Salem district.

48 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state either accurately or approximately

(i) the quantity of land-mansured from reserve forests during each of the last two years in Salem district;

(ii) the sales charged each year for such areas; and

(iii) the extent of such cultivation in the district each year?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the average production of food-grains in the Salem district for each of the last ten years and the average per acre each year?

49 A.—(a) (i) & (ii) Government have no information on the question asked, but will make the necessary inquiries.

(b) The following statement gives the information asked for:—

Year (each year)	Extent of land under cultivation acres	Year (each year)	Extent of land under cultivation acres
1908-09	82,778	1913-14	73,200
1909-10	69,674	1914-15	75,211
1910-11	80,251	1915-16	76,728
1911-12	79,728	1916-17	76,873
1912-13	77,517	1917-18	82,345

10th MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao.)

(d) The information is given in the statement below :—

Year.	Tolay.		Raj.		Chitab.		Danda.	
	Total produce ton.	Average yield per acre. lb.	Total produce ton.	Average yield per acre. lb.	Total produce ton.	Average yield per acre. lb.	Total produce ton.	Average yield per acre. lb.
1910-11	7996	10.	9790	10.	7996	10.	9790	10.
1911-12	10,758	10.08						
1912-13	14,122	10.31						
1913-14	15,802	10.43						
Not available.								
1914-15	17,755	10.64	12,861	10.6	14,806	10	11,821	10.6
1915-16	19,418	10.75	15,970	10.6	17,992	10.6	15,920	10.6
1916-17	20,806	10.94	18,023	10.6	20,024	10.6	17,645	10.6
1917-18	22,400	11.07	21,643	10.6	23,909	10.6	20,149	10.6
1918-19	23,857	11.21	24,705	10.6	26,719	10.6	23,651	10.6
1919-20	25,135	11.37	26,170	10.6	27,343	10.6	25,135	10.6
1920-21	26,100	11.54	27,000	10.6	27,000	10.6	26,100	10.6

44 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of loan improvement loans issued in (i) the Salem district, (ii) the Coimbatore district during each of the last five years, stating separately the amount spent on wells?

Loan improvement loans in Salem and Coimbatore districts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state to what extent they have already employed and to what extent they propose to employ the co-operative department and co-operative societies in issue of loans for wells and improvement of irrigation?

44 A.—(a) The following statement shows the total amounts advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act from July 1920 to July 1927 :—

District.	July 1925.	July 1926.	July 1927.	July 1928.	July 1929.
Salem	Rs. 9,418	Rs. 9,418	Rs. 9,418	Rs. 9,418	Rs. 9,418
Coimbatore	Rs. 10,758	Rs. 10,758	Rs. 10,758	Rs. 10,758	Rs. 10,758

Separate figures showing the amount spent on wells are not available.

(b) Government have not hitherto employed the Co-operative Department and co-operative societies in the issue of State loans for wells and for developing the means of irrigation. The extent to which the co-operative movement can be used for this purpose is before is under consideration.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether the High Court of Judicature at Madras has hitherto made all appointments of district magistrates,

Appointments of district magistrates.

(b) whether the Government intend or have taken steps to make a change in this system and propose themselves to make the appointments in future, and

(c) whether there are any reasons for the change and, if so, what?

45 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

46 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government sanctioned the opening of Telegraph office at the place of Telivada, Marayach and Badal in the Coimbatore district, but then the execution of the works was postponed on account of the war?

New Telegraph office at the Coimbatore district.

(b) Do the Government intend to take them up now that the war is over?

46 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Telegraph Department is still feeling difficulty on the matter of supply of the necessary materials. The question will be taken up as soon as materials become available.

47 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what are the charges for the analysis of soils and manures levied by the Agricultural Department in the case of loans for ryots and in the case of others?

Charges for the analysis of soils and manures.

(b) Was the analysis undertaken free by the department originally and when was this levy introduced?

(c) How many ryots applied for such analysis before the levy and after the levy of these rates?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of abolishing these rates and making analysis free as before?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

(10th March 1939.)

47 A.—(a) The standard scales of fees are as follow—

A. Soil.		Rs.
(1) Complete chemical analysis including the available potash and phosphoric acid.	.. ..	25
(2) Microscopic analysis .. ..	.. ..	5
(3) Complete chemical and mechanical analysis .. ..	.. ..	20
B. Fertilisers.		
(1) Potash in potash fertilisers .. ..	.. ..	5
(2) Phosphoric acid total and soluble in phosphoric fertilisers .. ..	.. ..	5
(3) Organic matter, insoluble matter and nitrogen in potash, etc. .. ..	.. ..	5
(4) Organic matter, insoluble matter, nitrogen and phosphoric acid in bones, fish, etc. .. ..	.. ..	5
(5) Complete analysis of fertilisers such as general mixtures, compounds, cattle manure, etc. .. ..	.. ..	15
(6) Complete analysis of lime, lime-stones, etc. .. ..	.. ..	5
(7) Analysis of soils .. ..	.. ..	5
(8) Analysis of salts (potash and nitrogen) .. ..	.. ..	5
For the present, one-fifth of the standard scale of fees is charged to bona fide crops who are notified as such by the Deputy or Assistant Director of the circle in which the crops grow.		
(b) Up to the end of 1932, when the levy of the above scale of fees was sanctioned, the analysis was done free of charge.		
(c) The Government have no information.		
(d) The Government have not received any representations from bona fide crops that the scales operate heavily and they do not propose to take any action.		

Cottonseed farm, Marichal. 48 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government have sanctioned a cotton-seed farm near Nandyal?

(a) How many acres are proposed to be acquired for the purpose and how many villages the proposed acquisition will affect?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of shifting the proposed farm to some other suitable cotton-producing area?

49 A.—The report of the Director of Agriculture on this matter is being awaited.

Initial pay of a Librarian in Agriculture. 49 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the initial pay which a Librarian in Agriculture starts with?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to mention in Rs. 50 to start with?

50 A.—Librarians in Agriculture ordinarily enter the upper subordinate service of the Agricultural Department and start on a salary of Rs. 50 in the scale of Rs. 50—5—100.

Free quarters to Police Sub-Inspectors. 51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police Sub-Inspectors are entitled to free quarters;

(b) whether all of them or any of them have been so provided?

(c) Is it a fact that, for instance, in the Bellary district only some Sub-Inspectors in out-of-the-way stations have been provided with free quarters; whereas in important towns such as Adoni, Bellary and Ilkal, etc., they have not been so provided and that similar conditions prevail throughout the Presidency?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to mention arrangements to house them in such cases if no have not been provided free-quarters or make arrangements to house them in such cases?

52 A.—(a) Sub-Inspectors of Police are not entitled to free quarters but such quarters may be provided at the discretion of Government.

(b) Only some of the Sub-Inspectors of Police have hitherto been provided with free Government quarters.

(c) The Government have no information as to the conditions obtaining in the several districts. In the matter of the construction of Government quarters the general policy is to give preference to localities where the need for them is most pressing.

(d) The grant of house-rent allowance at scale is inadmissible under the rules. The Government have however recently approved a proposal to rent houses for Sub-Inspectors of Police and provided with free quarters subject to certain conditions.

10TH MARCH 1930.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to amend the Civil Service Regulations with regard to the daily allowances and salaries of the officers of the subordinate service in order to suit the present day conditions?

Transferring all surplus of an estimate (Office in the Presidency).

82 A.—The attention of the Honorable Member is drawn to paragraph 2 (11) of G.O. No. 765, Financial, dated 24th October 1929, containing the terms of reference to the Salaries Committee which has been placed on the Edition Table. The recommendations of the Salaries Committee have not yet been received.

83 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have specified any amounts from the compresses in the Presidency regarding the service of their pay?

Pay of compresses.

(b) What is the mode of pay, if any, recommended by the Surgeon-General and that sanctioned by the Government?

84 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not yet passed orders and are awaiting the final report of the Salaries Committee.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Sanctioning municipality.

(a) whether they constituted Hindupur village in the district of Anantapur as a municipality?

(b) whether the townspeople of Hindupur were called upon to state any objections to its being formed a municipality?

(c) whether the residents of Hindupur have protested against the proposal?

(d) whether the neighbouring village of Srikantapuram is proposed to be included in the Hindupur municipality?

(e) whether the Government have received any memorial from the residents of Srikantapuram objecting to the said inclusion?

86 A.—(a) Hindupur has not been constituted a municipality as yet.

(b) Objections were invited by notification published in the *Post St. George Gazette* and in the *Anantapur District Gazette*.

(c), (d) & (e) Yes.

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what state is the question of the proposed restoration of the Kinnivintu channel in the Kalyansandri and other villages in the Uthamachari division, Chingleput District?

Restoration of the Kinnivintu channel in Chingleput.

88 A.—The plans and estimates received from the Superintending Engineer were referred to him in March 1929 for re-submission with a more accurate estimate of the total compensation to be provided for. The necessary particulars have been collected, it is believed, by a Special Services Inspector, but a report on the subject is awaited by the Executive Engineer from the Collector of Chingleput. The plans and estimates have not yet been re-submitted to the Government.

89 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the village of Tadipatri in the district of Anantapur has been constituted into a municipality?

Tadipatri municipality.

(b) Whether the townspeople of the village were called upon to state their objections, if any, to the proposed constitution?

(c) Whether the residents of the village have sent up a memorial to the Government protesting against the said constitution, whether any orders have been passed thereon?

90 A.—(a) Tadipatri has not been constituted a municipality as yet.

(b) Objections were invited by notification published in the *Post St. George Gazette* and in the *Anantapur District Gazette*.

(c) Objection petitions have been received and are under consideration.

91 Q.—(a) With reference to question No. 398 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 14th November 1928, will the Government be pleased to state full reasons for the subsequent cancellation of the proceedings of the Director in this No. 3143/28, dated 28th August 1928, according recognition to Mr. M. S. Sarma's petition?

Mr. M. S. Sarma's petition.

(b) Whether they have received any memorial from Mr. M. S. Sarma in the same matter?

92 A.—(a) The proceedings were cancelled as it was considered that to recommend the petition for use in schools was a departure from the attitude of strict religious neutrality which the Director of Public Instruction is bound to maintain.

(b) Yes.

(Mr. Singh Bah.)

[16th MARCH 1933.]

Number of
Deputy
Collectors and
Deputy
Superintendents
etc.

57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many Deputy Collectors and Deputy Superintendents have been appointed by direct recruitment every year during the last twelve years?

57 A.—The number of officers recruited direct to the grade of Deputy Collector is as follows:—

1915	..	..	..	1	1916	..	..	..	2
1916	..	..	..	1	1917	..	..	..	1
1917	..	..	..	1	1918	..	..	..	1
1918	..	..	..	1					
1919	..	..	..	1					

The number recruited direct to the grade of Deputy Superintendent of Police is—

1907	..	..	..	2	1915	..	..	..	2
1908	..	..	..	2	1917	..	..	..	2
1912	..	..	..	2					

Indian
Secretary
Village
Officers
established
in.

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend introducing a Bill for the amendment of Act II of 1891 and Act III of 1924 (Madras Municipality Village Officers' Act)?

58 A.—The Bill is under the consideration of Government.
There is no intention of introducing the Bill during the present session.

Pay of sub-
registrars.

59 Q.—(a) In what stage does the scheme of improved pay for sub-registrars proceed to the reply of Government to a resolution moved at the meeting of Legislative Council, dated 6th February 1933, stand at present?

(b) What action has been taken in the two memorials submitted by the sub-registrars for the improvement of their pay and prospects?

(c) Whether copies of memorials passed by the Sub-Registrars' Association at its annual meeting held at Calcutta in December last have been received by Government, and if so, what action has been taken on them?

(d) Whether the Government have mentioned any scheme in their reply if so, will they lay it on the table?

59 A.—(a) (b) & (c) The question of the revision of the pay of sub-registrars is still under consideration.

(d) Yes, but no action has been taken.

Pay of village
assistant
officers.

60 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received memorials from

- (i) the village officers,
- (ii) voluntary assistants,
- (iii) part-time employees of the Government Press, Madras,
- (iv) persons of the Revenue Department,
- (v) clerks of the Educational Department regarding their pay and prospects; if so, what action has been taken therein?

60 A.—Yes. The Government are awaiting the report of the Salaries Committee.

Recommendations of the
Salaries
Committee.

61 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Salaries Committee has submitted its report and what orders have been passed thereon?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the report and the action of the Government thereon?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to give an opportunity for the discussion of it in the Legislative Council?

61 A.—(a) The Salaries Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) & (c) The suggestions will be considered.

Voluntary
dispositions
for law
officers.

62 Q.—Will the Government state Voluntary Dispositions is the method whenever possible?

62 A.—The Government are opening dispositions whenever possible.

Recommendations of higher
Judicial
officers.

63 Q.—Is it a fact that the Public Service Commission recommended outside provisions of higher Judicial officers to be recruited directly from the Bar?

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken upon it?

63 A.—(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the Commission's report which has been published.

(b) The recommendations of the Commission are under correspondence with the Government of India.

10th March 1925.] (Mr. Siva Rao : The Raja of Ramnad.)

64 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government appointed a committee to consider the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in regard to the Provincial, Executive, and Judicial Services?

Recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

(b) Who formed the members of the said committee and whether they have met up any recommendations to the matter, if so, whether any and what orders have been passed thereon?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to give an opportunity for the discussion of the report in the Legislative Council?

64 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The following gentlemen formed the Committee—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kameswami Sastri, Diwan Bahadur.

(2) M. R. S. Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao Aiyangar.

(3) M. R. S. A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar Aiyangar.

(4) M. R. S. N. Gopaleswami Ayyangar Aiyangar.

(5) Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur.

(6) Mr. K. H. M. Lowe.

(7) M. R. S. U. Srinivas Nayyar Aiyangar.

(8) M. R. S. A. L. Pista Aiyangar.

The Committee made a report which was considered by the Government in formulating their views for the consideration of the Government of India. The questions in issue are under disposal by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Public Works Reorganisation Committee?

Recommendations of the Public Works Reorganisation Committee.

65 A.—The simplification of the Public Works Department accounts system, recommended in paragraph 1 of Appendix B to the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee's report, has been given effect to. The views of the Government as most of the recommendations made by the Committee have been communicated to the Government of India and a few, however, of the recommendations are still under consideration. The final conclusions of the Government of India on some of the recommendations have recently been received and are being considered by the Government.

66 Q.—Is it a fact that there are diamond mines at Vajrakur in the Cooty taluk in Anantapur district and that they were exploited for a time by private companies?

Diamond mines at Vajrakur in Anantapur.

66 A.—The Government understood that a considerable amount of prospecting was carried out in the village by private companies, but to no purpose.

67 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the editorial note appearing in the Madras Times of the 18th February in regard to the grievances of the employees in the Government Press?

Grievances of employees, Government Press.

67 A.—The Government have perused the editorial note referred to.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

68 Q.—With reference to my question No. 13 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1919, will the Government be pleased to state what further developments have been made on the matter of bringing an amendment to the Estate Land Act?

Amendment to the Estate Land Act.

68 A.—The proposals for amendment of the Act are so numerous and there is so much other legislative work in hand that the Government fear it will not be possible to introduce the Bill before 1921.

69 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how the question of the Ramnad C. S. quarters stands at present?

Public land question.

69 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

70 Q.—With reference to my question No. 126 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to state what further developments have been made regarding the improvement of the Ramnad Hospital?

Government of the Ramnad Hospital.

70 A.—The Rayagun Council will visit Ramnad shortly and arrange for the preparation of plans and estimates for the hospital improvements.

71 Q.—With reference to my question No. 126 at the same meeting, will the Government be pleased to publish the information regarding the village of Sengapge contained issued to various persons after the surrender of the same area by the European forces?

Letters of the village of Sengapge issued.

71 A.—A list of the villages in question has already been furnished to the Honorable Member.

(The Raja of Nagpur; Mr. Haji Abd-ul-Jah Hajj Qasbi.) [10th March 1930]

Opening of a Government-owned depot at Madras.

71 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware of the rise in the price of firewood at Madras?
(b) Will they kindly consider with favour the desirability of opening a Government-owned depot?

72 A.—(a) The Government are aware of the high price of firewood at Madras.
(b) The Chief Commissioner is enquiring into the matter.

Publication of ancient manuscripts and copper-plates.

73 Q.—With reference to my question No. 107 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th February 1918, will the Government kindly state whether they are now in a position to order the early publication of manuscripts and copperplates available in the Archaeological Department?

74 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 830, Home (Education), dated the 26th July 1918, and to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1918-19 which have been placed on the Notice Table.

Survey of the canal district in Madras.

75 Q.—With reference to my question No. 3 at the Council meeting held on the 3rd April 1918, will the Government kindly state if any work has been done by the Anappalli channel at Madras?

76 A.—The Municipal Council has not yet begun the work.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Haji Abd-ul-Jah Hajj Qasbi Sahib Bahadur.

Inspection and repair of ancient monuments in South Kanara.

77 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether rules have been framed requiring periodical inspection by any officer of the monuments included in the list prepared under the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments?

(b) When the monuments so included in the South Kanara district were last inspected?

(c) Whether any amounts have been spent for the maintenance in repair of such monuments in the South Kanara district during the last three years?

78 A.—(a) Yes. Under paragraph 344 of the Public Works Code they have to be inspected annually by the officers of the Public Works Department.

(b) All the monuments in South Kanara district were inspected in 1915-16. Particulars of inspection in 1919-20 are not available.

(c) Yes: Rs. 1,224 in 1915-17; Rs. 2,018 in 1917-18 and Rs. 2,751 in 1918-19.

Condition of the ancient monuments in South Kanara.

79 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from any local officer as to the accuracy for repair in respect of those monuments particularly those which are exposed to the sea and rain?

80 A.—The monuments being subject to regular inspection the Government are not used to call for a special report on these conditions.

Confinement in Kappilla prison.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many Kappilla prisoners are in confinement or under police surveillance on account of Kappilla outbreaks in Malabar?

82 A.—One Kappilla is in confinement and 35 are at large under surveillance.

Influence in the Presidency.

83 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the districts in the Presidency from which influence in an epidemic form has been reported and also whether any special precautions or preventive measures are being taken to meet the evil?

84 A.—The disease is not prevalent at present in an epidemic form in this Presidency. Instances have been heard of all local bodies as to the fact on which they should act in case of a recurrence of the epidemic and a brief summary of these instructions has been printed and copies widely distributed by various police and local boards. The Government have also made arrangements for the manufacture and maintenance of a large stock of anti-malaria vaccine at Guindy.

Restoration of Government church.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any urgent reasons for the restoration of superfluous records of public officers by burning?

86 A.—There are some classes of old records which it is desirable to destroy by burning. Under the orders the great majority should be torn up and sold.

Medical Department in Madras.

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in which districts the system of medical inspection regarding the health and eye-sight of school children has been adopted and what is the result of the experience gained therefrom?

10th March 1930.]

(Mr. Haji Abd-ul-lak Haji Qasim.)

16 A.—During the current year the medical inspection of school children has been conducted in some 24 secondary schools in 12 districts. The Government have not detailed individuals as to the results but have found the system sufficiently satisfactory to justify the payment of grants from Provincial funds towards the cost of the medical inspection of pupils in all recognized secondary schools.

17 Q.—(1) Have the Government received a communication from the North Kanara District Association urging the necessity for amending the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 in the interests of the inhabitants of the district?

Amendment of Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

(2) What action is proposed to be taken thereon?

18 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The Government as at present advised are not prepared to propose the amendment of the Estates Land Act in the manner recommended by the association.

19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased
(a) to place on the table the report of the special officer deputed to investigate into the Hindu-Muslim relations in the district and the order of Government thereon; and

Hindu-Muslim relations in the district.

(b) to state what action has been taken against the persons or persons, if any, involved in the affair?

20 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 31.

21 Q.—(a) Has the situation of Government been drawn in the House at the Town Hall in Calcutta during a dramatic performance by some amateur players on the night of the 14th February last?

Events at the Town Hall, Calcutta.

(b) Has a memorial in the matter been received and what action has been taken thereon?

22 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The memorial referred to has been received. The Government understood that technical proceedings in regard to the incident referred to are pending in the Calcutta Courts. They do not propose to pass any orders on the memorial while the fact is issue is still on paper.

23 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Majlis Hidayat-ul-Muslimeen Sabha of Eranj have submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor praying inter alia that Fridays being Mohammedan Sabbath, orders may issue directing all public officers to abstain as far as possible from attending the attendance of Mohammedans on such days?

Religious observance in Mohammedans.

(b) Have orders been passed on the memorial?

24 A.—A representation was made in His Excellency with regard to the attendance of Mohammedans in Courts on Fridays. The request is being brought to the notice of the High Court.

25 Q.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the annual evictions of tenants in Gopalganj, Muzaffargarh and other parts on the West Coast involving considerable loss of valuable gardens, buildings and other properties?

Evictions on the West Coast.

26 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

27 Q.—With reference to occupied lands in the Wynad taluqa of Nilgiris and Malabar, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing

Occupied lands in the Wynad.

(1) the total occupied area at the last settlement and in the current year;
(2) the total revenue at the last settlement and in the current year;
(3) the total extent of land (a) sold for arrears of revenue, (b) relinquished by occupants and (c) bought in by Government for want of bidders since the last settlement?

28 A.—The total occupied area and the total revenue demand of the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads at the last settlement are as follows:—

		Area.	Revenue.
		acres.	Rs.
Nilgiri-Wynad	.. .. .	16,816	81,585
Malabar-Wynad	.. .. .	95,799	1,05,179
Oachinary Valley	.. .. .	1,294	1,049
The revenue demand for the last year, i.e., 1928 (1918-19), is—			
Nilgiri-Wynad (i.e., North-East Wynad and Oachinary Valley).	.. .. .		86,138
Malabar-Wynad	.. .. .		1,05,605

Information on the other points is not at present available. It will be furnished in the settlement scheme report.

* Includes unoccupied area in the occupied area holders and occupied area per plot area.

(Mr. Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim; Mr. M. C. Raja.) [10th March 1920.]

Condition of
the village in
the village.

87 Q.—Is it a fact that the population in Nijini-Wyand is declining year by year?

87 A.—Government have no reason to suppose that the fact is as stated in the question.

Budget
legislation for
South Kanara.

88 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to bring up the budget legislation for South Kanara before the Council?

88 A.—The Government propose to introduce the Malguzar Rent Enhancement Bill as early as practicable.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja.

Improvement
of panchayat
schools.

89 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Poddina has proposed any scheme as suggested in the answer given by Government to my question No. 382 at the Council meeting of 18th November 1919 for the expansion and improvement of education among panchayats, and will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

89 A.—No scheme has yet been drawn up but several schools for panchayats have already been opened by the Deputy Collector working under Mr. Poddina. More schools will be opened next year with the aid of the special provision made in the budget for the purpose.

aided schools
for panchayat
schools.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish this Council with a list of all aided schools which are solely intended for caste boys and which do not admit panchayat?

90 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Improvement
of schools.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any programme drawn up by the special officer for the improvement of schools (Condition stipulated by panchayat) as indicated in the answer by Government to my question No. 196 at the Council meeting of 18th November 1919?

91 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the memorandum on the subject of the bill, tribes, criminal tribes and depressed classes in the Presidency and the work that has been, and is being done, for the amelioration of these conditions which has recently been published.

Condition of
panchayat
and of schools.

92 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the special officer has made any enquiry regarding the present condition of panchayat and of schools in Madras city and other parts of the Presidency in accordance with the answer given by Government to my question No. 197 at the Council meeting of 18th November 1919; and will the Government be pleased to lay the report on the table?

92 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 51.

Public well in
Chittagong.

93 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report called for by them as stated in their answer to my question No. 116 regarding the use of the public well in Chittagong by the "Dutachakla" at the Council meeting of 18th November 1919?

93 A.—A copy of the report will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Land for
improved
cattle.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the statistics dealing with the question of reservation of lands for the depressed classes and the disposal of applications of poor panchayat for lands as the result of the examination by Mr. Poddina indicated in their answer to my question No. 263 at the Council meeting of 18th November 1919?

94 A.—An extract from a letter* from the Commissioner of Lahore which gives a general account of the action taken up to date in this matter is laid on the table.

Payment of
pension by
postal money
order.

95 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council what the result of their inquiries is regarding the payment by means of postal money orders of pensions to persons unable to receive their pensions in person as indicated in the answer by Government to my question No. 705 at the Council meeting of 18th November 1919?

95 A.—The proposal is still under correspondence with the postal authorities.

House sites for
panchayat in
Tanjore.

96 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the Commissioner recommending the results of the operations of the special deputy collector appointed for the acquisition of house-sites for panchayat in Tanjore district has been prepared by Mr. Poddina as indicated in the answer by Government to my question No. 385-A at the Council meeting of 18th November 1919; and will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

96 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 91.

10TH MARCH 1920.] (Mr. M. C. Raja; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar;
The Zamindar of Parakkimedi.)

97 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have called for information with reference to my question No. 214 put before the Council on 16th November 1917 regarding the number of police who held seditionists for caste people and for panchamas respectively?

Police who in the Presidency.

97 A.—The answer is in the negative.

98 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of their inquiry indicated in their answer to my question No. 252 put before this Council on 10th November 1919 regarding the refusal to allow panchama funerals to pass through Vinayakam street, Mylapore, Madras?

A police and not panchama funeral.

98 A.—The Commissioner of Police has reported that it has never been the practice for panchama funerals to pass down Vinayakam street.

99 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Collector of Madras as President of the Madras Income Taxing Board has received any representation from the Madras Temperance League for the closure of five toddy shops in objectionable localities in the city of Madras?

Closure of toddy shops in the Madras City.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether that representation was made within the period during which the Licensing Board formally sanctioned the location of toddy shops in particular sites?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the President of the Madras Licensing Board in his reply to the above representation said that the consideration of the closure of the said shops will be taken up next year for the toddy issue of 1920-21?

99 A.—(a) A representation was received.

(b) It was not received within the time during which the Licensing Board was settling the location of toddy shops.

(c) The President of the Madras Licensing Board replied as stated.

100 Q.—Is it a fact that Peridit Unnathachari, a Hindu preacher, while preaching in the village of Magbadi in Coimbatore district asked upon the Hindu villagers not to sell goats and other possessions of life to the Christian Mission and that unless they give up Christianity and become Hindus?

Coimbatore of Madras District. Residents of Madras, Coimbatore, Madras, Madras.

100 A.—The Government have no information on the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.

101 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that representatives of the unorganised officers in the city and the mufassal have not been examined by the Salaries Commission as to their present condition?

Representative of unorganised officers by the Salaries Commission.

101 A.—The Government have no information. The Commission was given full authority as to the methods of its inquiry.

102 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have perused the articles in the New India of the 30th April and the 10th May 1919 regarding irrigation under the Red Hill and Sholavaram tanks which supply water to the city of Madras?

Irrigation under the Red Hill and Sholavaram tanks.

(b) Is it a fact that there are extensive wet lands under these tanks that water-supply for irrigation is cut off much earlier under the Sholavaram tank than under the Red Hill tank and that thereby the crops under the former tank are put to considerable loss year after year by the failure of these crops?

102 A.—(a) The Government have now perused the articles.

(b) The Government are aware that there are extensive wet lands under the tanks, but the present system of regulation of water is considered necessary in the interests of the water-supply of the Madras City.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo Gara,
Zamindar of Parakkimedi.

103 Q.—Do the Government intend to order that some Orissa Inspectors be posted to the Orissa circles of the Gauhati district?

Appointment of Orissa Inspectors in Gauhati district.

103 A.—Orders have already issued to appoint Orissa Inspectors for Orissa circles as far as possible.

104 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the cost of replacing missing survey stones is recovered from the area without giving them sufficient opportunity to supply and plant them themselves?

Recovery of survey stones.

(b) Is it a fact that in Bongaon village in Aska taluk, Guwahati district, a charge of Rs. 250 was levied from the crops of the village for the replacing of only about 15 survey stones?

[10th MARCH 1920.]

(The *Zamindar of Parbhani*;
Mr. Venkappayya Pantulu)

- 104 A.—(a) The necessity for the replacement arose out of the neglect by the *syet* of his statutory obligations. It is unlikely that he or his local representatives could be ignorant of replacement going on on the boundary of his field.

(b) The Government have received no such complaint. Inquiry will be made.

Total of small
cases dealt by
Subordinate
Judges in
Gadch.

- 105 Q.—Is there a proposal before Government to invest the Subordinate Judge of Gadch with jurisdiction to entertain all suits of a small value unless between the value of Rs. 100 and Rs. 500?

105 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Orissa Deputy
Commissioner
Gadch.

- 106 Q.—Do the Government intend to post a few more Orissa Deputy collectors to the Gadch district?

106 A.—There are only three Orissas on the list of Deputy collectors. Two of these are employed in Gadch and the third is still under working.

Orissa District
Magistrate
Gadch.

- 107 Q.—Is it a fact that there are no Orissa District magistrates in Gadch?
- 107 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkappayya Pantulu.

Shedding of
the Khatia
station,
Baramulla.

- 108 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme to raise the level of the station on the Khatia section of Baramulla is under consideration, and if so, the probable time when the new station may be put up?

108 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 377 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council, on the 19th November 1919, wherein it was stated that the necessary data were being collected to enable plans and estimates for higher station on the Khatia section to be prepared. As the difficulty of obtaining materials, resulting from war conditions, has now somewhat abated, questions of cost of the special type of station required are being obtained from England. It cannot be stated definitely when the new station will be put up, as the question of the Government of India, which will be applied for as soon as definite quotations for the steel work are received, has still to be obtained.

Shedding across
the Makkamala
lock, Coimbatore.

- 109 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of reconstruction of the bridge over the Makkamala lock has been finally settled, and if so, when the work will be commenced?

109 A.—The Government have approved of a proposal to reconstruct the bridge over the Makkamala lock and weir, and the necessary plans and estimates are being prepared.

Grant to the
'People's
Library',
Rajshumway.

- 110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for disallowing the annual grant of Rs. 100 made by the Municipal Council, Rajshumway, to the 'People's Library'?

110 A.—The Government considered that the financial position of the Rajshumway Municipal Council did not warrant the payment of the grant.

Reappointment of
District and
Sub-Judges.

- 111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of men appointed during the last ten years to appointments as District Judges and Sub-Judges directly from the Bar in Madras and the mofussil separately?

111 A.—One District Judge and one Sub-Judge were directly recruited from the Bar during the last ten years; the former was from the mofussil and the latter from the Madras Bar.

Continuation
of non-
sanctioned
appointments of
officers.

- 112 Q.—Is it a fact that in the cadre of sub-judicial inspectors of schools there are 71 officers who have been holding sub. pro. tem. and acting appointments, several of them for long periods ranging from two to seven years?

112 A.—The figures generally as stated by the Honorable Member. Of the officers in question, 54 were holding posts which were only sanctioned temporarily. The posts were made permanent towards the close of 1918 and the confirmation of the officers concerned is under consideration.

Acting Assistant
Inspectors of
Schools in
Telugu. The
 cadre.

- 113 Q.—Is it a fact that some officers in the Telugu districts who have acted as Assistant Inspectors of Schools from 3 to 5 years have not been confirmed in their appointments?

113 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

10th March 1933.]

(Mr. Venkataswamy Sastri; Mr. Yedukumar;
Mr. Arumainathan Pillai.)

114 Q.—Is it a fact that almost all the superiors of elementary schools have had no promotions in their scheme since their appointment in 1909?

Pay of superiors of elementary schools.

114 A.—The answer is in the negative.

115 Q.—Is it a fact that there is no Telugu man at present holding the place of Inspector of Schools in the Presidency?

Appointment of Telugu in the office of school inspector.

115 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

116 Q.—Is it a fact that since the establishment of the office of the Director of Public Instruction in the Presidency, with one or two exceptions, there has been none from the Telugu districts appointed for any post in his office?

Appointment of Telugu in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

116 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY SASTRI :—“ Will the Government be pleased to ask for the information?”

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. THIRUCHEN :—“ In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Kanga I must ask for notice of that question.”

117 Q.—Is it a fact that members of the Subordinate Educational staff (College branch) are not allowed the benefit of showing acting allowances even when the variable rate of inspection?

Acting allowances in Subordinate Educational scheme.

117 A.—Under article 148 of the Civil Service Regulations, an officer of the Subordinate Educational Service cannot be appointed to officiate in a higher grade of his own class.

118 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if, in pursuance of the G.O. No. 112, dated 28th January 1919, any proposals have been submitted to the Government by the Director of Public Instruction on the question of the revision of the list of backward classes and the concessions to be allowed to them as regards fees and other matters?

Backward classes list for backward classes.

118 A.—The proposals called for in paragraph 8 of the Government Order have not been received, but certain modifications proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules are under consideration.

119 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why technically qualified female teachers are not yet appointed in the Government girls' schools at Bechturpur, Vinnamangalam, Coimbatore, Bajahamndry, Narsimangalam and Guntur?

Appointment of technically qualified female teachers in Government girls' schools.

119 A.—The supply of trained women teachers is at present unequal to the demand.

120 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give a list of the Government District Printing Presses still in existence and to state the reasons why those presses are still retained?

District presses.

120 A.—The only District Press retained is that in Guntur which has been retained chiefly on account of the distance from Madras and the difficulties in printing Gups in the Presidency towns. In addition to this, the Ball presses at Coimbatore, Coimbatore and Vellore have been retained pending reorganisation of the buildings of the Government Press, Madras.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if and when effect will be given to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission that two-thirds of the Indian District Judges should be recruited directly from the Bar?

Recruitment of District Judges from the Bar.

121 A.—The subject is under correspondence with the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainathan Pillai.

122 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether pending the reorganisation of the educational system, any interim relief has been given or is proposed to be given to the members of the Indian Educational Service, Provincial Educational Service and Subordinate Educational Service?

Interim relief to the Indian Educational Service.

122 A.—The answer is in the affirmative in regard to the Indian and Provincial Educational Services. The case of the Subordinate Educational Service will be considered as a result of the Finance Committee's report.

123 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many promotions have been made from the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service in the Presidency since November 1918 as compared with those in other Provinces?

Promotions from the Indian Educational Service to the Provincial Educational Service.

[10TH MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Arumamatha Pillai; Mr. Takkalar;
Mr. Nallam Raja.)

122 A.—Two officers have been promoted from the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service in this Presidency since November 1918. The Government have no information as to the number of officers so promoted in other Provinces.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAMATHA PILLAI :—“ With reference to the answer to the second part of question No. 123, will the Government be pleased to collect information on that point?”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANKASINGH :—“ I am afraid I can't give the same answer as before.”

Provision for
the Indian
Educational
Service.

124 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to make the programme contemplated in the Secretary of State's memorandum about the Indian Educational Service?

124 A.—The orders will issue at an early date.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA..

Report of the
Salaries
Committee.

125 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to publish the Salaries Committee's report before orders are passed thereon?

125 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 24.

Salary of local
school teachers.

126 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to advise the local boards the adoption of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee in the case of local school teachers?

126 A.—The recommendations of the Salaries Committee will be communicated to local boards, and it will be for each local board to decide whether it should adopt them.

Time of
secondary
schools.

127 Q.—With reference to the answer given in question No. 121 (3) at the meeting held in November last, will the Government be pleased to state whether a decision has been arrived at as the question of allowing the existing orders regarding the power to modify rules of fees in elementary schools given to managing bodies by the proviso to rule 24 (5) of the Educational Rules as amended by G.O. No. 970, Home (Education), dated 8th August 1919?

127 A.—The answer is in the negative. The Government propose to invite the views of local bodies and other educational agencies interested in the question before coming to a decision.

New secondary
schools in
Madurai and
South Kanara.

128 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of new secondary schools—complete and incomplete—that would be opened during 1920-21 and how many of these would be in the districts of Madurai and South Kanara?

128 A.—The details as regards the number of new secondary schools to be opened in 1920-21 and the places where they are to be located have not yet been worked out.

Establishment
of a high
school in Kund-
lank, Madurai
district.

129 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 223 at the meeting held in November last, stating that the question of a high school for Kundlank of the Madurai district will require the consideration of the Government, will the Government be pleased to say whether favourable orders have been passed?

129 A.—The question will be considered in connection with the allocation of the provision in the next year's budget for the opening of new Board High and Middle schools.

Legislation on
Elementary
Education.

130 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when it is intended to publish and introduce the Elementary Education Bill?

130 A.—It is hoped to publish the Bill in time to allow of its introduction at the next meeting of the Council.

Malgud
Board Bill.

131 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 52 put at the meeting of the Council held in November last, will the Government be pleased to say when the Malgud Board Bill will be introduced?

131 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 34.

Increased
salary for
Secondary
schools.

132 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to pass early and favourable orders on the memorials of Secondary school teachers for increase of pay?

132 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 33.

19TH MARCH 1926.] (Mr. Madhava Raju; Mr. Srinivasan Pillai.)

133 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what legislative measures will be introduced into the Council prior to the meeting of the new Legislative Council under the Reform Scheme? Statement of Legislative business.

133 A.—The following Bills are likely to be introduced —

- (1) The Madras Town-Panning Bill
- (2) The Madras Elementary Education Bill
- (3) The Madras Local Boards Amendment Bill
- (4) The Madras Village Panchayats Bill.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1905, and Jiff Madras, Importable Estates Act, 1924.
- (6) The Madras Road Enhancement Bill.
- (7) The Madras Survey and Boundaries Act Amendment Bill.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Srinivasan Pillai.

134 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report of Col. Duncan of Tuticorin, Waile Berry Letter and Portman on the possibilities of a deep water harbour at Tuticorin has been received? Tuticorin harbour.

134 A.—The answer is in the negative.

135 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to proceed with the construction of a deep water harbour at Cochin in preference to such a scheme at Tuticorin? Cochin harbour.

135 A.—The question of constructing a deep water harbour at Tuticorin is independent of the question of constructing a similar harbour at Cochin. The consideration of the question of constructing a harbour at Tuticorin awaits the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan who visited Tuticorin for the purpose last year.

136 Q.—Has the attention of Government been called to the ravages of the pink boll worm in the cotton-growing tracts of the Tinianelly and Ramanath districts? Pink boll worm in Tinianelly and Ramanath districts.

137 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to introduce the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1912, to the Tinianelly and Ramanath districts and if so when? Extension of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1912, to Tinianelly and Ramanath.

137 A.—Yes.

The Act is being introduced probably in connection with the cotton and it will be referred as soon as possible to the districts council.

Prior to the actual introduction of the Act, however, a good deal of propaganda work has to be done in bringing home to the people the advantages to be reaped from the special measure proposed to be adopted. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to furnish the Collectors and the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce with leaflets and posters explaining the disease affecting Cambodia cotton and the preventive or curative measures that should be adopted to stamp them out. The widest publicity will be given to the matter through publication in the village sheets of the districts and distribution of leaflets in the towns where Cambodia is grown. The Collectors have also been asked to instruct subordinate officers including village officials in the provisions of the Act and the object of Government in introducing the measure.

138 Q.—Referring to the answer given to question No. 237 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 19th November 1925, will the Government be pleased to state what action the Conservator of Forests and the Collector of Tinianelly have taken to keep down the price of fuel within reasonable limits? Price of fuel in Tinianelly.

138 A.—The Government have no information, but a report has been called for.

139 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when notice will be made to read in Council the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1924, and the Madras Hereditary Village Office Act, 1925? Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1924, and the Madras Hereditary Village Office Act, 1925.

139 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 88.

140 Q.—Referring to the answer given to question No. 216 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 19th November 1925, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed orders on the Engineer-General's letter recommending increase of pay to superintendents? Pay of the superintendents.

140 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 82.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 15 asked by the Hon'ble Shri Eshwar T. Kalsey, Das Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1939, page 469 supra.]

at the meeting of the Legislative Council and on the 17th March 1960, the Government of Madras placing the names of all the Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders in the unopposed, the period each individual has been holding the office and his credit or community.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XL

[Vide answer to question No. 30 asked by the Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 10th March 1939, page 473 supra.]

Letter—from the President of the Salaries Committee.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

Dated—the 24th January 1939.

No.—117.

With reference to paragraph 2 of O.O. No. 704, Financial, dated the 24th October 1919, in which the Salaries Committee has been requested to consider in the first instance the question of temporary relief, if any, necessary in the case of clerks and messals drawing Rs. 20 and less and to make recommendations in advance on the subject, I have the honour to state that the following resolution was passed unanimously at the last meeting of the Salaries Committee held on the 21st instant—

"The Committee recommends that, in advance of any action Government may take on its report as a whole, the total remuneration of clerks and messals drawing less than Rs. 15 per mensem be raised to Rs. 20 per mensem in the mofussil and Rs. 25 per mensem in Madras, that the total remuneration of peons and other messals falling under this category be raised to Rs. 15 per mensem in the mofussil and Rs. 15 per mensem in Madras, and the remuneration of village messals in crown towns be raised to Rs. 8 per mensem everywhere. To meet financial rules, this action might perhaps be taken by the grant of enhanced ad hoc allowances."

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 41 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 10th March 1939, page 473 supra.]

Statement showing the progress made by the Tamil Restoration Scheme in Salwa District during the last five years.

Year.	District.	Area covered by scheme in acres.	Settlements established.		Settlements worked out.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1931-32	Salwa	120	26	32,208	17	12,492
1932-33	Do	119	27	21,811	11	22,910
1933-34	Do	260	34	91,912	9	1,285
1934-35	Do	5	10	44,140	8	4,754
1935-36	Do	454	4	16,540	4	3,213
	Total	958	101	1,08,811	49	39,754

Note.—The Tamil Restoration Scheme staff is at present working in the Chikankote taluq. The area still remaining to be investigated in that district is 754 square miles, lying on the border of the Salwa District.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX IV.

[This answer to question No. 94 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Dey at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th March 1929, page 499 supra.]

Tellur—from the Commissioner of Lohore.

To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Dated—the 1st March 1930.

No—1031U.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 934 D/28-3, dated the 27th February 1929, in regard to the efforts to be made by the department to assist Paschunas to get lands, I have the honour to state that I have written to all Collectors directing their attention to G.O. No. 2434, Revenue, dated the 29th June 1918, under which order they were directed to set apart suitable lands for allotment to Paschunas. As a rule little has been done, the order having been set down as a routine matter was overlooked, or the interests of the Paschunas were displaced owing to the prior claims of soldiers who have done well in the war, away of those being Paschunas themselves. Now that all Collectors have been personally reminded on this matter I hope definite lands will be set apart and assigned in all districts. In addition to this, I have directed the Deputy Collectors who are already working under me in G.O. 2434 and Thakurs to do all in their power to assist the Paschunas to get land and first suitable land for them. Not very much has been done up to date in these two districts owing to the fact that they are working in the delta lands where very little land is available, but I hope that even here some lands suitable for cultivation may be found at the tail end of the delta. If the staff asked for in my No. 111 U of 1919, dated the 15th February 1919, for Paschunas work is continued, one of the chief duties of the staff will be to obtain suitable lands for the Paschunas in the districts where they work. In addition to this I am arranging land for Co-operative Societies for Paschunas or for the settlement of Paschunas under various names, or for individual Paschunas in various districts such as Chingpet, where I have received assistance from the Social Service League, South Arcot, North Arcot, Karikal, Madhav and others. Arrangements are being made with co-operative arrangements in a common colony in Chingpet and in co-operative responsibility for the settlement on the land near Tiruchendur.

ACT ASSIGNED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR; COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL, AND A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF MUSSALMAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

49

10th MARCH 1930.] *(The President; Mr. Yusuf Haeri.)*

ACT ASSIGNED TO, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the Act to validate the marriage celebrated by the Rev. S. Louis between William Joseph Francis and Catherine Elizabeth Ingham, which was passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th February 1930, received the assent of the Governor on the 10th February 1930.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the communication from the Secretary to the Missionary Protestant Council of Southern India, dated 2nd March 1930, regarding the Madras District Municipalities Bill, 1929.

His Excellency the Governor:—Before we begin the serious business of this session I should like to remind the Honourable Members that, in an answer to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, the Government gave an assurance that they would take no preliminary step or take any action with regard to the proposal that has been issued as a memorandum regarding the change of the Government House from Madras to Coimbatore and the building over of the Madras Government House and its surroundings to Government without giving full opportunity of discussion in Council. I wish merely to say that the Government propose after the whole of the business here on the agenda paper has been completed to have a discussion on this particular matter and if necessary to pass a resolution.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF MUSSALMAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The Hon'ble YAKUB HASAN KHAN Bahadur then moved to introduce a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces.

In doing so, he said:—I beg to introduce my Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces and to move that it be read in Council. When moving in August 1915 for leave to introduce this Bill, I pointed out that my Bill is a very simple one. Muslim marriages are now as has always been the case performed generally by Kazi, Naib Kazi and leaders of mosques. The marriages are being recorded in registers kept by these functionaries. My Bill only requires that the Government should appoint these Kazi, Naib Kazi and leaders of mosques as Madras registrars and that these Madras registrars should enter all the marriages that they perform and the divorces that are effected through their agencies in registers which will be supplied to them by Government. It further requires that these Madras registrars should send to the Government District Registrars of Assurances a monthly statement giving a list of all the marriages registered in their registers, also the divorces registered in their registers. Now the Government is already appointing Kazi under a Government of India Act and these Kazi are appointing Naib Kazi, but there are many other Kazi who are not appointed by Government. I ask the Government by means of this Bill to appoint, in the same manner as they appoint Kazi, the Kazi and Naib Kazi and leaders of mosques as registrars. In asking the Government to do that I am not making any novel request that would involve interference in a religious matter, because Government are already appointing Kazi and Kazi nowadays are only performers and registrars of marriages and they have no other functions to do which Kazi in the olden times under Muhammadan rule used to perform.

My Bill was published in the Fort St. George Gazette in English, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. The Government invited opinions through the District Collectors of the leading Mosques and associations on this Bill. Some of these opinions have been placed before this Council in the form of communications. There are some others which have gone to the Judicial Secretary. All these opinions have been analysed and it is found that a very very large majority of them are in favour of my Bill. They recognize the necessity of legislation. I understood that several Judges of the High Court including all the Indian Judges are in support of my Bill. They consider that this is a piece of legislation in the right direction, the necessity of which they acknowledge. The quality and quantity of the support which this Bill has received is such that I feel sure that the Government will be inclined to commend my proposal. There has been, no doubt, some opposition to the Bill but this opposition when analysed shows that it is based more on misapprehension or misunderstanding than on anything else. For example in one of the opinions which is opposed to the Bill, it is said that non-compliance with the provisions of the Bill would render marriages and divorces effected in present method as to an inferior position of doubtful validity and it is said that the acceptance of the Bill will be viewed with indignation as the introduction of the thin end of a wedge calculated to bring about the degradation of the very authority of the Prophet as the sole legislator of Muhammadans in matters social and religious. It is absurd to think that the legislation will interfere with the authority of the Prophet as the sole legislator of Muhammadans in matters social and religious, for if this Bill is passed the ceremonies performed in the usual manner but not registered would be reduced to an inferior position of doubtful validity. In another opinion it was said that marriages and divorces performed according to Muhammadan religion would be liable to question in courts of law for lack of such a registration. Marriages are now registered in the books maintained by Kazi and if the most marriages are registered in the books given by the Government in the same Kazi, it will

[10th March 1925.]

(Mr. Yusuf Hussain; Mr. Hajj Abd-ul-lah Hajj Qasim;
Sir P. Rajagopal Achariyar; the President; Mr. Habib-ud-din.)

not make any difference and no couple of law will question the validity of any marriage simply because it was not registered in the books given by the Government. In a letter given by certain Members a question was asked what they thought of any Bill. They were asked "to explain whether Islam allows any interference by the proposed Legislative Council, except the four arguments (the Koran, the Tradition, the consent of the community to religion). And the answer given is this: "He who acts in accordance with the sacred law will be rewarded, otherwise it is prohibited." Now this Bill does not want any Kazi to do anything which is not consistent with the sacred law or anything prohibited among Kazi. I mention a few of these arguments just to show that the opposition is based on misapprehension or misunderstanding rather than on any serious objection to the provisions of the Bill.

"At this stage I am only asking the Government to allow the Bill to be referred to a select committee. The select committee will consider all the opinions placed before the Council and the opinions received by the Judicial Secretary and also the suggestions contained in some of the short memoranda and amendments. When the report of the select committee is presented to the Bill as amended is printed and published in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Members and the Bill as amended is printed and published in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Members and the Bill as amended will again have an opportunity of expressing themselves about the amended form of the Bill and the Government will then of course be at liberty to decide in accordance with the opinion of the public. I feel quite sure that just as now there is a very large majority in favour of the Bill, it will receive still further support at the later stage which will induce the Government to eventually accept the Bill. With these few words, I move that the Bill be sent to Council."

The Hon'ble Yousaf Sahib Khan Aslam-ud-din Hajj Qasim Sahib Bahadur:—Your Excellency, as the Bill only provides for the voluntary registration of Muslim marriages and divorces, I beg to second the motion.

The Hon'ble Durrat-un-Nissa Begum Sahib Bahadur:—Your Excellency, the attitude of the Government at this stage can be ascribed to a few words. We do not propose to oppose the motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Yusuf Hussain. At the same time we wish to be clearly understood that we do not want ourselves to say approval. As the Hon'ble Member has rightly pointed out, it will be for the Government to consider the Bill in all its bearings and then to pronounce an opinion on it and it will be for the Government at a later stage, after knowing what the community concerned thinks of it, to decide what their own attitude should be. For the present therefore neither the Members of the Government nor any of the official Members will vote on the motion and we leave it to the non-official Members to dispose of the matter as they think best."

The proposition was put to the Council and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Yousaf Sahib Khan Aslam-ud-din Hajj Qasim Sahib Bahadur: I propose that the Bill be referred to a select committee.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Hajj Abd-ul-lah Hajj Qasim Sahib Bahadur seconded the proposition.

His Excellency the President:—The question now is that the Bill be referred to a select committee.

The proposition was put to the Council and carried.

The Hon'ble Yousaf Sahib Khan Aslam-ud-din Hajj Qasim Sahib Bahadur: I propose that the following gentlemen form the members of the select committee:—

Myself.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad Habib-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmed Yousaf Munkhagar Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. A. B. Kapp, c.s.c.
" Khan Sahib Hajj Abd-ul-lah Hajj Qasim Sahib Bahadur.	" The Advocate-General.
" Khan Bahadur Mohammad Qasim Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. P. R. Rao.
" Khan Bahadur Mohammad Qasim Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Hajj Abd-ul-lah Hajj Qasim Sahib Bahadur seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad Habib-ud-din Sahib Bahadur:—Before the motion is put to vote, Your Excellency, I beg to point out that while I am thankful to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Yusuf Hussain for having introduced the Bill in the select committee, I regret that it will not be possible for me to accept the nomination, inasmuch as the Hon'ble Member in moving the motion in the Council is very brief. My connection with the Council is only for the brief period of the consideration of the District Municipality Bill and the moment the Bill is passed into law, I automatically cease to be a Member of the Council and as such I could take no part in the deliberations of the committee and hence I am not in a position to do so. Again I thank the Hon'ble Member for the honour done to me."

His Excellency the President:—Does the Hon'ble Member wish to add another name?"

**A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF
MUSSALMAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES AND THE
MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1919.**

10th MARCH 1920.]

*(Mr. Yeapoh Hoan; the President;
Sir P. Rajagopala Acherar; the Advocate-General;
Mr. Venkatasai Raja; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;
Mr. Venkateswappa Pantulu.)*

The Hon'ble YERRA HANU SANKU BEHARER:—"When including the name I knew that the membership of the Council was only for a short time. Still, I could not omit him as I thought he would be very useful. I think he may be included now and if there should be any vacancy, it might or might not be filled later on. Perhaps if the Municipal Bill is not passed in this session, he may continue till the next meeting and perhaps an opportunity occurs on the committee."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Member has given the names of the Members of the select committee. Does the Council approve?"
The Bill was unanimously approved.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1919.

The Hon'ble DEVEN BEHARER Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to present the report of the select committee on the District Municipalities Bill and move that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."
The motion was put to vote and carried.

COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMI RAU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that 'for clause 1 (1) substitute:—'This Act may be called the Madras Muslim Municipal Government Act, 1919.' I want to change the nomenclature in order to impress upon the people that it is the intention of Government to provide in this Bill an improved local self-government so that there should not be any outside control as this is absolutely necessary for the development of local self-government. This is the reason why I suggest that the municipalities be changed from Madras District Municipalities Act into Madras Muslim Municipal Government Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, I regret that I have to oppose this amendment. There is no obvious advantage pointed out by the Honourable Member in changing the nomenclature of this Bill. I lay some emphasis at this stage because I considered when the Bill has passed out after a considerable amount of discussion in the select committee that there should be any possible advantage to be gained which could be demonstrated to the Council, unless there is any possible advantage. The nomenclature has stood for over thirty years and in other Municipal Acts is also present. I don't find any similar consideration. Within the limited time at my disposal I searched in all the odd corners of the Statute Book whether the word 'municipal' is to be found anywhere. But I could not find it. On the ground therefore is no advantage and that there is a possible sentiment attached in the use of that word I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMI RAU:—"In the Madras Civil Courts Act the word is used in part as the government of the Corporation. Municipal is a word which is often used in the English language. Everybody understands what the word means. As the Advocate-General points out that there is no use changing the nomenclature now and there is no possible advantage, I don't press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMI RAU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that 'in clause 1 (2) substitute the word 'Government' for 'Governor in Council of Port St. George' and substitute the word 'Governor' for 'Governor in Council' wherever it occurs in the Bill, and substitute the word 'Government' for 'Governor in Council' wherever it occurs in the Bill. My difficulty is that when the Bill is passed into law it is intended to be in force when the local self-government will be in charge of a minister more that it will be a local Government Board. I suggest that instead of 'Governor in Council' wherever it occurs 'Government' may be used so that for the present it will be 'Governor in Council' and later it will be the way to use in the portfolio or a local Government Board. In order to avoid future changes, I suggest the word 'Government' which might include not only the present constitution but also the future constitution. With that object I suggest that amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATARAMI PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I regret I have to oppose this amendment. The language has to be changed after the Madras Act comes into force. The change will have to be made not merely in this piece of legislation but practically throughout the Acts. That I dare say will be done by a small amendment which will say wherever the words 'Governor in Council' are used by a small amendment 'we say, it shall mean so and so' it will have to be changed by the words 'Local Government' in which the functions of the Government will be described. I don't think appropriate language will be gained by the use of the word 'Government' because 'Government' has not been defined anywhere and you have got to introduce a special definition of 'Government' for the purpose of this Act. If you do, it will not be appropriate in the existing state of things because this Act will come into force immediately and long before the proposed Government of India Act of 1919."

(Mr. Venkatasubramanian Raju; Mr. Venkateswaraiah [10th March 1929]
Pattabhi; Mr. Mahalingam.)

The Hon'ble Mr. N. VENKATAPPA RAO:—“In reply I submit that the word ‘Government’ includes the Governor in Council for the present as also ‘the minister or the Board of Local Government’ when the Revenue Act comes into operation. But as the Advocate-General suggests that there will be an enactment when the Revenue Act comes into force, I do not press the amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

CLauses 1 and 2 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPPA RAO:—“I propose to remove the words within the brackets ‘other than a boundary wall not exceeding 8 feet in height’ in clause 2 (3). My submission to the Council is that a most important portion is intended to be excluded by including the words within brackets. Under the old Municipal Act, section 127, there is a provision that ‘no wall, fence or other obstruction or encroachment in any public street and no wall or fence hindering or shutting up any public street shall be erected without the written permission of the municipal council.’ What I say is that there was a clear provision that whenever a house-owner constructs a house or erects a wall shutting a public street he must obtain the special written permission of the chairman. Now, that suggested that he should obtain a license in respect thereof. Now public property can easily be encroached without any knowledge of authorities by a person without obtaining license or without obtaining any permission. Therefore I think it better in the interests of the municipal council that these words should be included instead of being excluded. Otherwise it will necessitate the introduction of another provision corresponding to section 127. When a person builds a house or builds a wall, it is difficult to find out whether there is any encroachment unless you know. Therefore I suggest that he should obtain the previous permission whenever he wants to build anything. With that object in view I suggest this. There is no difficulty in reporting and submitting plans. It is far better to have some authorities rather than leave it to municipal servants to find out whether any encroachments have been made or not.”

“That is the reason why no such exceptions need be made with reference to the wall especially when an exception is made regarding gate within the compound. There is danger to public property to allow one to build or construct a wall shutting a public street.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANDURAI:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble K. R. Subramanian Mohanram Nair, C. C. S. S. Subramanian:—“Your Excellency, the question which has now been discussed by my Honourable friend was considered rather carefully by the select committee of which I had the honour to be the President and those words were deliberately put in there for the purpose of excluding them from the specifics of the amendments, reforms and changes proposed which is laid down in the Bill itself for the purpose of reconstruction of buildings. In the existing order of things those rules which require the reconstruction of buildings are laid down in what we call by-laws. But under the new framework of the Bill we considered it necessary to introduce all the provisions contained in the by-laws in regard to the construction of buildings into the body of the Bill itself. If my Honourable friend will kindly look into section 122 of the Bill he will find that the provisions therein imposed are so elaborate, so tedious and require such professional skill and knowledge for the purpose of sending applications for buildings. The select committee considered that a law should be drawn somewhere so that certain building applications at least may be free from the rigour of the provisions contained in clause 122. That is why those words were deliberately put in clause 2 (3). There is one other matter which should be carefully kept in view. It was not the intention (at any rate, it is not the intention of the members of the Bill) of the members of the select committee that the provisions which are contained in the Bill should operate in any sense as a serious hardship against the public for whose benefit any legislation is enacted. Clause 121 of the Bill gives power to the council for the purpose of setting back any building if any portion thereof falls down or is built. What the select committee had in view at the time was that if there was a tiny little wall in front of a building and if in heavy seasons a portion of that wall which probably might have been made of mud fall down then under the provisions contained in section 121 the chairman or the other authority by the chairman might at once proceed down upon the owner and say ‘Your wall-wall has fallen, I ask you to remove the rest and absolutely pull down the wall. I order you to set back the building to the line of the present wall.’ Such actions will bring the municipal authorities into a rather unhappy conflict with the people for whose benefit they are intended to administer the Bill and we deliberately therefore excluded such cases. My friend's arguments for the purpose of excluding these words are based on the fact that otherwise it will be possible for any one of these mischievous or the well-meaning, who may well be termed as lawgivers, to push forward their will as to encroach on the public thoroughfare. May I draw the attention of the Honourable Member to section 121 of the Bill which makes explicit provision in the matter of control of encroachments. No one could, under that clause, encroach on the public road in respect of any wall. There need therefore be no apprehension that the Bill intends to give, as it were, a general permission to everybody to encroach on public land merely on the pretext that they are going to build a wall and that thereby the tendency to encroach would not be prohibited.”

10th MARCH 1920.] (Mr. Haidhul-lah : Mr. Naresimha Raja ;
Mr. Siva Rao.)

"The difficulty is the confusion that is being experienced in the matter of drawing up of plans which have to accompany applications for building. It is well known in countries here where we are acquainted with local municipal administrations, in several places you find that parties who put in applications for building are expected to engage the services of professional technical men for the purpose of drawing up the plans, and especially when the applications come to the municipal office for being passed you find that certain details still exist and the applications have often to be returned to the parties in order that these corrections may be carried out. I imagine will understand a party who wants to build a house for himself being required to satisfy the local authorities that the sanitary and other conditions are complied with before he is permitted to put his foundations on the ground, but in the case of a congested wall of a given dimension, all this cumbersome procedure of having to draw up a plan and then having to send the application to the council with the possibility of its being returned, was, we thought, a procedure too cumbersome and that the advantage to be gained therefrom was not as proportionate to the trouble which the people in the municipal areas will be subjected to. It was more completely for the people which interested the members of the select committee is stick in that provision and ask with any plan to permit the people to proceed upon the public land. May I also add that in working you now are before you is a veritable representation of a similar provision which finds a place in the City Act, one which also a very influential agent accessible and one which was also lately debated in the Legislative Council before it became law. For these reasons I am sorry to say that as Chairman of the Select Committee, I must oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. R. Naresimha Raja :—I am not able to follow the reasoning adopted by the Hon'ble Mr. Haidhul-lah Sahib. He says that there is difficulty in the presentation of plans. That is one of the grounds which he says is in the definition, a wall of 8 feet height is included in a building, whereas a wall of less than that height is excluded. If we enter the words in the bracket it means that all walls are to be treated as buildings. In presenting a plan to the municipal council regarding a wall of 8 feet height to show the elevation of a wall will not be a difficult matter and I do not think that argument sticks to the ground. Now let us refer to section 171 of the Bill. Section 171 deals of construction, repair and section 172 of construction. In the case of reconstruction it is considered a difficulty, but the other section provides for the case of construction also. When a space between the street alignment and the regular line as defined in the Act is an open space and if an individual is allowed to construct a wall of less than 8 feet in height when the provision I do not think the object or the purpose of section 171 will be secured. We only consider the case of the reconstruction of a wall. There again, I submit that we cannot agree with him. The proposal is that whenever a building or a wall is built within the regular line the chairman should take the opportunity to see that it is not reconstructed by the owner. The main idea of the section will be taken away if the words in the bracket are to be allowed to stand. If the amendment is accepted the absence of the sewer building on an open space within the regular line by raising a wall of less than 8 feet will be removed. If otherwise, that advantage will be lost to the municipal council. Again I may draw the attention of the council to section 170 : "No person shall construct any portion of any building within the regular line exceeding the fixed limits of the regular street a difficulty in the case of a municipal council working the fixed limits of the regular street. Now I draw the attention of the council to the provisions under section 169. This clearly shows the sections that deal with the property tax. These sections make a difference between lands and buildings. When an open space is enclosed by a wall of more than 8 feet, it is to be treated as a building, whereas if it is enclosed by a wall of less than that height, it is not a building. I do not understand why there should be such a difference, especially when enclosing an area within the regular line against all convenience, an area which as the Hon'ble Mr. Haidhul-lah Sahib calls it is the lung of the surrounding area. Under these circumstances it is not desirable that there should be differential treatment between a building and a land and therefore even that the amendment proposed is absolutely necessary. At the end the Hon'ble Mr. Haidhul-lah Sahib said that we had a similar provision in the City Municipal Act. If we accept this it does not show any harm on the balance of that council and the select committee. We shall see whether there is any real use to be served by this amendment. If we are convinced that it is useful then we shall accept it, and if to answer the Government or a private member before the same thing about the City Municipal Act, then an amendment may be brought if it is incorrect and I do not think that we ought not withhold our support to the amendment on the ground that it finds a place in the City Municipal Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—I have carefully listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Haidhul-lah Sahib and I regret to say that I am not convinced of the position taken up by him. I should not at all not know the reason why the wall not exceeding 8 feet in height are exempted and why we should stop there. If it is a correct principle to exempt walls at all, why should we exempt only walls not exceeding 8 feet high? The Honorable Member says, placed to us that in the construction of a compound wall, necessary requirements are avoided for free ventilation and that therefore it is desirable to free the construction for free ventilation from the tedious and cumbersome process of building a wall. So far of compound wall, from the tedious and cumbersome process of building a wall. But there is another aspect. The present Municipal Act provides that previous permission should be taken even for the construction of a wall so that the municipal authorities may be on their guard to prevent any encroachment. The question comes to this. Is it or is it not desirable that when one intends to construct a compound

(*Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Narasimha Appay;
Mr. Durai Alaiyappan; Mr. Venkatesh Babu.*)

[10th March 1920.]

well, 4 or 5 feet in height, abutting on a public street, he should be required to give information to the municipal authorities so that they may see, so that they may be in the best position to take any action which may be necessary. The Honorable Member was good enough to refer to two provisions in the present Bill which in his opinion would amply meet the requirements of the case. First I should take clause 123. It says that no one shall be permitted to build any wall or erect any fence or other obstruction or impediment so as to obstruct or interfere with any street. That means only that it lays down a prohibition, but what enforcement is to be given to that prohibition is not given by the municipal authorities but to find out whether it is an obstruction on the public street or not and if so, the provision was referred to clause 123. It only applies in the case of walls, fences or other buildings to be constructed. Is there any provision corresponding to clause 123, section 127 of the District Municipalities Act, in the present Bill? If there is any I am not quite particular whether the wall should be brought under the building regulations or not. But there must be some provision that if a person erects any wall abutting on a public street he must be required to give information to the municipal authorities so that they may be in the best position to find out whether the proposed wall—whether it is 5 or 10 feet high, as a matter of fact on 5 feet wall may be regarded as an obstruction as a 10 feet wall—will be an obstruction or not. There must be some provision whether an elaborate building regulation is applied to this or not, but wherever a man builds a wall abutting on a public street, he ought to take provision of the municipal council or the municipal chairman.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA APPAY :—"I wish to point out to Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao that this question was considered and debated upon in the select committee. There are two sides to the question. Some persons wanted that a license fee should be imposed even in the construction of small walls. Some were not in favour of it. But the point was discussed in the select committee."

The Hon'ble Member Durai V. DURAI ALAIYAPPAN :—"I oppose the amendment on the ground that a boundary wall should not for any purpose of this Act be treated as a building. The whole question is whether the word 'building' covers, whether it must be treated as so to include boundary walls. The matter was discussed in the select committee and the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Appay desired the height to be fixed at 5 feet because he said that in India there are no 5-foot boundary walls. There was a committee composed of the Hon'ble Member what a great advantage it is to encourage people to build their compound wall. Boundary wall ought not to be included in the definition of 'building' for reasons with reference to measurement, the valuation of buildings and exemption of buildings for purposes of taxation. In the Bill the word 'building' covers very frequently and if 'boundary walls' are included in the definition of 'building' it is a great many wrong exemptions may be needed. In particular with reference to clause 109 and the exemption clause the whole elaborate procedure relating to the issue of them and the inspection of them, etc., is unnecessary with reference to the construction of boundary walls. But all this procedure will be necessary if we include boundary walls within the definition of the word 'building'. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VISWANATHAN RAU :—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to deal with that aspect of the question whether this question was considered by any gentleman in the select committee or in any other person's opinion. We should discuss only the merits of the question whether it is reasonable or otherwise. Also we will have serious and various difficulties necessary that would be taken up by full criticism of the action taken on other occasions. I therefore want to avoid all that. The only question is what we say on merits. We have got four distinguished members on the select committee, two in favour and two opposed to it. Let us leave that question. But the point is I have not got any satisfaction reply from those who have opposed it whether they have deliberately considered clause 127. If they had deliberately done so, I suggest very much for their conduct. For a building 2 or 3 metres a plan is prepared but for a building which costs 124 rupees you find it very difficult to ask for a plan. But my difficulty is what local enforcement of public property. Is there any provision for it? Similar provision was in existence for the last thirty years and was very easily enforced by the municipalities, and nobody has ever complained. Unless the Government is prepared to provide similar provision such as section 127, I pass my amendment, because there is no other way of preventing it anywhere. Section 124 speaks of obstruction, that is true, and section 124 says you can remove the obstruction. Generally in a city like Madras the Commissioner would order the destruction of any property and there will be no sentimental objection. But in the amendment if anything is done, it is so very difficult to get it removed. But when one person has already spent some money on it there would be some difficulty. Therefore it was absolutely necessary that the municipality should be made aware whenever a person wants to construct a building. Under the circumstances I want to pass my amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VISWANATHAN RAU :—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that at the end of the clause 2 (3), add the words 'but not gunpowder, children's toys or any article used for or by children.' I do not know whether the select committee considered it necessary to bring gunpowder and children's toys into use for or by children under the word 'structure'. In clause 2(3) we find reference that 'structure' includes any wheel vehicle with springs, or other appliances being so springs; and all kinds of motor cars and motor lorries,

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(Mr. Venkatasami Raja; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
Mr. Habib-ullah; Mr. Harphal; the President.)

motor showrooms, motor cycles, bicycles, tricycles, rickshaws and palanquins. If we have it as such, children's perambulators or what we call push-pull used for children or children's tricycles will be brought in. To make it clear I suggest inserting the word 'but not perambulators', children's tricycles only used for or by children. I do not want the municipality to gain by taxing even what is used solely for children."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU:—"I second it. In the schedule children's perambulators, children's rickshaws were excluded from taxation. From the definition it is plain that they were not exempted from taxation. Examples should better appear in the definition instead of appearing in the schedule."

The Hon'ble Elam Thondar Malan and HANUMANTHAM SWAMI SETHUPATHI:—"My own idea was and I believe that is how I understood the Honourable member that the word 'perambulators' had an extensive whatever meaning and that what he insisted on in the case of children was with tricycles. The Honourable member of the municipality however seems to import into the amendment an intention which does not appear on the surface. I take the amendment therefore as I read it. I for one cannot understand and I believe instead of one of the amendments by the other Honourable Members in the same direction—I cannot myself understand whether it is with our will and whether we could be doing in the financial interests of the municipality if we go on loading the Bill with exemptions in the matter of payment of taxation. Well, I certainly will not grudge exemption to those cases where the attempted exemption is really bona fide or in other words, if the attempted exemption is on behalf of the people who are unable to pay. But I can hardly conceive the logic of the argument that if a man maintains a perambulator he must necessarily be regarded as a poor man so to be a justice to pay the tax due on the perambulator. While every kind of conveyance which every man from place to place has been brought on the schedule for taxation I can hardly see any particular reason why perambulators, out of all other conveyances, must be singled out for the grant of exemption. Then talking about the children's tricycles, I must confess that if any parent is so rich as to maintain a separate tricycle for his child I suspect the parent to pay to the local corporation the tax due on the tricycle as well. For I take it that it will not be having what is regarded as absolutely necessary for the life of the child but it will be regarded, I think, what you would expect as a luxury which a rich parent can afford on behalf of his pet child. For my part I was somewhat dissatisfied to the retention of certain exemptions which already had a place in schedule IV. In schedule IV under clause 20 you will find 'for every other carriage not being a child's perambulator or a go-cart' exemption has found a place already in favour of children. But I should certainly prefer to go any bit further and agree to any further exemption. In the case of probably a child's perambulator or a go-cart, the idea was that the child who was being carried on them was yet unable to use the perambulator or go-cart sufficiently himself but whereas the child who can ride on a tricycle is supposed to have grown sufficiently in age for the purpose of using the tricycle independently without any assistance which probably a child's perambulator or a go-cart reasonably demands. While tricycles or bicycles used by every individual residing in a municipality are taxed I can hardly see why if a child uses them, they should be exempted. It will be a difficult matter for us to decide when you are going to regard as a child. You must define the word 'child'. There is no definition of a child anywhere in the Act. Practically you then exempt on behalf of an individual who is in a position to keep a perambulator, a rickshaw, or a go-cart for the benefit of a child. You want the exemption to be given to the man and not to the child. You therefore indirectly exempt the man. All that he has got to say for the purpose of securing the exemption would be 'Well, gentlemen of the municipality, I can surely tell you that the cart is used by my child' and that should, nearly suffice to give him the exemption. For those reasons I think the amendments which will move further reduction in the revenues of the municipality are not quite welcome. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACDONALD:—"Your Excellency, the word 'children's' should come before the word perambulator in order to make it clear what the meaning of this proposal is."

His Excellency the PRASIDENT:—"All this discussion we cannot allow without action of any further amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. VENKATARAMA RAU:—"What I meant was child's perambulators, and children's tricycles with rickshaws, a conveyance which. The intention of the clause would clear the meaning. That is my object, whatever be its technical objection. But we need not argue the technical ground for interpreting the word 'child' in my amendment. In the first amendment it was provided for a child's perambulator. We have used the word already there in the schedule. We wanted to exclude children's perambulator and go-cart and children's tricycles also might be added. Therefore if it is to be exempted would it not be better to have it in the definition? Though we do not exempt the perambulator, but you want to exempt the carriage, and in the definition of the carriage we have not provided for that, and in it we wanted to introduce tricycles and therefore I press my amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Amendment: In clause 2 (7) after the word "Council" insert the word "Allotment."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. VENKATARAMA RAU:—"With Your Excellency's permission this question will have to be considered in connection with clause 7."

(*Sir Rangappa Acharyar : Mr. Narayana Raju : [10th March 1920.
Mr. Venkateswari Raja : the Advocate-General :
the President.]*)

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir P. RANGAPPA ACHARYAR:—“I agree with the Honorable Member that the amendment had better be over till we deal with clause 7.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Your Excellency, I beg to move that, in clause 3 (10) read the words ‘and includes any other place which may be notified by the Governor in Council as a bill station.’ My amendment excludes the words ‘and includes any other place which may be notified by the Governor in Council as a bill station.’ What are bill stations in the schedule. Now, by this wording in clause 3 (10) the Executive Government will have the power of designating any place as a bill station. According to the provision of the Act what constitutes a bill station from municipality is the nearest bus. There is a provision for the laying of servants’ tax and that is to be found in section 79, sub-section 2 and 3 and the imposition of servants’ tax is one that affects persons going into the bill and 3 and the imposition of that question whether there should be any tax imposed on municipalities and the settlement of that question whether there should be any tax imposed on municipalities may be left to the Government. Now, as I understand the provision any municipality may request to declare it as a bill municipality and the Government is to approve or refuse. The Government will not by itself make it as a bill municipality. But if any municipality wants to be a bill municipality it may request the Government to include the name of that particular municipality in the schedule, and it may be done. But whether it will be included by such inclusion in the Act. Therefore if really any station has to be included in the list the proper course should be to amend the law by a piece of legislation instead of giving power to the executive Government. That is the object with which I move this amendment and I think it will be acceptable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESWARAI RAJU:—“I second the amendment. I submit that when properly moved it may be referred to the Council and the Council will add another clause to it, because we have already got these bill stations. They also apply to the Legislative Council to amend it. I will therefore suggest that when necessary clause it may be passed.”

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—“I am afraid there is some misapprehension with regard to this matter. Schedule (I) specifies list of places which are classified as bill stations. If you turn to 398 (1) and (3) you will find power is conferred on the Governor in Council to alter the schedule by rules and certain modifications are prescribed before they can become law, for adding to or amending schedule 2. So under that clause the Governor in Council will be enabled to add to the list of bill stations by virtue of those rules and the definition here is merely carried out in terms of what you find in clause 398 (1). Unless you choose to do this or propose any alteration to that the word will not be right and to the as I know no work alteration is proposed.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Your Excellency, if this amendment is to be accepted, then the amendment of clause 398 is a consequential amendment naturally, follow.”

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—“I am sorry it is not a consequential amendment. Suppose you include it, it will come in exactly the same thing. Although we want this definition to be put down, if you amend it, the result will be exactly the same.”

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—“Does the Honorable Member wish to say anything?”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—“If my amendment is accepted, it means that the Executive Government shall not have the power to include anything in the list and of course section 398 reserves the power. That means that section 398, clause (1) and section 3, clause (10) are equal and the same, and that one of them is superfluous. My amendment is to omit one. If this is accepted, the other also will be accepted as a consequential amendment, and such consequential amendments are allowed.”

The amendment was yet to move and lost.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—“After clause 5 (15) add the following as clause 3 (14):—

“‘Nuisance’ includes any act, omission, place or thing which means it is likely to cause injury, danger, or expense or offence to the owner of land, small or housing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.”

Rescind the subsequent sub-clause.

“Your Excellency, I move by way of amendment, the introduction of the definition of the word ‘nuisance’. At one time it was thought it would be a nuisance to define what nuisance is. But as unfortunately happens, there have been differences as to the meaning of the word nuisance as it appears in one Act or other. In some cases, it means public nuisance in other cases you are left to your own imaginations to find out what it means and you go to the legal dictionary which does not throw very much light. As in innumerable places of this Act the word ‘nuisance’ is used, it was thought desirable to define what nuisance is, and it is not very easy to define what it is. We have taken the definition which was considered satisfactory from the Bombay Municipal Act, and thus definition, I beg to introduce by way of amendment.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir P. RANGAPPA ACHARYAR:—“I second it.”

(Mr. Venkatasami Ravi; Mr. Rangaswami Acharyar; (10th March 1920,
Mr. Venkataswami Peraiya; Mr. Narasimha Sagar;
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Danda Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Ravi.)

relationship as given. Under these circumstances it will be far better if we come to a better understanding as to what exactly means. With these observations I press my amendment in order to check a more satisfactory answer."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"In clause 3 (15), insert the words 'or allowances' after the words 'allowed expenditure'."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"I think this also may be considered to deal with clause 7."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"I do not press this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"In clause 3 (16), insert the words 'or by the Municipal Council with the approval of Government' after the words 'Government or Council.' I do not press this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"In clause 3 (20) (e), all the words occurring after the words 'any such street' shall form a separate sub-clause (d). This amendment also I do not press."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"I beg to move that at the end of clause 3 (25), add the words 'or allowances for decrease of food.' We find on page 4, clause 25, that salary means pay and nothing pay or payment by way of commission and includes exchange compensation allowances, but not allowances for transport, carriage hire or travelling expenses. I want to include allowances for decrease of food which may continue to be paid some time longer. The additional amount is being paid in payment of decrease of food and it should not be included as a permanent salary. It is not a pensionable amount. Why should it be included if the allowance for carriage hire, travelling expenses are, are to be included. I do not think that many would see necessary to increase the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPATI PATEL:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble K. RANGASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"This will entitle some two to the municipalities under provision tax. Also an allowance for decrease of food is payable on the same footing as carriage hire or travelling expenses. What we want to include are payments to subordinates out-of-pocket expenses. I would leave this to the Council. There are several subordinates of municipalities here. I appeal to them to say what their wishes are."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA ACHARYAR:—"It is a positive disadvantage to move this amendment. The one question is whether by allowing this amendment we are creating a difficulty to the individual himself. Our object clearly is to enable him to pay a tax and get the franchise and thereby have a nobler sort of life. Take a clerk on Rs. 25 and getting an extra Rs. 5 for decrease of food. He will be liable to pay a tax and his position will therefore be made higher. While the amendment enables him to escape a tax it also puts him out of the list of voters. Lastly, I think this is a matter which is only temporary. We are now going to have the Salaries Committee's report and then I suppose the allowance for decrease of food will stop, when the Act will probably come into force. Therefore I am under the impression that on the whole the amendment is not advantageous."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am opposed to the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Ravi's proposals. As was pointed out by the Honourable Member in charge, the principle on which allowances for carriage-hire and travelling expenses have been exempted is that they lower the expenditure and that they are reimbursed at that amount. If salary is taxable, I do not see any reason why the extra allowance they get, in addition to the salary, for decrease of food, should be exempted."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur T. SUBRAMANIAM ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have to point out that what is defined as 'salary' need not include the temporary allowance, given owing to the salary considered in existing circumstances by high prices. Such allowance as for decrease of food would, in due time become part of the salary. It is unnecessary to use the expression 'or allowances for decrease of food' in the definition of 'salary.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA ACHARYAR:—"With regard to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Danda Acharyar I wish to point out that a permanent military enjoy living within a municipal area who is now getting grain exemption allowance will be liable to pay provision tax. His position may be Rs. 20 and he may be getting grain exemption allowance of Rs. 10 and thus make himself liable to a tax as he gets Rs. 30 per month. Then it would work hardship upon him and this also should be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am thankful to the Government because there is an objection from the Hon'ble Mr. Subramaniam Acharyar and the Honourable Member in charge that they are anxious to preserve all sources of income. In my own town I have proposed several other sources of revenue. I wish the Government will support me in that way. What I want to point out is that it will be hardship to tax the allowance for decrease of food. However I won't press the amendment as it is a small matter."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

16TH MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Venkatasami Raja; Mr. Narasimha Appa;
Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Raja.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—"In clause 3 (25), don't after the words 'of a street' the words 'or the regular line defined under section 160.' With Your Excellency's permission may I suggest that this may be amended along with the amendment to clause 160 proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar because we feel some difficulty is caused to regular lines. All these three might come for all by deal with by the Advocate-General in defining the street-alignment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"We may defer taking this till we come to clause 160."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"Do you want to take this along with clause 160?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—"Yes."

The amendment defined to be dealt with under clause 160.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—"To clause 3 add the following:—

"(21) The 'Government' means and includes the Governor in Council of Port St. George or the minister in charge of local self-government portfolio or the Board of Local Government."

"In view of the observations of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General I do not press this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—"I do not propose to move the amendment which stands in my name, viz.—

"In clause 4, wherever the words 'Governor in Council' occur, the word 'Governor' shall be substituted. Because it also occurs the same object."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJA:—"Clause 4 provides for the establishment of a municipality, for the annexation of a portion of a municipality and also for taking in an area into a municipality. There are three cases. The establishment of a municipality means taking away a particular area from the operation of the Local Boards Act and putting it within the operation of the District Municipalities Act. Such a new generally occurs in the case of unions practically ceasing. A union which is generally a smaller union which has got a population of more than 5,000 will be converted into a municipality when it has got sufficient lands and when the requirements for additional funds are felt. And the other case is where a portion of a municipal area may be taken away from the municipality. Immediately it is taken away, automatically according to the provisions of the Local Boards Act the Local Boards Act ceases to be operative. And again the third case is when a portion of a local board area is to be brought within the operation of the District Municipalities Act. Now in the first case of the conversion of a local board union into a municipality we shall have to take into consideration as to the vesting of the property. In the second provision belonging to the local board do exist as for instance school buildings, school buildings and so many other objects, and I do not find any provision in this Act for the vesting of these properties and its lands in the municipal council newly constituted and just the same thing is to be seen by a reference to section 5. When any municipal area is excluded from the operation of this Act under section 5 then it accomplishes the property vesting in the boundary of state in Council while the Local Boards Act ceases into operation automatically into that area and that is the reason why I feel that these sections 4 and 5 require further consideration so that the provisions of the Local Boards Act should cease and the property that is vested in a particular local board should vest in the municipality newly constituted. We have got sections 42 and 127 of this bill. They relate to the vesting of streets and vesting of wells, etc. I have examined carefully the other provisions. There is not any provision which says that school buildings that do exist in the unions that are likely to be constituted under the provisions of section 4 should vest in the municipality so constituted and therefore there may be great difficulties in the working and I think it is necessary that provision should be made by all these cases.

"I may just add one more word. I find in the Local Boards Act itself when a local board area is split up into various divisions there is vesting provision in the different local board area so constituted. Similarly there must be some provision in this Act for vesting and directing of ownership of property, etc., and lands."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I inquire of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja whether there is any objection to clause 4, because while he has no objection to the thing which the section intends to accomplish, he wants only additional provision, in which case there is no objection to its passing. I believe there are other persons who of this Bill which may perhaps, while in the question of vesting. I am not quite able to see from my knowledge friend's observations how any difficulties of provision, regarding vesting can prevent the passing of this clause. I should like to understand it better."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"It may facilitate progress if I say that we will have this point examined by the Advocate-General. If he feels it necessary to provide as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja, it will be done. In the meantime we may proceed with the Bill on the assumption that the particular difficulty pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja will be carefully examined."

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President; Mr. Venkatesapoti Raju; Mr. Venkateswappa Pantulu; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar.) [10TH MARCH 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—“I have no objection to the proposal, but there is one difficulty in this section 4 which provides for constituting the wishes of the people to be effected but there is no provision for constituting the wishes of the local boards concerned. In the case of a particular area taken from a municipality and handed over to a local board area and in the case of a particular area taken from a local board into the municipality, in both the cases, the local authority concerned should be given a voice. If the Advocate-General has that view, a particular provision should be made the whole thing may be revised and necessary provisions made.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“I think the Honourable Member is satisfied that clause 4 will be taken into close consideration by the Advocate-General.”

Clause 4 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWAPPA PANTULU:—“I would not give the following amendment:—

“In clause 5 and other clauses wherever the words ‘Governor in Council’ occur, substitute the word ‘Government.’”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatesapoti Raju moved the following amendment:—

In clause 5 (2), proviso (a), after the word ‘notification’ add the following:—
“gives a warning to the municipal council pointing out the defects or the irregularities and action expected of the Council within time specified and on failure to comply with the same to the satisfaction of the Government.”

Is doing so he will:—

“In the matter of punishing a defaulting municipality several provisions are made in the Act. The various provisions of establishing it is provided in this clause. The Governor in Council may by notification abolish any municipality established under this Act provided the Governor in Council shall before he issues such notification communicate to the municipal council the grounds on which he proposes to do so. Here there is a provision that the Governor issues a notification and gives a time for explanation. What I would suggest is before the Government comes to the conclusion to issue a notification, give a warning to the municipal council pointing out the defects or irregularities and action expected of the Council within time specified and on failure to comply with the same to the satisfaction of the Government, then they may issue a notification and this is more or less condemning a man without a trial. What I say is when you want to abolish a municipality do not come to that conclusion, give it a warning that it is going down in the matter of revenue or in any other matter. Then if their explanation is not satisfactory issue a notification to the effect of abolishing it. Before the Government comes to a conclusion to abolish a municipality, there must be very good reasons for doing so. What I would say is give them an opportunity to explain before the Government comes to any conclusion. Therefore I move this amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWAPPA PANTULU:—“I second the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Hon'ble Venkateswappa Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—“I fear the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesapoti Raju has somewhat misinterpreted matters. He says, do not abolish, do not take this extreme step of abolishing a municipality, but warn it. He assumes that the abolition would be in far irregularities on the part of the municipality. May I point out that what the clause contemplates is not exactly punishing a municipality for some act commission or omission, but cases where a place which at one time was fit to be called a municipality has ceased to fit for municipal administration, and has to be released from the machinery of the District Municipalities Act and put back under the Local Boards Act? That is the class of cases contemplated. Punishing a municipality for bad work is provided for in clause 48 where there is provision for dissolving a municipality or suspending a municipality. When we come to that clause it will be for Honourable Members to consider whether the procedure is adequate to give the offending municipality an opportunity of offering an explanation. In clause 5 we release a place from municipal government either on account of reduction of population or for other cause. For instance, if in a place where at one time there was a population of 10,000, it has become 10,000, the Honourable Member wishes to give a warning. Suppose we give the council a warning. What can the council do? I want the Honourable Member to read clause 4 by itself and realize that it is not a punishing clause. We do not therefore ask the municipal council to show cause against the action proposed to be taken. It may be that, notwithstanding, say, reduction of population, there may be reasons which render it necessary to maintain municipal administration in the place. Therefore we say that the Governor in Council shall, before he issues his notification, communicate to the council the grounds for the action proposed and for a time for the municipal council to state its objections. I hope that, now that I have given the explanation, the Honourable Members will agree with me that a warning is somewhat irrelevant here.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Your Excellency, I am glad that what the intention of the legislature is has been well expressed by the Member in charge of the portfolio but I feel in clause 4 of section 41 that reference is made to section 5, clause 1 and

(10th March 1920.)

(Mr. Venkatesulu Raju; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Subba Rao; Sir President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

and by His Hon'ble friend Mr. Dr. Acharyar and Mr. Sir Rao. If the Government do that, I do not join the amendment. It is not a resolution on their conduct and if the Government do that it is for things beyond their control and therefore they do not want any warning. If this is the object I do not join the amendment."

The Hon'ble Union Minister Sir P. RAMESWARA ACHARYAN:—"I know of no instance personally of a municipality being abolished. I quite understand the fear of Honorable Members that clause 5 (1) may be construed unduly wide. And I may make one general observation here that unless we step in this but by a number of other clauses, namely, there is an underlying fear that, unless the Government are helped in in all directions, they will do wrong. You will have to remember that the Government, as the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesulu Raju has told us, will so far as the Department is concerned, be liable to run by people wholly outside in the control of the Legislative Council. If a minister unceremoniously abolishes a municipality, there is nothing to prevent the Legislative Council from turning him out and reconstituting the municipality. I want Honorable Members to bear that in mind. Please forget for the time being that the Government will act hereafter by His Excellency and his present colleagues, but the Government will be His Excellency and probably some of you. I want you to repose an adequate amount of confidence in yourselves. If you now pass amendments which will weaken the hands of the Government of the future, that will mean that you are weakening the hands of your own age. You will be weakening the hands of a machinery for the good work of which you will be responsible. I really do not think there is any danger in this clause. The Government are bound to issue a notification commencing the municipal council on grounds on which it is proposed to take action and fixing a reasonable time for the council to convene. The council could within that time, as it may see fit, propose a demand in case of default. It gives the Government power to dissolve or suspend a council in case of default in performing the duties imposed on it or if it exceeds or abuses its powers and the Government may suspend a council for a specified period not exceeding two years. If you find when you come to clause 41 that the safeguards there provided are not adequate, by all means strengthen them. We all know that several municipalities over here in the past have badly administered, but has there been a single instance in which the Government abolished a municipality so that account? And why should you assume that the Government of the future will be less scrupulous?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN:—"We propose to provide safeguards to prevent undue exercise of power by Government, whether that Government be constituted or not, or whether it will be constituted under the Reform Act. First we guard with respect to the absolute exercise of power by the Government, whether the Member in charge comes from Europe or belongs to India. We object to all harassment, wherever it is the system. With regard to the observation that we have the power to remove the Minister, that is a power that can be seldom exercised. We therefore wish to enmesh the policies of power with sufficient safeguards."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, reading sections 48 and 5, I see that under section 42 the Governor in Council has got the power to dissolve or suspend a council, namely, when in his opinion a council is not competent to perform the duties imposed upon it or exceeds or abuses its powers, and section 5, I believe, Your Excellency, covers all other cases which are not covered by section 42. So in order to make the amendment to section 5 clear I would propose the following: "That the Governor in Council may by notification abolish a municipality under the Act by virtue of any provision in revenue or other Act, if he is satisfied in the opinion of the Governor in Council that the municipality cannot be allowed to continue." I think this will be acceptable in all."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I may also add with reference to the observation made by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Acharyar that the amendment to clause 5 may be taken when we come to clause 42. We may leave the thing as it is now. We need not put vote on clause 5 and we shall consider it with clause 42."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Clause 4 is a general clause. Clause 42 deals with a specific matter. If for particular reasons the Government think that a municipality should be got rid of I don't think that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao wishes any specific reason to be defined. Clause 5 must be a general one and I cannot do better than, before all my Honorable colleagues have said. We must always bear in mind that there is a much more democratic government coming in in the near future and I would urge Honorable Members to be careful when they deal with a matter of this sort that they should give their Ministers some respective control and authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What I say is to adhere to the discussion to section 42."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The two are different sections. Clause 5 is a general matter. I shall put it to the Council."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN:—"Your Excellency, if the next amendment to move, my motion will be unnecessary. I therefore propose that we consider the next amendment first."

(Mr. Arumuntha Pillai; Mr. Harphail; Mr. Siva [10th March 1920.
 Res.; the President; Mr. Tysparaga Chetti;
 Mr. Annaswami Aiyar.]

would prefer me I would refer to the Government of India resolution on the local self-government in the year 1892 and which was accepted by Lord Marley in his despatch of 1901. These Lord Marley wanted to create a special department to see to the encouragement of the local self-government. But nothing was done at the time that despatch was concerned. Now we have got this special department in the shape of the Legislative Council which will come into existence next year under the New Reform Council and therefore it is necessary that if you are going to carry out the Government of India resolution of 1892 accepted by Lord Marley as to create a special department, then it will be only reasonable that the Legislative Council since should have the power to abolish the municipality. But I want also explain my position why I do not want to press my resolution. As the Honorable Member in charge accepted the resolution of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Achariyar and so I have been under the impression that even the papers are placed before the Legislative Council and if there is any difficulty or any doubt about it the members of the Legislative Council would make it a point to discuss that resolution I thought it would not be perfectly necessary to press my resolution. Now as we are discussing the principle contained in the amendment and the Honorable Member in charge hopes to say something against the principle I submit that this resolution is put forward.

The Hon'ble the Mr. R. H. Harphail:—"I confess that until I heard the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Achariyar I had some doubt as to how I should vote but he has convinced me that this is an executive act and not a legislative act. I think it is of very great importance that in these democratic days people should recognize that if they are to put forward democratic ideas it will be fatal if, in attempting to carry out democratic ideas, they deprive the Executive of all real power. Consequently I shall vote against the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Arumuntha Pillai in putting forward reasons why it is impossible that the Legislative Council should consider whether a municipality should be brought into existence or not was, it seems to me, at the same time bringing forward excellent reasons why it is impossible for the Legislative Council to consider whether a municipality should be got out of existence. The Legislative Council will have always the power of abolishing the Executive when the papers are laid on the table, and if it passes a resolution recommending the Executive for any specific act I am perfectly certain that in such circumstances the act of the Executive will be useless and the municipality will be restored."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"This discussion raises a very important question, a constitutional question whether in cases like this, abolition of the municipality should be at the hands of the Executive or at the hands of the Legislature. I have no hesitation in saying that the Executive is the proper authority to dissolve or to abolish a municipality. A precedent was quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Arumuntha Pillai from America and I would not like to state whether there is any precedent in America under which a municipality is created by an Act of Parliament. If the Hon'ble Mr. Arumuntha Pillai would call it a child of the Legislature, I would call it an offspring of the Executive. The municipality is created not by the Legislature, it is created by the Executive and it would be simply anomalous if the Executive can bring a body into being and if it should not have the power of abolishing it, but there must be necessary safeguards in a matter like this. Safeguards proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar and accepted by the Honorable Member in charge are adequate. In my humble opinion it is a sufficient safeguard. If a resolution to abolish a municipality is placed on the table it gives broad notice to the Honorable Members of the Legislative Council to take notice of the matter and move for its rejection or for its being revived."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I really think that this is an important question on which I give vote. It interests me very much to have heard this from the Honorable Members with infinite done and outlook towards democracy and democratic form of Government."

The Hon'ble Siran Bahadur R. Tadaswami Chetti:—"I am convinced that I should vote against this amendment. The reason is this. The question of abolition is an executive duty and for the executive duty the members, the Government or members in charge are responsible. It is said that it requires sanction of the Legislative Council to do it or it requires the sanction of the Legislative Council not to do it then the question arises 'how can the administration get on?' If for every act of the administration, the matter should go before the Legislative Council for their opinion it means that the executive body wherever it may be under the Reform Scheme will have to hesitate before they do their duty. I think if that is the position we have to accept it would be weakening the power of the Government in their administrative duty. We would be perfectly wrong in taking that attitude and I would ask my colleagues to see that we do not weaken the hands of the administration by voting for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. K. Hanumantham Aiyar:—"If the Executive can bring a municipality into existence why should it not put an end to it also. There is always a difference between birth and death. Any man can bring a child into existence it is not an offence—it is not a merit. To put an end to a man's life is an offence under the law. I do not say that the analogy is perfect. To say that there is no distinction between birth and death is to say that there is no distinction between darkness and light. Under section 62 you had better first of all give the municipality notice of specific charges before under the principle that no man should be punished unheard. No municipality ought to be extinguished unheard. Therefore section

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(Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, the President.)

42 says, give the municipality an opportunity to explain and if the explanation is not satisfactory then say, we will dissolve it and at the last stage abolish it. Abolition may be done by stages. Without any explanation why should the Executive with a single stroke of the pen put an end to the life of the municipality. I therefore say that the two sections are rather inconsistent unless as explained by the learned Member in charge they were intended to apply in two distinct cases. Mr. Arumathurai Pillai quoted an American authority. American perhaps is the foremost country in the matter of democratic institutions and I submit that the American authority is the highest authority we can have in a matter like this."

The Efficiency of the President.—"I must ask Honorable Members to be extremely careful before they give voice on this matter. Honorable Members who are voting for this amendment must bear in mind that they are laying down the principle that no Executive action can be taken without the approval of the Legislative authority. That is the principle that is implied in this particular amendment, and therefore the Minister would under such conditions be entirely liable to legislative control. That is a principle which I, having had some Executive authority in India for the last six or seven years, cannot accept under any conditions, though I quite agree that the final control of the Legislature over the Executive should be effective."

Let us take a particular case. The Governor in Council on the advice of the Minister can dissolve a particular municipality, but before he does so, he gets a report from the municipality in order to secure any explanation from them. He takes the necessary action if he thinks fit and dissolves the municipality. What happens? Executive action is taken by the Minister. It is for the Legislature when that Executive action is taken, to criticize as it will the Minister concerned, and by a majority vote of this Council if it disapproves his action, to get rid of his services. That seems to ensure the effective control of the Legislature over the Executive. I want Honorable Members to consider very carefully before they vote because with the advent of the proposed Council I am clear that it would be useless to weaken Executive authority in the matter of administrative concerns."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I demand a poll."

The poll was taken with the following result :—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumathurai Pillai.	The Hon'ble Mr. B. Lallithabai.
" Mr. K. Venkataswamy Pantulu	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Mr. M. D. Devanah	" Mr. Cox.
" Mr. B. Venkataswami Raja.	" Mr. R. A. Gosham.
" Rao Sahib E. Namburath Chetti	" Surgeon-General G. G. Gifford,
Gova.	C.S.
" Mr. C. V. S. Namaswami Raja.	" Dewan Bahadur T. Devika Achari-
" Mr. B. V. Namaswami Ayyar.	yar.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami
" Mr. T. B. Ramaswami Ayyar.	Acharyar.
	" Dewan Bahadur L. D. Samsi-
	nam Pillai Arangal, I.C.S.
	" Mr. M. G. Raja.
	" Mr. P. Siva Rao.
	" Mr. Rev. S. M. Marshall, M.A.
	" Rao Sahib M. G. Motayya
	Chettiar.
	" the Zaminadar of Perikumbadi.
	" Mr. Madhava Raja.
	" Rao Bahadur Balaji Rao Nayudu.
	" Khase Bahadur Lakh Abd-ul-lah
	Haji Quasim Sahib Bahadur.
	" Yaqub Hassan Sahib Bahadur.
	" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudali-
	yar.
	" Dewan Bahadur P. Thyagaraya
	Chetti Gova.
	" Mr. J. A. Richardson.
	" Mr. J. F. Sengott.
	" Mr. J. H. Theagar.
	" Rao Bahadur T. N. Srinivasam
	Pillai.
	" Mr. E. H. Lloyd.
	" Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, M.A.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley.
	" Khan Bahadur Mahomed
	Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur
	the Advocate-General.
	" Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala
	Acharyar, M.A., C.S.
	" Mr. C. G. Toddhunter, C.S.

The amendment was lost 5 voting for and 39 against.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju: Mr. Venkatasubba Rao;
Mr. Venkatasubba Rao: Mr. Siva Rao)

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Clause 6 and 7 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.
At this stage the Council rose for lunch.
The Council reassembled at 3 p.m.

Clause 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“Your Excellency, the amendment which I propose is as follows: ‘In clause 7 (2), for the word ‘three-fourths’, substitute the word ‘four-fifths.’” The next two amendments are of a similar nature and they fix various proportions. My amendment is for four-fifths of the elected strength, while the others are for five-sixths. The discussion may however cover all the three amendments, but they may be put to vote one after the other.”

“The provision in clause 7 says that the elected members shall not be less than three-fourths. My amendment is that it shall not be less than four-fifths. The reasoner is to be considered to serve two objects, one is to represent the minorities and the other is to have official strength. Regarding the nominated official members, I submit that the Government of India in their resolution said that officials will be superannuated and that they will not be allowed even if they are nominated to vote, and we have provided in section 24 power to officials to address the Council and therefore to be in conformity with the resolution of the Government of India my idea is that the officials should not have any vote in the Council. Then the question arises regarding only the minorities. I submit that provision for one-fifth is enough to have representation for the minorities. With these remarks, I move my amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASUBBA RAO:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANTULU:—“Your Excellency, my amendment is to substitute five-sixths instead of three-fourths in clause 7. The provision of one-fourth left out for nomination under this clause seems to me rather low. Looking into the table given under 7 (1) we find that the minimum number of members in a municipality will be 16 and the maximum will be 40. That is the scale fixed here, and out of the 16 seats as many as 4 seats will be reserved for nomination; and out of 20 as many as 6 seats will be reserved and so on. I would submit that this proportion is rather too high considering the interests of minorities which it is intended to protect. The strength of the minorities in the population of the various municipalities will be proportionately small, but the representation which they would get by nomination will be rather too much, considering the number of persons who may form the minorities in these municipalities. The aim of the Government has been declared in the Montagu Report, to be to give as far as possible full measure of franchise to the local bodies. There should be, as far as possible, complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control.”

“I second the measure of franchise should be as large as possible consistent with the protection of the interests of the minorities. I submit that the one-fourth reserved in the clause is rather too much, and the amendment proposed is to be reserved according to my amendment will suffice. I hope this amendment will commend itself to the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“Your Excellency, in view of the amendment in my name to substitute ‘five-sixths’ for ‘three-fourths,’ I second this amendment. It has been pointed out in Your Lordship’s speech which has been laid down as the first formula to be adopted as the policy of local self-government in the Montagu Report. The first formula is that there must be fullest possible popular control, and it does not need many words on my part to explain how that fullest possible popular control can be achieved. That can only be achieved by increasing the elective element in these local bodies. The matter stands thus. Under the present Act, an Act which was passed in the year 1894, the maximum elective strength should be three-fourths. I may be allowed to read a portion of it:—‘In any municipality, where the principal councillors are wholly appointed by election, the number of persons so appointed shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, be three-fourths of the whole number of the municipal council.’ Now the present amendment is three-fourths. It is nearly 25 years since this Act was passed, and the local self-government has advanced considerably in this Presidency. As we are also with the same sentiment which was provided about 25 years ago? If we want to advance further in the field of local self-government, the only possible course open to us is to increase the elective element. We hardly look up to those days when we shall have wholly elected local bodies; but for the present I would satisfy myself with asking for only five-sixths, the reservation being made to safeguard the interests of the minorities. I may say there is one other argument in my favour. If we compare the present constitution with the past, we find that for a population not exceeding 20,000 according to the last census, the maximum number of councillors provided was 12, and now under the present Bill it is 16. So, three-fourths of 12 which was the old constituted strength works out to very nearly the same figure as five-sixths of 16. Now the number of councilors has been increased. The maximum has increased to 26, whereas the maximum had been 20 before. The maximum has increased to 12 whereas it was only 12. I may legitimately ask that as the minimum has increased from 12 to 16, the proportion of elected strength must be increased from three-fourths to five-sixths. It will be argued on the other side, if we reduce the nominated strength, there would be difficulty in satisfying the interests of minorities. As I have explained already, the number that will be left for nomination will be amply sufficient to safeguard every possible interest whether it is of

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Mr. Sella Rao; Mr. Halid-ul-lah.)

members or of any other interests that ought to find representation. In view of this, my Lord, it is but just that having advanced for 35 years in the process of local self-government we should not be satisfied at this stage with only the maximum of elective strength that was provided 35 years ago. We must show a little of advancement. We must try to get at the best possible popular control which can only be achieved by increasing the elective element. With these words I commend this amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Dasappa:—“I oppose the amendment. The action which it stands upon, provided such proportion shall not be less than three-fourths. Therefore a provision is made that in case of municipalities where the Government feel that more electors could be given, it is quite open to the Government to say that five-eighths or seven-eighths may be elected members. The provision as it stands is only an enabling provision. The maximum is fixed and it shall not be less than three-fourths and therefore we cannot fix the maximum in regard to all municipalities. There are municipalities where it may be necessary for a very large number of members to be nominated to represent various interests or various communities. There are municipalities which are not allowed enough to have all the members elected. Considering all these considerations, I think that the provision, as it stands, is a very salutary one which will certainly enable Government to exercise the discretion as circumstances permit. I would not therefore put in a hard-and-fast rule that in every municipality five-eighths or four-fifths should be elected members. I will leave to Government the option to increase the number of elected members, provided that the number shall not be less than three-fourths. On these grounds I oppose the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur T. Dasika Acharyar:—“I am in entire agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Dasappa in his remarks regarding the making of the percentage of elected members from three-fourths to four-fifths or five-sixths of the total maximum strength of the council. The discussion that took place with reference to this matter in the Select Committee related to the possibility of providing for the interests of minorities in municipalities. Municipalities differ in this matter from one another vastly. We have to provide for the representation of Mohammedans, of Indians, Christians, and other minorities who own extensive property in the town itself, or manage important educational institutions, the depressed classes, and, sometimes we must attend also. Often, in the administration of local and municipal bodies one or two officials are helpful and in cases where expert information is wanted, we require their assistance. In distant municipal municipalities it may be necessary to nominate officials to guide the councils and their chairmen. Having regard to the various interests to be provided for, the limitation fixed in the Government Bill is a discretion which is not unduly widely stated. The maximum is fixed at not less than three-fourths. We must always have three-fourths elected and out of the other one-fourth some may be elected and some may be nominated. It is advisable to leave the discretion to the Government to decide in some cases of the order to be thrown open to election. Under the old Act three-fourths was fixed as the maximum. In many towns we had only half or one-third of the council elected, and the privilege was gradually increased, as circumstances necessitated or justified the increase. As it is, the proportion, which is fixed in the Bill, is one which may stand.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Sreena Rao:—“I wanted to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Raja was here to be seconded if it is to be put before the Council, because it has been only proposed and is the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswamy Srinivasulu. It has been so done seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. As for the amendment itself, I oppose the amendment, and I quite fully agree with the remarks made by the previous speakers.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muthuswami Hanumanth Sastry Bahadur:—“Your Excellency, I realize that while I have my fullest sympathy with the extension and development of elective element in all these public bodies, I must I cannot see eye to eye with those Hon'ble members who have brought forward these amendments. As has been very significantly pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Dasappa, there is a considerable amount of difference between the working of the existing Act and that of the proposed Bill. While under the existing Act the figure is determined and could not be exceeded and the Government has no power to allow any particular municipality to elect more than the maximum of three-fourths, under the proposed Bill the Government has been given power to fix and determine the elective element as he may choose with reference to the needs and conditions of each particular locality, and there is nothing to doubt that the Government will not exercise the discretion that is given to him in the matter of allowing a higher proportion than the three-fourths that exists under the present Act, and which he is permitted to do under the present Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Dasika Acharyar was a member of the Select Committee and he has, I think, misapprehended the feelings of the Select Committee right, when he said that what occupied the Select Committee to reserve certain percentages for the nominated members was the consideration of the fact that these may be bodies where the interests or minorities, the depressed classes particularly I should say, will need to be safeguarded. I believe we have adopted the view that on the case of the depressed classes, for whom time is coming at last, it will be impossible to elect as electors for them or to have them to enter into these municipalities through the elective door. So long as they are not in a position to have their own

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Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
the President.)

Mr. Hobbikallish that the whole framework will have to be altered, it will be seen that is not a very difficult thing to do. It is only a matter of arithmetical arrangement and instead of three-fourths, five-sixths will have to be substituted and the figures worked out in that proportion.

"There is also another point which has raised the attention of those gentlemen who opposed my amendment. The minorities really take part in the election. They are not left out altogether from consideration. They do take part in the general elections along with other populations and elect the municipalities. It is stated by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Thyagaraya Chettiar that depressed classes are too numerous or there are different sects or classes amongst them in the masses. Of course it is not intended that those various classes should be represented each separately by a member belonging to every one of those classes. It is only the general interests of those classes that are intended to be protected and such interests may be adequately protected by the members elected for them. That proposition will sufficiently safeguard the interests of the minorities. With these remarks I submit that my amendment may be accepted."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAMALA PILLAI :—"I beg to move the following amendment :—

"At the end of proviso to clause 7 (2) add the following words :—

'and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.'

"My purpose in bringing this amendment is to bring to public notice any modification in the constitution of a council. If it is that the elected members are increased then it will be so much the better and if elected seats are decreased then also it will be necessary for the members of the Legislative Council to know the reasons which led the executive Government to adopt that measure. I need not say anything further and I adopt the reasons advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Achariyar in moving his amendment to clause 5. For those reasons I beg to propose that the words 'and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council' be added at the end of the proviso to 7 (2)."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DAVIDSON seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Mr. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"The amendment by itself is probably innocuous and there may be no harm in it. It is however a matter for consideration if, every time the proportion of members is increased or decreased, that should be laid on the table of the Legislative Council. The ground on which I object is that it does not appear to me of sufficient importance. That is the only ground upon which I deprecate the acceptance of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAMALA PILLAI :—"My only reason for bringing this amendment is this. The executive action towards a municipality which is essentially a department of Legislature and under the control and direction of Legislature must always be submitted for the notice of the Legislature whenever any action is taken towards it. The Hon'ble Member in charge says that it will not be possible to bring all the modifications to notice. If they are important then since the Legislative Council will take some action but if they are not important the Legislative Council will pass them off. But I do not see any inconvenience that has been advanced by the Hon'ble Member in charge would arise by accepting this amendment. So far as the inconvenience is concerned no inconvenience has been alleged. I submit that there is not very strong reason why this amendment should not be accepted. The Hon'ble Member in charge says that so far as the principle of the amendment is concerned he has not got the slightest objection."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANAN RAU moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 7 (2) add the words 'some among non-officials' between the words 'shall be appointed' and 'by the Government or Council'."

In doing so he said :—"This amendment is intended to bring to the principle that an official should be appointed as a councillor. If I correctly understood the resolution of the Government of India it is clearly laid down there that officials should not be allowed to vote. They should be allowed to address the municipal councils and now the bill is about whether they should be allowed to vote or not. In conformity with the practice of the Government of India I brought forward this amendment. If the Government say that it is necessary that officials should find their place and that they are not going to respect the resolution of the Government of India, I shall not be very particular. I want to know the resolution of the Government whether they want to respect the instructions of the Government of India and say that officials should not be allowed to vote. Even when officials are allowed to sit in the council the Government of India resolution states that they should not be allowed to vote."

The Hon'ble the Treasurer :—"I do not think this arises from this amendment. Non-officials always are to be nominated by the Governor."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANAN RAU :—"My submission is that in the resolution the Government of India say that they intended the action taken by another province in allowing not to nominate officials to the council and at the same time they state that they are apprehensive even if they sit in the council and in order to make this clear I bring forward this amendment that officials should not be allowed to sit in the council as councillors."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU seconded the amendment.

(Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopalachari; [16th March 1920.
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
Mr. Devula Acharyar; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar;
Mr. Venkateswappa Pandita.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SIVA RAO:—“I oppose this amendment on these grounds. We should not be scared away by the officials. We know that the deputy collector has been elected from sitting in the municipal council but there are officials like the District Medical Officer and educational officers and I do not see any reason why they should not be allowed to sit in the council. They are experts and the council will be very happy to have the advice of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Therefore I oppose the amendment, for there should not be any hard and fast rule that officials should not sit in the council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“I support the amendment for this reason; the latest policy is that the control exercised by the officials should be from outside and not from within. That means that there should be almost no officials in the council. Just I may point out what has been stated in the very often quoted Government of India Resolution, dated 15th May 1918, that as regards special representation of official agencies they consider that this might often be secured by nominating to the Board of men possessing experience for purposes of discussion among them and not with any right of vote. Officials can be nominated to the council but they will not be members in the full sense of the term, with right to decide the council or to a vote. That policy has been recommended for the acceptance of the Local Government. In making recommendations the Government wish to limit that only non-officials should be nominated while the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Assistant Inspector of Schools can be nominated as representatives.”

The Hon'ble Dewar Bahadur Sir F. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—“Under what provision of the Law does it?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“We are making the Law now; I have understanding of it of the present. I think it is very desirable thing that non-officials should be allowed to manage their own affairs as they think best. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao need not be very apprehensive that we have the expert advice of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the deputy collector and the Assistant Inspector of Schools.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—“The Principal of the Government College has been a member of the municipal council for many years, but he is not one of the officers who are permitted to address the council. He is of the greatest help. I may mention that his time has come when we are not short of officials. The presence of officials may also produce a certain amount of harmony among the members. I therefore oppose the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYLAR:—“This is a matter in which there is much difference of opinion. I see the point of view of the proposer of the amendment because there are councils in which the presence of officials will be a restraint on the freedom of the non-officials. At the same time the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR is quite right in saying that in certain councils the vast majority are unduly biased by the presence of officials. The logical remedy seems to be what is going to happen. We are not at all among ourselves; let the provision be there. But I hope the Government will not appoint any officials. That is the policy they have been adopting, viz., of not appointing officials unless the council feels the need.”

The Hon'ble Dewar Bahadur T. DEVARAJA ACHARYAR:—“The discretion of the Governor in Council has not been limited in any way, in the matter of appointing officials or non-officials to the council. It may be found in certain cases necessary to have official help for the chairman and the council. It is always open to the Governor in Council in the case of any municipality not to nominate any officials. Not to place an embargo on his choice is to legislate for a thing which is not desirable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMAKRISHNA AYLAR:—“I support the amendment. The amendment supports the principle of the Act and the principle of the Indian Councils. We should have the largest number of elected members but we say that the maximum or the minimum will be three-fourths. With regard to the balance, the idea of giving the right of appointment to the Governor in Council is to have adequate representation of Mohammedans and other minorities. The officials are never in a minority but they are all-important everywhere. I do not think this requires representation. The question is for whose sake he is introduced. Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar says people are not afraid of officials, of course he belongs to that class, but people have respect for authority, and in many cases, respect is followed by a desire not to offend the omnipotence of the officials. The result is this: it does influence the vote on many occasions. I think the Government ought not to introduce that amendment which creates this sort of danger. I therefore submit that it is perfectly possible under section 36 to have as many officials as are necessary for advice. The amendment seems to me to introduce a very salutary provision.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANDITA:—“I support this amendment. In so doing I will state the reason why we urge that the officials should not be given a place in the actual management of the municipalities. The main object of the present policy of the Government is to train local bodies in the exercise of self-government. As such they may be left to themselves even though at the risk of committing mistakes. Let them learn that it is the policy which has been initiated and it will be strictly in accordance with that policy not to have officials as

10th March 1920.]

(*Mr. Venkateswappa Pantulu; the President;
Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Srinivasan Pillai;
Mr. Venkateswappa Raja.*)

members of the council. Of course there is a provision, which has already been pointed out, in the Bill that officials having expert knowledge and experience may be made available whenever they are given opportunities to address the council. It is no doubt true that officials have been of great value. But hereafter we wish to learn without their assistance by having the actual persons and elected in our hands. All that we want is that they should be so counselled in their hands. Let them give their advice, and we shall be thankful for it. We shall also be thankful for the help that they may have to give. Let us stand on our own legs and work out problems for ourselves. It is for this object that we ask that officials should not be members of council, not because that we have any doubts for them. We have come to a stage when we are not afraid of officials. It is not a question whether we are afraid of officials or not. The question is we do not want to have their control. We shall be left to ourselves to safeguard our interests and to manage our affairs with the best of advice available."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable Member press the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja:—"I press the amendment and call for a division."

The poll was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Tatyasaheb Sahib Deoband.	The Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" the Surgeon-General G. G. Gifford,
" Mr. B. Venkateswappa Raja.	" C.S.I.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.	" Diwan Bahadur Y. Dinka
" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao	" Adarapur.
" Nayudu.	" Rao Bahadur Y. K. Ramaswami
" Mr. Y. Madhava Sastry.	" Adarapur.
" Mr. T. Arumugaswami Pillai.	" Mr. H. C. Raja.
" Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.	" Mr. M. D. Deoband.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Rao Sahib T. Namburam Chetti.
" Mr. K. Venkateswappa Pantulu.	" the Hon. S. M. Mitchell, C.S.I.
	" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudali-
	" C.S.I.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Thyagaraya
	" Chetti Chetti.
	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.
	" Mr. J. F. Simpson.
	" Mr. H. R. G. Mitchell, C.S.I.
	" Mr. J. E. Thompson.
	" Rao Bahadur T. N. Srinivasan
	" Pillai.
	" K. Rao Bahadur Mohammad
	" Hakeem-ulah Sahib Deoband.
	" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala
	" Adarapur, C.S.I.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Diwan Bahadur I. P. Sund-
	" kanta Pillai Ayyar, C.S.I.

The amendment was lost, 10 voting for and 19 against.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I do not propose to move the following amendment as I find a more comprehensive amendment in the one to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswappa Raja:—

"In clause 7 (B), for 'Governor in Council' substitute 'elected members of the Council'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I do not propose to press the following amendment out of due deference to the feelings of my Mohammedan brethren:—

"In clause 7 (B), add the words 'Mohammedan and other'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. N. Srinivasan Pantulu:—"I beg leave to withdraw the following:—

"In clause 7 (B), add the words 'Mohammedan and other'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I beg to move that:—

"For clause 7, substitute the following:—

"The municipal council shall consist of thirty-five elected councillors, and fifty officers elected by the elected councillors and the remaining members of the council of the council appointed by the Government with due regard to the representation of Mohammedan and other sections, out of the total number (eighty of three) fixed on the basis of population in municipalities as follows:—Municipalities with a population not exceeding 50 thousand

(Mr. Venkatesh Raju; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar;
Mr. Sanku Rao.)

[15th MARCH 1920.]

according to census figures number of councillors including aldermen 20 and those with population exceeding 25 thousand but not exceeding 55 thousand 25 members and exceeding 55 thousand but not exceeding 59 thousand 30 members and exceeding 59 thousand but not exceeding 65 thousand 35 members and exceeding 65 thousand but not exceeding 75 thousand 40 members and exceeding 75 thousand but not exceeding 85 thousand 45 members only.

The object of this amendment is to bring in an element of aldermen into the Council. There are two questions to be considered. First of all we have to consider whether bringing in aldermen is necessary and secondly what will be the proportion; if there should be a proportion what should be the number of councillors out of which they should be elected. We find very often in municipal Governments e.g. in all continental countries and more particularly in England, there is not a single municipality where there is no element of aldermen, and even in America it was being proved from all quarters that that system should be adopted. The necessity for bringing in aldermen is that there may be some who may not care to stand the popular test or who will not be in a position to contest it or who will not succeed even if they contested, while their presence will bring in experience, wisdom, and stability and much needed experience for the service of the city and that is the object that should be aimed at in all countries where it is introduced, so that retired officials who are connected with aldermen might be useful. Also there are some persons or who are unknown among the public who may not succeed in being elected to the Council. Their presence might be useful. So also in the case of businessmen because they have got too much business to spare any time for canvassing. In order to avoid these difficulties in all countries they thought it best that power should be given for the elected aldermen themselves to elect some members as aldermen. That was the practice in Europe especially in England. Now what is the difficulty of getting them? We have no objection to have elected councillors and you complain there is no direct election. So far as direct election is concerned according to the principles and according to the constitution you introduce another element of membership by Government which is not desired in any democratic society by bringing in the representation of conservatives. It has also the object of saving the expense of bringing men useful to the Council. These past experience and wisdom will be of much use in bringing in conservative working to the Council. When that is the practice in all civilized countries why should we not carefully adopt it in this country. If we agree that we should have aldermen, the second question is how many aldermen should be elected by the elected councillors. In England they elect one-third of the number and that is a number which I have suggested here. I suggest that the system of aldermen might actually be employed because the India Government itself suggested that it was a very useful scheme. And a president of such experience in the office would have himself suggested in his book that this might be of use in this country. Therefore in all civilized countries they have adopted the system. I suggested this amendment for the acceptance of the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. BHASKARACHARYA:—“Is all countries?”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESH RAJU:—“So far as I am aware aldermen exist everywhere. There is no municipality where there is no election of aldermen. I think it exists everywhere in England and also in America.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. K. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR:—“I accept the amendment. Of course the ones might need care to be in who are accustomed only to the local institutions which are not of democratic character. All these are western institutions and when we copy them, let us copy them wholesale and this is a matter which we can copy from the west with advantage.”

“I know of instances where gentlemen are unwilling to stand as candidates for election because of the worry and trouble. The system, judging from the recent experience in Madras, has become a veritable nuisance. There are many gentlemen who would be exceedingly useful in the Council, but who would be unwilling to take all this trouble. Then what are the means to put such men in the Council? The amendment suggested by Mr. Venkatesh Raju denotes a proper method of doing that.”

“You may be asked for a precedent and since we are copying all these notions from the west we must look for a precedent to the west. In England every municipality has got aldermen and what is good for England must be good enough for us too. I think the amendment ought to command itself to all.”

The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. BHASKARACHARYA:—“I am sorry to have to oppose this amendment. As far as I can see, no special powers are proposed to be given to these aldermen. The object is to bring in more who have good municipal experience. It is a very good object, but we are sure that the proposal is going to bring in those men? So far as I know the majority will bring in their friends and strengthen their side, and we shall have nothing but cliques and intrigues. We are taking a great leap in the dark, and it is desirable that we should try the present changes before we go further.”

The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. BHASKARACHARYA:—“Is one branch you want to raise the elective strength and in the other you want to restrict it to three-fifths, the remaining two-fifths to be nominated by the three-fifths and the Government. If three persons whom we would not care to stand for election it is better that they do not come into the Council. We are cutting at the very basis of the franchise system by nominating the aldermen. We want election and we want the electors to choose the best men. For these reasons I oppose the amendment.”

10TH MARCH 1920.] (Mr. Durais Achariyar; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar;
Mr. Vengalapati Raju; Mr. Venkatasami Raju;
the President.)

The Hon'ble Member Subbar T. DURAI ACHARIYAR:—“With regard to the election of aldermen I may point out that it would introduce a system of indirect election which has been avoided in the framing of this Bill. We are at direct election and I think it is not consistent with the adoption of that principle to have an indirect election of this kind. I shall not question the manner in which any such provision might be worded. But I am sure that if the councillors who are already elected could bring in a set of people who would be very useful to the municipalities there is no reason why these very useful men should not enter the municipality by being returned by the general body of electors.”

“With reference to the same question, that is, of using the talent at the disposal of aldermen, I may refer to clauses 54 and 55 relating to the appointment of standing and special committees. Clause 55 runs as follows: ‘It shall be lawful for the council from time to time by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the sanctioned strength of the council to appoint as much as it may deem fit any persons of either sex who are not councillors, but who may in the opinion of such council possess special qualifications for serving on such committee.’ By introducing clause 55 we are providing for the very thing which the Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkatasami Raju thinks may be necessary in certain cases, i.e., to have the experience and knowledge of the people outside the council, who do not enter the council by other means. I therefore oppose the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Member Subbar T. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“If the council would permit me I would say that I have had occasion to discuss this particular proposal with a large number of people and I found a pretty unanimous consensus of opinion against the proposal. The idea that there are people who are very good but who would not take the trouble to stand for election and whom it is desirable to put into the council is somewhat far-fetched. If there is a man who considers that he should not stand for election and that, if he is elected to an election, it is a disgrace to him, well, all that I say is that we are very well do without such a man. I do not see why we should adopt any device for making such a man trouble. How do we know that the elected members of the council are going to spot out these particular workers who consider themselves too good to stand for election? The majority will most probably use the device to strengthen their own party. The provision will lead to bribery. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasami Raju has said that this device exists in all other countries. I am not in a position to say how it is in all other countries. But let us take such of the situation as we know it here. If there are very good people and if some special arrangement is necessary for bringing them into the council, there is the Government's power of nomination. Probably there is a better chance of getting the good people through Government nomination than by the nomination in the hands of a party.”

The Hon'ble Member Subbar T. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“It looks to me that the question of aldermen may be left in the hands of Government. The Government have the power of nominating one-fourth and the Government can advise it to help the backward classes as well as to put in some good strong men to conduct the municipalities. When it is left in the hands of the majority to nominate men as aldermen it would not be done fairly. If there is a question of nomination it should be entirely left in the hands of Government.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“In reply to Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar I may point out that when I referred to the practice of appointing aldermen which exists in other countries I pointed out that it exists in all civilized countries. Whatever that may be the only objection that is now urged by the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar is how it is possible for the elected members to elect proper men and the answer that may be given with reference to the respondents given in those countries is that if the councils are the chosen representatives of the people they know their duties perfectly well, they know what sort of people are required for the administration and if they are the best people to choose, just as we choose in this council men for the Imperial Council. It would be an advantage to our councils if we follow the system suggested by the other countries.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Member Subbar T. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“I think the Hon'ble Member will wish to withdraw the following amendments (3, 10 and 14). We may therefore take clauses 5 and 7 as having been passed.”

“I am afraid I made a mistake with regard to the Hon'ble Member's amendment No. 14, which has to be considered under clause 154. So I will not let the Hon'ble Member not to consider clause 5 as having been passed. But amendments 5 and 10 may be considered as having been withdrawn.”

The following amendments were withdrawn with the permission of His Excellency the President:—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“Amendment No. 5. In clause 5 (7), after the word ‘member’ insert the word ‘alderman’.”

“Amendment No. 10. In clause 5 (10), insert the words ‘or alderman’ after the word ‘elected councillor’.”

(Mr. Venkatasami Raju; Mr. Narayana Raju; [16th March 1920]
Mr. Holsbach.)

* The following amendment was deferred:—

" Amendment No. 14. In clause 8 (2) insert after the words 'of a street' the words 'or the regular time defined under section 109.' "

Clause 7 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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Clause 8.

" The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATASAMI RAJU:— " I withdraw the following amendments, all dealing with elections:—

" In clause 8 (1), insert the words 'and aldermen' between the words 'councillor' and 'shall.' "

" In clause 8 (2), insert the words 'and aldermen' between the words 'councillor' and 'shall.' "

The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATASAMI RAJU:— " Your Excellency, I beg to move that in clause 8 (2), substitute 'in the month of August and if none elected again in the month of September' for 'in the months of August and September.' " Clause 8 (1) provides that if no councillor is elected at an ordinary election the retiring councillor should, if he is willing to serve, be deemed to have been re-elected. Clause 8 (2) states that vacancies shall be filled at ordinary elections in the months of August and September. If therefore in the election no councillor is elected the retiring councillor will continue in office. To avoid that contingency I suggested that the first election should be in the month of August and if none are elected it should be held again in September and only if the electors failed to elect a member on both those occasions the retiring councillor may be asked to continue. With this object I suggested that in the month of August there should be an election and if none elected, another in the month of September. Unless the Government are anxious that the old councillor should be allowed to continue I do not think there could be any objection to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:— " I second it."

The Hon'ble Khair Rehder MUHAMMAD HANIF-ULLAH KHAN Rehder:— " Your Excellency, there is a serious amount of misapprehension in the minds of the Honourable Members who have proposed and seconded the previous amendment in regard to the correct interpretation to be attached to clause 8, sub-clause 1 and clause 2. Presumably the idea appears to be that clause 8 (1) has application to cases in which there is an election, in the first instance and, unless successful in that election and then the retiring councillor automatically steps back into his old shoes without any further trouble about it. I may point out to the Honourable Members that the intention of clause 8 (1) evidently is that it only refers to a case in which the electors absolutely shirk their right that is conferred on them to elect a representative and then for their failure to send their own representative to the council they are penalised. It does not apply to a case where an election takes place and that election proves abortive for certain legal defects or for certain other reasons for which an election can be set aside. That will certainly be governed by the ordinary rules of procedure which will be laid down in the election rules which will be framed by the Government by virtue of the power that is conferred on the Governor in Council in regard to that matter. Clause 8 (1) need not strike the Honourable Members with the impression that it has been put in there for the purpose of enabling a retiring councillor who had stood in an election unsuccessfully, but the election proved abortive stepping in without any further trouble to himself. We have in clause 8 provided 2 months being reserved for the purpose of conducting elections in respect of all vacancies which have occurred in every municipality. We have done that by reason of the fact that we imagined that if only one month had been set apart for that purpose, there might have been a regular lull in the arrangement of the progress of elections. We have therefore given power. It is not at all compulsory to the chairman of the municipal council to repeat the elections in two months once in August and once in September if he so chooses. If there were no few vacancies we would not object to being spread in two months, the whole lot would naturally be finished in one month and there will be no elections in September. This is a contingency provided for to meet the case of a large number of vacancies occurring in any town and all these vacancies would be filled up within a given time. Therefore Honourable Members will see that we have no idea whatever of bringing about the effect which he has suggested contemplates. If there was any reason whatever for the original election which was held in the month of August being rendered nugatory and abortive, then the election rules will come into operation and the preliminary processes which the election rules specially shall have to be gone through about and another election will necessarily have to be held. Clause 9 (1) explains only when the electorates has been so absolutely refused, so absolutely left without their rights, as to send to their privileges that they have not returned even a single candidate and nominated a single individual to be their representative at the elections, then, rather than force each electorate once more to enter into such election or rather than hand over the money to the Government in Council to be filled up by nomination which is the existing law, we have given power to the council itself by permitting either the original man to come in or if that man is unwilling the council is given a little more privilege of choosing somebody else who they think would represent the electors adequately. This I hope will clear the Honourable Members."

16th March 1920.]

(Mr. Rameswandra Appay, Mr. Siva Reddy,
Mr. Habib-ul-lah; Mr. Narayana Raja;
Mr. Venkateswari Raja; Mr. Venkataswamy Parthasarathy;
Mr. Narayana Appay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. SAMBASIVAM Aiyar :—“ Your Excellency, although I am not supporting the amendment, clause 9 (1) cannot be accepted. Any one wants only one vote, and that is the principle not changing to secure their right and any one means any possible man including everything.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Reddy :—“ I am sorry I have to differ from Mr. Habib-ul-lah. I do not think that such a condition will also prevail when an elector will go to sleep over an election. An unsuccessful election may be due to so many reasons. I cannot agree as to the interpretation of the rule whatever may be the words of the amendment; we shall fully realize as to what it means really. It means two months are given for the election of a councillor. During those two months if its work is elected for whatever reason it may be this provision comes into operation. Under the election rules now in force, power is given to the Collector to extend the time for election.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahmood Haidar-ul-lah Bahadur :—“ My Hon'ble friend is speaking about the ordinary rules now in force.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Reddy :—“ I am talking of the state of things that now prevail under the present Bill. It is only two months' time that is given for filling up the councilship. I beg to differ from the Honourable Member.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU :—“ The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah has been pleased to state that under the present existing law in any case when an election takes place the Government has got a right of nomination. As far as I think towards any nomination, another chance is being given to the electors. To verify this fact I referred to the Hon'ble Mr. T. Rajagopal Rao Nayudu who was until very lately a Deputy Collector and he agrees with me. A similar opportunity was given to a particular taluk area.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—“ Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah states that we need not be anxious about these sections because if there is anything wrong we can rectify it in our rules. Even as at present if there be failure in any election, there will be chosen given in another election. The Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Raja has pointed out about taluk boards. Even in the municipalities there is a chance given. When the section is susceptible of two meanings to put it on a higher plane is it not our duty as Legislative Council members to make it clear and therefore appeal to the Government as we must do so do find and therefore I suggest that supporting if the chairman proposes elections in September there is no other opportunity for an election whatsoever. It is an account of the neglect of the electors and that there is no election. Therefore why should we place it at the mercy of the others. Why should we leave it to our rules. Let there be no misapprehension. Let it be more plain and clear so that there might be no misapprehension whatever.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

With the provision of His Excellency the President the following amendments of which the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkateswari Raja had given notice were withdrawn :—

“ In clause 8 (3), insert the words ‘or alderman’ between the words ‘councillor’ and ‘shall’.”

“ In clause 9 (4), insert the words ‘or alderman’ after the word ‘councillor’ in the first and fourth lines.”

Clause 9 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 9.

With the provision of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkateswari Raja withdrew the following amendment :—

“ In clause 9 (1), insert the words, ‘or alderman’ after the word ‘councillor’ in line 2.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—“ The ambiguity created by the previous clause would be cleared by this. Therefore I move the amendment that in clause 9 (1), insert the words ‘or second election,’ after the word ‘election’ in the second line.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—“ I second it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA Aiyar :—“ There is a possibility for providing a second election. I do not see in those two clauses any reference to a second election. I believe therefore it is not quite in order to move this amendment.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahmood Haidar-ul-lah Bahadur :—“ For reasons already explained I oppose this amendment.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn :—

“ In clause 8 (3), insert the words ‘or alderman’ between the words ‘councillor’ and ‘is’ in the second line and in the third line.”

“ In clause 9 (3), insert the words ‘or alderman’ after ‘.’”

“ In clause 9 (3), insert the words ‘or alderman’ between the words ‘councillor’ and ‘appointed’.”

Clause 9 and 10 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. Narasimha Raya; Sir Rajagopal Acharyar; [10th March 1920.
Mr. Mahalingam; Mr. Venkatasami Raja; the President;
Mr. Venkataswami Pantulu;
Mr. Narasimha Appa])

Clause 11.

With the sanction of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Appa withdrew the following amendment:—
"Call the clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO:—Your Excellency I beg to move that for the words "by Government" substitute the words "by the Governor in Council." My amendment is only of a verbal character. I find the words "Government" and the "Governor in Council" mean, I wish to know whether any material difference is intended between the two expressions.

The Hon'ble Sirs Rajagopal Acharyar and Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"I would put the clause thus: "Vacancies among councillors appointed by the Governor in Council shall be filled up by him."

The Hon'ble Sirs Rajagopal Acharyar and Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAO:—"It may appear necessary for the Government itself whether there are not enough councillors to come for election. Then it will stand in the way if the word "may" is used."

His Excellency the President:—"Clause 11 will stand. Vacancies among the councillors appointed by the Governor in Council shall be filled up by him."

Clause 11 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao moved the following amendment:—

In clause 12 (1) and the words "Unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed by him."

is being so he said:—"Your Excellency, the amendment I propose is to omit the words "unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the Chairman shall be appointed by him." It means that elections shall be an invariable rule in all cases. The present Act provides—(section 14)—"The Governor in Council may either (a) himself appoint, or" According to the present Act it is left to the option of the Governor in Council to say in any particular municipality whether a chairman will be elected or whether he should be nominated by the Governor in Council. The same provision is repeated in the Bill also. It means whenever the Governor in Council decides that a chairman should be nominated the office should not be thrown open to election. What the Governor in Council here to do under this clause is to give notification to that effect. I strongly urge Your Excellency, that with this provision development of local self-government will not be possible. In the case of village panchayats the Council passed that the President shall be chosen in all cases by the members of the village panchayat unanimously. When that provision has been enacted in the case of village panchayats I do not see any reason why a municipality should not enjoy the privilege of appointing its own chairman in all cases without any interference from the Governor in Council. Elections should invariably be the rule in cases like that. For these reasons I strongly contend that amendment for the removal of the Honorable Members. It cannot be said in any case that nomination should prevail. In all cases the chairman must be elected."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. VENKATASWAMI PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA APPA:—"The fact is this is a matter on which there is considerable feeling amongst the unofficial members who met yesterday. It is possible to get an elected chairman. The only question is whether there is any contingency in which we cannot get an elected chairman. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar in amendment No. 23 suggests that when a municipality is constituted for the first time the Governor in Council may appoint some person to be the chairman of the municipal council and in all other cases, every council shall elect its chairman at its first meeting after the first day of November every alternate year. We are doubting whether circumstances from the hands of every one to start with a nominated chairman, for instance in the starting of a new municipality. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar may know that it is possible to start over a new council without appointing a chairman, though it is not strictly proceeding as we have been doing. The councillors may first be elected and then the council, meeting on a particular day, may elect a chairman, the Collector arranging to go down for the election and for the meeting and giving directions. It will then appear that we should give full scope to the principle of election which appears quite reasonable and that we should have elected chairman only. I think the contingency, which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar contemplated, does not raise any difficulty. Therefore, on the whole, unless there is any new fact brought to our notice, there is nothing to prevent our adhering to this idea. Nominations as a remedy for municipal management is a expedient. It might have gone but, the provision about warning would be sufficient. It is no doubt suggested that warnings and proceedings against the council are such, more were steps have been taken in a nominated chairman. Realisation no doubt detains from the dignity and position of the council which might otherwise be the honour of electing its chairman, and I feel that opinion largely leans to the position that it is much better to have nominated chairman in every council. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar would also agree that there is no necessity to move amendment No. 23."

10th March 1920.]

(Mr. Ramanga Acharyar; Mr. Datta Acharyar;
 Sir Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
 Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN:—"I am sorry that I have to oppose this amendment. In several cases the elected chairman has not given satisfaction. I refer to a municipality in the south, where successive chairmen did not give satisfaction, and ignored the orders of Government. If the Government are not in a position to appoint a chairman in these cases, the only alternative will be for Government to dissolve the council and reconstitute it. I ask my friends which is the better, to allow Government to appoint a chairman or to dissolve the council. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DASIA ACHARYAN:—"Your Excellency, there arise situations in which the Government have to take the position of a chairman or find one when the council does not elect a chairman. In such contingencies the Government, in order to have the administration carried on, may have to interfere. As a rule every chairman may be selected but the power must be reserved for the Government to interfere in order that a proper chairman may be appointed to go on with the administration of the municipality. It is in this view that I support the Bill as it stands and oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAMANUJAN ACHARYAN:—"Your Excellency, the law as it now stands is that the Government in Council must either appoint some person to be the chairman or direct the municipal council to appoint its chairman by election subject to his approval and in accordance with such rules and conditions as he may prescribe. That is the law as we have it under the existing Madras Municipal Act. Honorable Members must wish to know how that has worked. Out of the 75 municipalities we now have in the Presidency, 60 are electing their chairmen, so that the number of municipalities to which the Government have assigned nominated chairmen by virtue of the discretion vested in them is only 15, and may remember that most of the 15 are new municipalities. When this Bill went to the Select Committee, the latter were anxious to go as far as they could to make it clear that the rules should be the elected chairman and that nomination of the chairman should be resorted to only as an exception. Hence the provision that, unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed, every council shall, at its first meeting after the first day of November, elect one of its members to be its chairman. What I want to know is whether Honorable Members are prepared to commit themselves to the view that in every case a council, whether old or new, have a chairman otherwise than by election. If so, I must say that is a proposition which, with my very best wishes for the advancement of the elective principle, it would be my opinion to be dangerous to accept as a statutory measure. If you emit the words "unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed by law," it means that every council, new or old, should under all conceivable circumstances have only an elected chairman. I do not know if that is at all a safe position. It strikes me that it would be unwise to deprive the Government of the future of the discretion is very exceptional cases of putting in a nominated chairman. This amendment, I think, is framed under the misapprehension that, unless something like that is put in, the Government will keep power unduly in their hands. I have already told you that, for fear that the Government have given the privilege to 60 out of 75 councils to elect their chairmen, and in some cases we gave the power against the wishes of the council. There have been cases in which the council asked for a nominated chairman and we told it to elect its chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. RAMANUJAN RAU:—"Your Excellency, regarding section 22 about (1) the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopal Acharyar said that in the case of councils newly constituted, it is not desirable to give them elected chairmen, if I understood him correctly. It may be so, but I wish to bring one fact to his notice. New municipal councils are constituted out of major unions generally and now the major unions are suddenly given the right of electing their own chairmen. Conversion of a major union into a municipality should not deprive the citizens the right to elect a chairman. That is one difficulty. But I had another difficulty. When a new municipality is constituted the election comes in and everything has to be prepared by the chairman, and how can this be worked out if we enable to understand unless the first chairman is nominated, and he is bound to form the municipal council and if really that is the only way in which a newly constituted municipality can be formed I think it is absolutely necessary to have a nominated chairman for the first time."

The Hon'ble Mr. F. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, this again I point out is not in conformity with the spirit of the law as it is in agreement with the latest policy of the Government that there should be full and possible popular control. I should ask if a chairman is nominated by the Government, where is the popular control? Then the Honorable Member in charge, I was glad to learn it, gave no opinion as to which he imposed an elected chairman against the wishes of that particular electorate. I was glad to see it on broad grounds of policy. The same broad grounds of policy should dictate to him the election of the council in the first instance" unless the Governor has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed by law. They must be allowed to elect their own chairmen. They may make mistakes in one or two instances, but they have to be trained. Instances have been noticed by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar of undesirable men elected for the office. It is very easy to refer to some such instances. I wish to know in what way did the chairman misbehave himself and was the Government really so powerless to deal with him as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar points out. Under section 41 the Governor in Council can order the re-election of any chairman. He has not stated what his experience of nominated chairmen has been.

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(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu;
Mr. Venkatasubramanian; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.)

health officers, engineers and other staff officers their term should be annual. They are not liable to be removed by the council. As the principle underlying these provisions is that a certain security of tenure is given to these high executive officers. What about the chairman who is elected? He must not be left to the mercy of the electors. It is stated that if he is really a useful chairman he will be re-elected again and again but that seems very well on paper. But when we take into account the best evidence of the case a good chairman has got very little chance of being re-elected every year. What will happen if he is disturbed every year. It is very undesirable that an executive officer like the municipal chairman should be disturbed every year. If we have executive officer like the Commissioner of Madras then it may be said with very good reason, but the honorary president vacates his office every year. In the case of a chairman it is both commissioner and chairman. In the case of commissioner his term is seven years. He holds his appointment during good behaviour and those reasons apply in the case of engineers, health officers, etc. Much more so, do they apply in the case of a chairman. He must be placed above the suspicion of this or that party. I must say for the information of the council that at the instant it was proposed—I read the provision that was proposed in the Bill before it was amended by the select committee—

"The Governor in Council may either himself appoint any person to be chairman of the municipal council by general or special order empower the council to elect any person to be chairman subject to his approval and in accordance with such rules and conditions as he may prescribe and every chairman shall hold office for two years or such period not being less than one year or more than five years, as the Governor in Council may direct before the election or at the time of the appointment as the case may be."

"It was open to the Governor in Council to say that the term should last more than three or four years. I would urge very strongly before your Honours and the Honorable Members that the term of a chairman must be more or less for two years. With these words I commenced my amendment to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU :—"I support the amendment. The first question we have to consider is whether amendment should be made by one or two years. Ignoring these several suggestions made that it should be for two or three years. With reference to this, all kinds of the practice that as a matter when elected should continue for two years and a councillor for three years. Why this sudden change is made by the select committee? Something must have moved in their minds in order to bring this change. Every person who has experience of the municipal does not at all think it so important. A chairman is expected to do some work and not to be an ornamental figure head. He has to work upon the budget prepared by himself at the time it is only for one year and his budget will be prepared by some other person. Therefore I think that the chairman must be given sufficient time if the Government find him responsible."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU :—"Your Honours, I oppose the amendment. There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of Mr. Siva Rao. When he referred to the 'fickle electors', was he referring to the electors of the town. A person may be re-elected as chairman for one year only; but he continues to be councillor and need not appear before the fickle electors every year. I think the difficulty is greatly exaggerated. A chairman could leave his work in few days. He has got the permanent staff; he has a secretary or manager who will help him, and I don't expect any difficulty in his leaving the office. The object of making a chairmanship liable for one year is to increase the power of the council. A strong chairman throws the council in the shade. He does all the work and the committee comes in any year or so. If the chairman stays for one year, the council will work itself. Only one-third of the elected members will retire each year. There will always be two-thirds of the councillors, who will have experience of municipal work. At present all the members go at the same time. We have therefore provided in the select committee that the council will be a body capable of doing continuous work and the select committee has given power to divide the council into a number of sub-committees with full power of disposal. What the council should do is to divide into a number of sub-committees and take the initiative. The chairman will only be the presiding member and carry out the orders of the council. At present we have a number of complaints of the chairman being disrespectful to the councillors, but if the election is held annually, it will be his luck out to keep all the other members in good humour, so that he might be re-elected. I think the advantage is in favour of having an annual chairman. His experiment may be tried, but if it does not succeed it may be changed. At present the council is nothing, the chairman is everything."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU :—"I have proposed in my amendment, viz., 'In clause 14 (1) for 'an elect' substitute the words 'every third' (that the term should be for three years. The reason for the amendment is that the term of one year or for the matter of that term of two years is too short for carrying out efficient work. The experience in the municipal has been that even when the chairman has worked for two years he finds his work unfruitful. Several persons afterwards by his leave to be left out, he is not able to carry out any policy initiated by him. Even a period of two years is found insufficient. Since since this Bill has been published I have gathered the opinion of several gentlemen who acted as chairman in municipal councils for a long time. They say that this period of one year is very objectionable

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(Mr. Singaperumal Pillai; Mr. Arumathurai Pillai;
Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.)

"Again it is urged that a chairman of more than one year would become an autocrat. I cannot understand how a man would suddenly develop all such bad qualities. I do not think it is possible to develop bad qualities. If the council had selected their chairman properly, they would have selected a proper man and not a man whom they would have reason to regard with awe. Of course there may be exceptions but they will be very rare.

"Another thing is that the efficiency of the municipal administration depends more or less upon the continuity and the continuous nature of the experience made by the chairman. One day a chairman goes and finds a certain mistake and advises that it should be brought to notice. If the chairman goes out of office in one year, the subordinate will generally manage to keep the matter back till his period expires and then the whole thing is forgotten.

"It was pointed out on the other side that although the chairman goes out of office in one year, the council continues for a period of three years. It is quite true, but our paid employees in the municipal has to be that the work necessarily depends too much on the good will of the chairman so that he is unwilling to take the initiative in bringing to notice cases of mismanagement and other similar matters. He is thinking always of the time when, as the Hon'ble Mr. Deshamoorthy said, he will have to go back to his home seeking re-employment. It is only the chairman who can break it and bring arrangements to notice and not the individual ward councillor.

"Moreover one year is too short a period for a man to learn his work. Subordinate always like frequent changes in their superiors and if the term of office is very short they will always be counting the days when he will be out of office. So I respectfully urge that in the interests of the municipal administration itself, it is necessary that the chairman should have at least a period of two years if not more."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMATHURAI PILLAI:—"I also support the proposition that the chairman should at least be given a period of two years. If Your Honnour would refer to clause 34 (2) of this Bill, it says that the chairman shall prepare the administration report. It covers a period of one year from the 1st April of one year to the 1st April of the next year. That means that the chairman who comes in November has to prepare the administration report for a period of six months for which he was not responsible and it would not be conducive to the better administration of any municipality. Again under clause 151 of this Bill it is directed that the budget has to be prepared during February and has to be submitted to the Government in Council before the end of February. The man who comes in November prepares the budget to be voted out from the 1st April of the next year. Then he has to shape a policy and he wants to work out a policy according to his own discretion and according to his own ideas, but he will be in power only for six months and if he is not allowed some other man may come in for the next six months who may not agree with the policy laid down by his predecessor. All these things would not be to the better administration of the municipality. I think that at least two years should be given for a chairman so that he could work out the municipal funds for six years."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg leave to support this amendment. Much of the discussion will now centre to have been based on the assumption that a chairman generally wishes to hang on for a number of years and that line must be prevented, that he would have cut an autocrat and therefore must be made always liable to be in the good books of his councillors. The other aspect has also to be considered, namely the case of chairman that do not care to be in the good books of the councillors, but care more for the interests of the municipality. The saying is that there are as many shades as there are men and the policy of one chairman cannot always be the policy of another. I have instances of different boards which have been provided now by different officers and which have worked very greatly by the change of presidents. Until recently almost all the district boards have been presided over by Collectors and I have instances in which one president takes up very sympathetically to the growing of revenue. Another president is very cautious about the widening of roads and a third president is very sympathetic towards the improvement of primary education and a fourth gentleman is very much interested in the Panchayat education and the education of the depressed classes and so on. There are many schemes which have to be thought of for giving effect to the sympathetic instincts of the president. All these are very good in themselves and each president throws himself heartily into the scheme and evolves a very elaborate and splendid scheme and places it before the board and gets it sanctioned. And before he works it out he is transferred to another district. A very successful scheme comes into being but he does not see eye to eye with his predecessor. Probably he will go in for improving drains and sewers and other things and he may continue the board that drains will be more useful. And unfortunately, out of deference to the president and guided by his very convincing arguments, the district board gives up all the schemes initiated by his predecessor. In the same way, I submit that even in the case of a chairman who may not be anxious to secure the good will of the council and who may not be anxious to continue as chairman for a number of years this difficulty may arise, namely that there may be a chairman who is quite independent of the council, would think out schemes to improve the municipality and begin to formulate schemes and make the necessary arrangements and probably spend money also in them. If in the natural course of events he is replaced by another chairman—it may be not for the reason that he had become an autocrat, but on the principle that honours must be distributed evenly—then the whole policy will be stopped. Therefore it is fair to the council and the municipality that a chairman who is elected by the councillors must be given some time to work out a

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(Sir P. Rajagopala Achari; Mr. Siva Rao,
Mr. Pichayappa Parthasarathy; the President.)

It is the second that prizes the budget and the administration report. The idea that the chairman is to have an influence by himself as apart from his council would be fatal to governing progress. You say that the chairman cannot enforce a majority of policy. Whose policy? Should the chairman have a policy of his own as apart from that of his council? The chairman has no business to have a policy of his own like that. The chairman is the representative of the council. I have seen the working of very many municipal councils and I have come to the conclusion that this shortening of the term of the chairman, will be productive of good and the apprehensions that have been expressed are groundless. I can give concrete instances here, on account of the divergence of views between the chairman and his council, the municipal administration has seriously suffered. No chairman can get on if he does not command a majority of his council. Look to this in this province have got accustomed to a three years' chairman. Many Honorable Members therefore insist on this. I know. Apprehensions have been expressed by a number of men who have worked municipalities successfully at the present, but may this it from me that the apprehension is groundless. A time will come when you yourself would say that this change, for which I plead that you should support it, has been absolutely productive of good. It is the logical outcome of our policy. I have no hesitation in stating the second to accept the one-year chairman and give him a trial. It is not a dangerous experiment at all. It is only a bit of a big experiment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"I have very carefully listened to the exposition of the policy underlying this question from the mouth of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achari. He gives a concrete instance of a nominated chairman. That points his case. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achari mentioned a nominee who failed to get on well with the members and then the Honorable Member is always advised him to resign. But if he had been chosen by the people and by the council there would not have been any trouble at all. The initial mistake was in Government having imposed a man over the heads of some members; he was not a true chairman. By then and so far the situation stands it does not strengthen his case. The Honorable Member is always anxious that if he is a good chairman he would be returned again. And if he is a bad chairman he is forced out. I respectfully ask where is the choice within one year to judge the merits of the man. It was also asked when he is to initiate the policy. As a matter of fact in every day experience, it is the chairman that formulates the policy. He has to do that. He prepares the programme of work. He issues the instructions that are to be followed in general and he places it before the council. It is the chairman that writes the administration report. It is the chairman that frames the budget and makes proposals and puts before the council. It was also suggested that if he is a good chairman, he is likely to re-choose. And I respectfully ask the member to change to the council of what really goes on in the municipal. The council one second, the defeated candidate goes on starting claims and a spot would be forced. So if the term is extended to two years then he will have time to work out his 'deal'. There is considerable feeling that this provision of one-year term is a very bold innovation which is going to be productive of more evil than good."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PILLAI :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achari has said that we have all made our remarks on the proposition that the chairman will not be re-elected. But he himself has gone on the basis, if I am allowed to say so that there is every possibility of the chairman being re-elected. In these days everybody is anxious to get into the council and to become the chairman. It is not necessarily having upon the council that they should see that the chairman is re-elected after the period of one year. It is a big thing to assume as the part of any councillor to see that he is elected to the place of a chairman and work his own way and show himself competent. If our apprehension that there is no chance of his being re-elected is correct, I do not know whether the suggestion that he will be elected every year is in any way sound. What is asked is only for the extension of the term and that not for a very long time. It is only for one or two years more which is not very much."

"The policy is in fact, is the policy of the council and not the policy of the chairman. In fact it is the chairman who initiates the policy. It is possible that the councillors also may co-operate with him. That may make the policy successful. The chairman should have more time and influence in the administration and control necessary measures. We expect also the councillors to do their duty properly and also take away possible influence in the municipalities. But a large burden lies upon the chairman more than on the councillors and necessarily the chairman feels the responsibility. But what would be the mental attitude of an individual who works with uncertainty whether, after all at the end of the year, he is likely to continue or not. We have to take into consideration how much that attitude of the men affects the work that he will have to do. What interest could he have if he simply depended upon a mere chance of being elected or not the next year? Instead of making it a procedure, let us give him an extended term of another year or two, so that no man gets an efficient administrator and only actually be useful to the council."

The Hon'ble the President :—"After what my Honorable Colleague has said it is hardly necessary for me to say anything further in regard to this matter. If Honorable Members will bring their minds back they may remember that the Government were trying this measure to prevent them from being too democratic on a professed matter. Now I must tell them that it seems to me that the position of Honorable Members here supporting this amendment is one which Government as the democrats and that of some Honorable Members of a very reactionary

(The President.)

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character. What is the position? The Government came to this Council and say that from a democratic point of view it is correct and necessary that in these municipalities the chairman should be elected every year in order that the municipal council may have close control and some authority over the chairman and in order that they may turn the chairman out year by year if they wish to. The Hon'ble Members who support this amendment seem to me to take a reactionary position in wishing to appoint him for two or three years. I voted with great regret what the Hon'ble Mr. Rao has told of the bitter state of things with regard to outside members of offices of the chairman of a municipality. If there are any Hon'ble Members here in this Council who are champions of municipalities, I am quite understood their supporting the amendment for it would be much more pleasant to them if the amendments were passed and he would be much more pleased for them for their seats will be secure in future for two or three years. But I do say quite distinctly from the point of view of one who is anxious to see democratic movements advanced in this Presidency that with the reforms coming on to take this attitude it seems to me most reactionary.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded.

Poll was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumugasami Pillai	The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Liddle.
" Mr. M. C. Raja.	" Mr. A. T. G. Campbell, esq.
" Rao Sahib T. Nambrenal Chetti Chari	" Mr. S. Cox
" Mr. K. Veshatappayya Pandian.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Sundar
" Mr. E. Veshatappayya Raja.	" Anna Pillai Arumai, i.s.o.
" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao	" Mr. H. A. Graham
" Niyasu Gani	" the Surgeon-General G. G. Clifford, esq.
" Rao Bahadur T. N. Srinivasan	" Diwan Bahadur T. Das
" Pillai Arumai	" Acharya Arumai
" Mr. D. V. Narasimha Ayyar	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Duraiswami
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.	" Acharya Arumai
" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao
" Madhavan.	" Arumai.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Henley
	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd
	" Mr. J. H. Thompson
	" Mr. J. F. Simpson
	" Khan Bahadur Mohammed
	" Habib-ud-din Habib Mahomed
	" the Advocate-General
	" Mr. C. G. Toddington, esq.
	" Diwan Bahadur Sir F. Rajagopal Acharyar, i.s.o., &c.

The amendment was lost, 11 voting for and 17 against.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments were withdrawn:—

" In clause 12 (1) for 'in each year' substitute 'once in two years.'

" In clause 12 (1) for 'in each year' substitute 'once in two years.'

" In clause 12 (1) for the words 'in each' substitute the words 'every third.'"

His Excellency the President:—"The Council will now adjourn till 11 tomorrow morning."

F. F. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

[19th March 1909.] (Mr. Mahd-ul-ha; Mr. Venkateswappa Pantulu.)

and have established their confidence among the electors by whom they have been elected, I think one of them should be chosen as chairman. The argument that three must be some individual who might not care to enter the council, but whose participation as chairman would be for the advantage of the council, is of course an argument that might be applied to every situation for the matter of that. We have to make a choice from among those who stand on the council, just as every officer, whether in the public service or elsewhere, is selected from a certain class of individuals who possess certain qualifications. In this case the qualifications which we ought upon being that of practice, especially in the council and if he does not care to become a member of the municipal council, all that we can tell him is that he has not yet established his confidence amongst the voters. If he does not care to stand for election we will tell him that it is not worth his while of the municipal council to go searching for the purpose of selecting an individual outside the list of the candidates whom they already possess.

"As the Hon'ble Mr. Simpson has pointed out I think it is paying a very poor compliment to the representatives of the council who already exist, if any one of them was not elected. It is not only paying a very poor compliment but I would go to the length of saying that it is paying a poor compliment to the whole class of voters who selected their representatives and sent them into the council. The electors send their representatives to the council with the deliberate knowledge that one of them will be the chairman. They ought to have considered all sides of the question and selected a particular individual whom they considered fit, not merely to represent them as councillor, but if need be to be elected as their chairman. What right have we to depart from the confidence of the electors themselves in the chairman of the municipal council. To discard all these considerations, to go outside and select a voter from among thousands of voters whose names had a place in the electoral roll as chairman is unreasonable. Then consideration, Your Excellency, was largely in the mouth of the select committee while inserting into this Bill this new provision, which I suppose is a departure from the existing Act but a departure in the right direction, inasmuch as we see that this is an absolutely democratic principle and has to be encouraged in these days when we hear so much of democracy."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWAPPA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, much of the criticism that has been levelled against my amendment has been answered by some of my friends who have supported my amendment. But one or two things remain to be replied to. It has been stated that the security for the election of an outsider comes only when there is a faction or disagreement amongst the councillors themselves. This, I submit, is taking a somewhat view of things. We do not exclude those from appointing any one amongst themselves nor is it contemplated that always they will go out of the council and will appoint another. But it is not possible for us to imagine a man whose the services of a more competent man would be necessary for carrying on the administration of a municipality. Consider as also when persons outside a municipality would be more fitted for the carrying on of the administration. It may be some critical period or some important events require the help of such a man. It is stated that this amendment is intended to serve the interests of those persons who feel shy to come forward by the open door of election. I am not holding a brief for such persons. It is for removing the services of persons who having served in the municipal council for a number of years feel that it is not necessary for them to stand again for election as councillors because they are a number of younger men who are not quite anxious to come in and whose way they feel they are blocking, therefore they keep aloof and if they are called in they are willing to offer their services as chairmen for the benefit of the council. Many such persons will be found in the municipal. It is my experience and it is, I believe, the experience of many others in this council that such men are valuable and their services will be very useful. Amongst the present members in this Council itself I should think there are some gentlemen who have been called to take up the position of chairman as outsiders and the Hon'ble Mr. Mahd-ul-ha Sahibullah has stated that he was elected as a chairman as only an outsider. Is it because of my motion in the council that he was so elected? I think not. It is because they appreciated his services and they wanted him. To think of an outsider it is not necessary that there should be a friction in the council or that there should be some disagreement between the councillors themselves because one of them stood as a chairman and the other councillors being in an outside and they are satisfied if their rival does not come in. I do not deny that there are men whose ambition people are so foolish as to be to me completely coming in rather than a rival. But why should you look always at the dark side of human nature? We should have better faith in the council and hope that the council in will not fight amongst themselves. Generally they work harmoniously and the success of our municipalities is due to the fact that they work harmoniously. However, in some places there may be exceptions, but exceptions should not guide us in determining the general principles which are to be the basis of an enactment. One of the Honourable Members has stated that this amendment involves a sacrifice of democracy. I am not at all sure that I am unable to find out how it is a sacrifice of a democracy of democracy? If we are a democratic, well, we are as democratic as the people of England are. I don't think you can be more democratic than the people of England. The Local Government Act there would allow a Mayor to be elected from outside the members of the council. The Mayor is the chairman and president of the council and he is chosen by the council, either from among the members or from other persons qualified to be such. We have also the instance of a native provision which has adopted the principle which is involved in my amendment. In the United Provinces Municipal Act, 1906, which is only a recent enactment,

[11th MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Venkateswara Pantulu: the President;
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Devan Achariyar;
Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar;
Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.)

passed with the experience of many years, in section 41 of that Act it is provided that an order may be issued in the absence of a municipal council. The section runs thus:—

"Whenever it becomes necessary, by reason of an existing or an anticipated vacancy or otherwise, to appoint a chairman, the board shall, by special resolution, elect one of its members or others, to be qualified for election as a member, provided that no salaried member of Government or other than a government treasurer shall be elected chairman."

"Why is it that the present District Municipalities Act itself has adopted this provision. Is it because of factions contemplated by the legislature or is it because it was thought that the municipality would always fight with each other and there will be disagreement between them? Is it to provide against that contingency? I should think that these considerations did not prevail in the minds of those responsible for that Act. They had broader views and a broader view of things. They considered the efficiency of a municipality as one thing, most important and with that object they provided for a larger field of choice. By this amendment we simply allow a larger field for the council to choose and we do not unduly restrict their choice. I feel that in accepting this amendment there will be no inconsistency with the principles of democracy or a liberal view of Government. With these words I commend my amendment for the acceptance of this Council."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I do not wish to prolong the discussion. I must say I am becoming very bewildered, with this discussion, especially after hearing the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Ramaswami Ayyar. The Honorable Member has in his public utterances shown himself very strongly advanced with regard to his views of democracy. Imagine my surprise and astonishment when he told Honorable Members of the Council in favour of making any experiments in these lines. This particular new experiment after all is not a very large one. I would only like to suggest to him, if he is frightened at a small experiment at this time, I am full of anxiety with regard to his outlook when he comes up against the larger field of political reform. I only hope that the Honorable Members would accept the democratic view of the Madras Government and not be beguiled by the extremely bureaucratic principles that have been advanced by honorable gentlemen."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar moved the following amendment:—

"At the end of clause 12 (1) add: 'The notification shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council, except when a municipality is established for the first time.'"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur E. Devan Achariyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I support."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkateswara Pantulu moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 12 (1) add the proviso:—

"Provided before issuing a notification under this sub-section in respect of any municipality council already created with the right of electing the chairman, the Governor in Council shall communicate to each municipal council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the council to show cause against the proposal and consider the explanations and objections, if any, and the notification shall contain a statement of the reasons for the appointment of the chairman."

In doing so, he said:—"In double cases where municipalities are newly formed it may be desirable that the Governor in Council should appoint the chairman for such municipalities in the first instance. But when municipalities are existing already and are exercising the right of electing their chairman, and with regard to these municipalities a notification is issued under this clause it should be issued only after giving opportunity to the council to explain the circumstances and to show cause why such notification should not be issued. There is no provision in the Act for calling for any explanation beforehand. But when a notification proposing a notification in the constitution of a council is issued, then he provides in the Bill for a notice to the municipality so that they may submit an explanation why such notification ought not to be issued. There is nothing in this amendment which is contrary to the Government or the Council, the proviso being simply similar to what is already found in section 7, clause 2."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Ramachandra Ayyar:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar accepted with the following verbal alterations:—

"After the words 'right of electing' in line 2 instead of 'the' insert 'his'. Delete 'appointment of the chairman' at the end of the clause and add 'final decision of the Governor in Council.'"

The amendment as amended was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar withdrew the following amendment:—

"For clause 12 (1) substitute the following:—

(1) (a) When a municipality is constituted for the first time the Governor in Council may appoint some person to be the chairman of the municipal council."

11TH MARCH 1920.] (*Mr. V. Narayana Reddy*; *Mr. Narayana Ayyar*,
the *Advocate-General*; *Sir Rajagopal Acharya*;
Mr. Narayana Raju.)

"(6) In all other cases, every council shall elect its chairman at its first meeting after the first day of November every alternate year."

"(7) When the chairman is not a municipal councillor, he shall, during his tenure of office as chairman, be ex-officio a municipal councillor irrespective of the strength fixed for the council under clause 7 (1)."

With the permission of His Excellency the President for His/His Mr. B. Venkateswari Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

"For clause 12 (1) substitute the following:—

"Every council shall at its first meeting after the first day of November elect as its chairman a person who may be amongst the elected councillors and otherwise and who from among persons qualified to be such."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"Before proceeding with the discussion on the next amendment, I submit that the three amendments next to it may be taken up, as there are a number of amendments in sub-clause (2) of clause 12 in the amendments 25 to 30 on the table."

The Hon'ble the *Advocate-General*:—

"And clause 12 (1) and reword the subsequent sub-clauses."

The Hon'ble *Deputy Speaker* Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"The *Advocate-General* is not moving amendment 25."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumudha Pillai will agree to amendment 28 being taken up as it comprises all that is contained in the other amendments. Then we may discuss all together."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, on the agenda there is one amendment that stands in my name which has follow:—

"For clause 12 (2) with the proviso, substitute the following:—

"Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the municipal council may appoint a salary to be attached to the office of a chairman and may determine the amount thereof."

"The Hon'ble the *Advocate-General* has kindly handed over another amendment which is almost in similar terms and I have no objection to move this amendment. It reads thus: 'Subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council the Council may fix the salary of the chairman and the amount thereof except as provided in this sub-section no chairman shall receive any salary or other remuneration.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"I moved it."

The Hon'ble *Deputy Speaker* Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"If the Council would agree, we will put this amendment to the vote. This is now clause 12, sub-clause (1), will stand—'subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, the Council may fix a salary of the chairman and the amount thereof, except as provided in this sub-section no chairman shall receive any salary or other remuneration.'"

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Rao withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 12 (1) for the words 'Governor in Council' substitute 'Council' and read also the proviso thereto."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumudha Pillai withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 12 (1), after the words 'the municipal council' between the words 'and' and 'may'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narayana Ayyar withdrew the following amendment:—

"For clause 12 (1), substitute the following:—

"The office of a chairman shall be ordinarily honorary, provided, however, that, with the sanction of the Government, the council may fix a salary for the chairman and determine the amount thereof."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkateswari Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

"For clause 12 (2), substitute the following:—

"The municipal council subject to the approval of Government may attach a salary to the office of a chairman and may also determine the amount thereof."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble the *Advocate-General* withdrew the following amendment:—

"And clause 12 (3) and reword the subsequent clauses."

*Mr. Venkateswappa Pambala; Mr. Arumugam Pillai; [11th March 1909.
Mr. Sivas Reddy; Mr. Narasimha Aggar, Mr. Vijayaraghava
Madhavar; Mr. Srinivasan Pillai, Mr. Venkateswami Raju;
the President.]*

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATARAMA PANDIT :—“ I beg to withdraw the following amendment :—

“ For the proviso in clause 12 (3) substitute the following :—

“ Provided that no such salary be fixed unless two-thirds of the total number of members in the council give their consent by a resolution at a meeting duly convened for the purpose.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments were withdrawn :—

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANANDARAMA PILLAI :—

“ Add the following as sub-clause 12 (3) :—

“ (a) Where such salary is attached to the office of the chairman, the municipal council shall be entitled to nominate such chairman subject to the approval of the Government in Council.

“ Provided that the Government in Council himself may appoint such chairman if the municipal council fail to make a nomination within two months from the receipt of an order from the Government in Council directing them to nominate a chairman.

“ (b) A chairman so appointed either by the municipal council or by the Government shall hold office for one year.”

“ Re-number clause 12 (3) as clause 12 (4).”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA REDDY :—

“ In clause 12 (3), omit the words ‘ whose term of office shall expire commensally with that of the council.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—

“ In clause 12 (3), delete the words after ‘ one chairman ’; add thereto the following words :—

‘ Such election shall take place at the first meeting after the chairman is elected.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANANDARAMA PILLAI :—

“ Omit clause 12 (4).”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAMA MAHESWAR :—

“ In clause 12 (4), omit the words ‘ appointed by Government.’”

“ In clause 12 (4), substitute ‘ two years ’ for ‘ one year.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. SIVASUBRAMANIAM :—

“ In clause 12 (4), for ‘ one year ’ substitute ‘ two years.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA REDDY :—

“ For clause 12 (4), substitute the following :—

“ A chairman shall hold office for two years if he is not a municipal councillor or during the period of his term, if he is a councillor.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATARAMA PANDIT :—“ Your Excellency, there is some difficulty in this matter; I shall read the amendment for the consideration of the Council :

“ For clause 12 (4) substitute the following :—

“ A chairman elected by the council should hold office for three years but should resign when the council passes the resolution of want of confidence in the chairman at a meeting specially called for the purpose when not less than two-thirds of the members of the mentioned strength are voting in favour of it.”

His Excellency the President :—“ The amendment is not in order.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—“ The amendment consists of two portions—

(1) a chairman elected by the council shall hold office for three years, and

(2) but should resign when the council passes the resolution of want of confidence in the chairman.”

“ The bulk of it deals with the question of policy of inserting a vote of censure in the municipal council.”

His Excellency the President :—“ Does the Honourable Member wish to amend his amendment in that way ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAMA PANDIT :—“ I beg to withdraw my amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAMA PANDIT :—“ I beg to withdraw the following amendment :—

“ In clause 12 (5), omit the words in the first paragraph beginning with the word ‘ provided ’ till the end of that paragraph.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

[11TH MARCH 1920.] (*Mr. Pignarapattu Nudalgar*; *Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu*;
Sr. Rajagopal Achariyar; *Mr. Narasimha Ayyar*;
Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar; *Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar*;
the Advocate-General; *Mr. Venkataswami Raju*;
Mr. Sivam Rao; *Mr. Hahidul-lah*.)

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VISVAKSAMI MURTHY :—" I beg to withdraw the following amendment :—

" In clause 12 (F), omit the words ' provided that in the meantime he does not cease to be a councillor ' "

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPANTU PANTULU moved the following amendment :—

" In the second paragraph of clause 12 (5) omit the words ' for any cause other than the expiry of the term of the office in due course ' after the words ' or discharge ' "

In doing so, he said :—" Sub-clause (5) of clause 12 reads thus :—

" On the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of an elected chairman or vice-chairman, the council shall at its next meeting elect a councillor, who shall be entitled to hold office so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold it if the vacancy had not occurred. "

" My amendment is intended to provide for an election which may arise out of a casual vacancy. So in order to provide for it the word ' ceased ' may be added after the words ' if any. ' "

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" If you will kindly move it in that form, there is no objection. "

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPANTU PANTULU then moved the following amendment :—

" Amend the word ' ceased ' after the word ' in ' and before the word ' vacancy. "

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I second the amendment. "

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR accepted the amendment.

The amendment announced was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I move the honour to move, Your Excellency, that after clause 12, sub-clause (5), the following may be added :—

" If the office of chairman is vacant and there is no vice-chairman, any five councillors may after giving reasonable notice to the other councillors convene a meeting for the election of a chairman. "

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" I second the amendment. "

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" I accept it. "

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 12 as now amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I beg to move the following : ' Delete the numbering (1) at the beginning of the clause. ' In clause 12 there is only one sub-clause. I want to delete ' (1). "

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" I second the amendment. "

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—" I submit that the words ' and preside over ' in clause 13 (1) (4) be deleted, because the presiding over comes in section 79. "

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" I second it. "

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPANTU PANTULU moved the following amendment :—

" In clause 13 (1) (4), substitute the word ' monthly ' for the words ' each periodical ' ; and omit the last words ' as the council may direct. "

In doing so, he said :—" Your Excellency, my amendment is to make it more useful in the matter of providing the progress report. What is provided in the Act is to furnish to the council such periodical reports as the council may direct. We find in most cases that the council may not ask for any report and an report will be furnished. To avoid such a contingency I suggest that the council might be furnished with monthly reports regarding the progress made in the carrying out of the resolutions of that body or the collection of taxes. Every month we should have progress reports, otherwise in most cases no council would ask and no chairman would furnish the report. If any object is to be gained it is better to provide statutory obligation in the matter of providing monthly reports as the progress in the matter of collection of taxes as well as carrying out of resolutions. "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU :—" I second it. "

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur MURTHY HANS-CHANG SARKY Bahadur :—" The verbal alteration suggested would take away the essence of that sub-clause, for the word ' periodical ' was purposely inserted in order to prevent the technical council to call upon the chairmen to furnish such reports as they require from time to time, whereas the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member would demand the furnishing of no more than a monthly report. On

(Mr. Habib-ullah, Mr. Venkatasami Raju; (11th MARCH 1920.)
 Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Advocate-General,
 Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Siva Rao)

certain occasion it so happens and particularly towards the close of the financial year when the collections have to be raised, though, that several municipal councils demand the progress of collections being laid before them at every meeting of the council, and in some municipal councils are held monthly, some councils hold meetings fortnightly and some have been holding even weekly meetings. Therefore rather than lighten the hands of the municipal council it was considered better to leave it to that body to decide at what intervals these periodical reports should be furnished to them. We have also added the last few words "as the council may desire" thereby giving the council the power to specify more definitely what reports they would expect the chairman to furnish, so that the chairman may not be under the impression that he could furnish to them only such reports as he may consider necessary. This is only giving the municipal council freedom to specify as many reports as they wished calling for from the chairman and allowing them the liberty of asking for them as often as they desire. The suggestion of the Honorable Member will be restricting all these powers. I am very loath to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not press."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clauses 12 to 15 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 15.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I move that clause 15 be deleted and the other clauses be re-enacted."

The Hon'ble Dhanu Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopal Achariyar seconded and accepted the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—

"Substitute the following for this clause:—

"The Governor in Council may order that a salary be attached to the office of a chairman and may determine the amount thereof."

Provided that before making any such order the Governor in Council shall give to the municipal council an opportunity of showing cause in the contrary and consider its objections, if any."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. R. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

"For the words 'shall have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council' substitute the words 'shall have been sanctioned by the municipal council and approved by the Governor in Council.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

"Insert the words 'by the council and approved' between the words 'sanctioned' and 'by' in the last line."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

"Substitute 'Council' for 'Governor in Council.'"

Clauses 16 to 18 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 17 (1) insert the words 'who shall be bound to carry on the same' between the words 'vice-chairman' and 'provided.'"

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, what is provided is that the chairman delegates his duties to the vice-chairman. The difficulty sometimes noticed is of course he may delegate, but the vice-chairman may refuse to carry them out and therefore I suggested that if the power is given to one it must be exercised and not to be put merely on paper. Therefore he is bound to carry out the same. If a chairman wants the vice-chairman to open the tapal, the vice-chairman says 'I am not going to open the tapal.' That happens in some cases. If any power is to be delegated he should exercise it."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. R. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I second this amendment. I have given notice of a similar amendment. Although it is to the same effect it is more comprehensive regarding the delegation of powers to a member. But after some discussion with my friends I feel that the delegation to a member will create difficulties in practice and therefore I am not going to press it but I second the amendment. The statutory obligations on the vice-chairman are to discharge the duties of the chairman in his absence and to preside over the meetings as laid down in clause 17 of section 17 which is now passed and in 2P (2) and beyond that I do not find any provision imposing upon the vice-chairman to discharge any powers which a chairman may delegate to him and this amendment is intended to impose a statutory obligation on the vice-chairman to discharge the duties delegated to him in practical working. As a matter of fact I found some similar difficulty and I think it is necessary."

11th MARCH 1910.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Prinsatapali Raju;
Sir Raghupathi Achariyar; Mr. Venkataswami Pantulu;
Mr. Habib-ullah; Mr. Saranatha Ayyar.)*

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I oppose this amendment. If there is a vice-chairman created he is bound to do the duties delegated to him by the chairman. I therefore think it is wholly unnecessary to provide by statute that he should do it. By providing in that way there may be difficulties. Suppose for instance a vice-chairman is not able physically to do the duties. Is such a case the vice-chairman is not bound to do all the duties of the chairman?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—"I do not understand what the Advocate-General says. The Advocate-General says he is bound to carry it out and at the same time says he is not at all bound to carry it out. Morally he is bound to carry it out."

The Hon'ble DEWAN BHADRAJ SIR P. RAJASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"Legally bound."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—"I am not at all able to refer to any statute in which it is found that he is legally bound to carry it out."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANIAI RAJU withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In clause 19 (3), proviso (d) and the words 'and to the District Collector' at the end."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 19 (3), proviso (3), substitute the words 'treasury officer' for 'District Collector'."

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, why I suggest the 'treasury officer' for 'District Collector' is this. The delegations form contains signature of the person in whose favour the power is to be delegated and the object of sending it to the treasury is that cheques may be issued. Therefore the proper person to receive this and honour the cheques is not the Collector but the treasury officer."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble KHAN BEHARU MUHAMMAD HANIF-UD-DIN KHAN BEHARU:—"I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment. The reason why the District Collector has been put here is that he is the officer who is actually controlling the district administration and who ought to be in touch with everything that takes place whether it be on the revenue side, judicial side or municipal side. The request of the Honorable Member—that for the 'District Collector' may be substituted 'Treasury officer' cannot therefore be accepted. The difficulty which the Honorable Member seems to anticipate can easily be solved by the District Collector himself sending information to the Treasury Officer or by the chairman informing the Treasury Officer that he has delegated his power. This is the usual procedure which takes place at the present moment. I have been myself a chairman for a number of years and I have often delegated powers and while doing so given information to the Treasury Officer for purpose of obtaining the Treasury Manual. This is more or less a matter of routine which is adjusted without difficulty."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I move that the words 'or officer of Government' be added to clause 19, section 19, after the word 'person'. The object is, sometimes it may be found convenient to allow the chairman to delegate any particular power to a Government officer who may not, happen to be a councillor. The particular instance in my mind was with regard to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer who may be given power to see municipal events. Otherwise he will have to make a reference to the chairman and the chairman will have to go through the file of papers. I do not think it will become necessary generally to delegate powers to an officer of Government but if it becomes necessary he should have the power. At present he has not the power. That is why I want these words to be put in."

The Hon'ble KHAN BEHARU MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB BEHARU seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. NARAYANIAI:—"May I request that some inference may be given where this was found necessary?"

The Hon'ble KHAN BEHARU MUHAMMAD HANIF-UD-DIN KHAN BEHARU:—"For the information of the Honorable Member I may be permitted to state that quite recently a reference was received from the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General requesting that the chairman of municipal councils may be authorized to delegate to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or such other medical officers as superior the medical jurisdiction power to deal with such municipal events as are placed at the disposal of these officers in the latest of discipline, for it was found that long delays that were inevitably involved in the reports of the medical officers and the final orders passed by the municipal chairman were defective in that they could not take any steps as promptly as necessary demanded. The Government then directed that request of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General to the heads of municipalities. With a large number of them, was quite in favour of the suggestion and entirely sympathetic with the opinion of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, but they pointed out that the law as it stood at present did not permit delegation by the municipal chairman to anybody except to the vice-chairman or to a member of the council and it was in this connection that the Government noted the desirability of this amendment."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Habib-ud-din, Mr. Nannam, [11th March 1920.
Achariyar, Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar,
Mr. Venkateswari Raju, Mr. Devika Acharyar,])

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. RAMANATHA ACHARYA:—"I conflict this instance myself, when we were asking in delegate power to grant leave."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MANSABDAR HANUMANTHAR SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is also contemplated that if any such power was given to the medical officers concerned the chairman of the municipal council will call for returns of punishments and leave granted, to see whether the power was properly exercised."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAOULIA ACHARYAN moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 19 (4), for the words 'sub-section (3)' substitute the words 'this section'."

"In doing so, to add in clause 19 (4) I propose the insertion of the words 'this section' for 'sub-section (4)'. Under this section the chairman delegates power to the vice-chairman under clause (1) and (2) to chairman-delegate, and under clause (4) to whom. And all this delegation should be subject to control. I therefore propose the substitution of 'this section' to 'sub-section (3)'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. N. SINGANAYAN Pillai seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MANSABDAR HANUMANTHAR SAHIB Bahadur:—"I accept it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NANNAMBA RAJA withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"To clause 19 add the following as sub-section (3):—

"the vice-chairman, or any councillor to whom the chairman delegates any of his powers, duties or functions shall necessarily cause to discharge the same."

Clause 19 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 21

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkateswari Raju did not press the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In clause 21 (1) add the words 'or otherwise' after the word 'councillor' in the first line."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VENKATARAMA MURUGANATHAR moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 21 (1) substitute 'the chairman' for the expression 'the proper authority'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, it seems to me that this expression 'proper authority' is put in the Bill with a view to include some senior officers like the health officer, engineer, and others but at the same time it must be remembered that municipalities with such senior officers are very few in number and generally these officers of the municipality or most of them are lay-people. If this clause stands as it is it will give room for creating unnecessary friction between the councillors and the chairman inasmuch as it makes the chairman subject to a dual control of the chairman as well as the councillors. I think that the chairman would be the only controlling authority in all municipal matters and if the councillors want to best to advise any failure of duty or suggest any improvements which may appear doubtful the best course will be for them to take it to the notice of the chairman who will of course stand to it promptly and issue necessary orders to subordinate and see that the thing is executed. If this thing is allowed any councillor may issue any order to subordinates and thereby thus the subordinates may do things in direct contravention of the orders given by a subordinate. If for instance a piece is kept in a condition quite contrary to the orders of the chairman and if a subordinate is faced with it in a very way for him to fall at the feet of a councillor and ask him to give up and give him as his superior. It will put the chairman in a very awkward position. I think this will, from the means of creating unnecessary friction and a lot of trouble in the council and will be avoided by substituting 'the chairman' for 'proper authority'. I therefore suggest that the expression 'proper authority' may be replaced by the word 'chairman'."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. VENKATARAMA RAU:—"Your Excellency, I am glad to support my friend because there is no definition of 'proper authority'. What it probably means is a complaint against the waste of municipal property or the neglect of municipal work and I think independently of any provision in the statute any person, council or councillor can bring to the notice of the subordinates any neglect of duty on the part of the council or the chairman but what is wanted is that 'proper authority' should be defined. We have got controlling authority. That only refers to the Councillor and the Governor in Council and therefore it is better to know what the Government actually means by saying 'proper authority'. It may include also perhaps the chairman. It is better to be more specific."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur T. DANAIA ACHARYAN:—"Clington III relates to the restriction of municipal authority. Section 5 (1) of the rules defines the authorities charged with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. The authority referred to in

(Mr. Babubalal, Mr. Narayana Raja; Mr. Siva Rao; [1926 March 1926,
Mr. Thangar; Mr. Subba Rao.]

of creating an interest in the minds of the municipal councillors and for the purpose of creating a sort of healthy shock over the subordinates concerned, it was considered necessary to do something to create a feeling of public in the minds of the municipal councillors that they are now a unit in the municipal administration and that they have a certain amount of responsibility in being in the midst of the officers concerned, debate which exists in the administration, not of course by giving any explanations but merely by drawing their attention and I should certainly think that if this rule is worked properly in the spirit in which it is framed, I am sure that this will bring about a rapid development, efficient administration, and a greater harmony between the chairman and the municipal council and may I also add a healthy shock over the vagaries of the municipal subordinates."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narayana Raja :—"The Council just now heard an interesting discourse on the duties of the councillors and the intended object of Government to create in them a greater interest regarding municipal administration. I don't think any member of this Council will differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Babubalal in the matter. But we shall have to see that the whole of the intention of the Government is translated by proper words into the council. He says that if any councillor thinks that some sanitary measure has been neglected and action has not been taken to rectify a certain defect, he must not go through the evolutions of approaching the chairman. But he must deal immediately with the servant of the council. If that be the attitude of the Government regarding this, I think the intention of the Government is not properly expressed in those words. We cannot for a moment call any servant of the municipality 'the proper authority' more especially so comparing his status to that of the municipal councillor. It cannot be said that the municipal councillor has gone to the proper authority by asking a servant of the council to do certain work. I think the Government should realize that their intention is properly expressed in the section."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"When I saw this amendment I wondered why it should have been brought. After hearing the Hon'ble Kana Balasubrahmanyam, I felt the necessity for it for the first time. He has given me reason to think that the amendment is necessary. I understood 'proper authority' to mean the chairman or the council. I never thought for a moment that 'proper authority' would comprise the subordinates staff. It could never mean that. I never thought that this section would confer on any councillor the power of interfering with the subordinates staff. It will conflict with the principle that councillors should not interfere with the executive staff and this principle has been well recognized. If the principle is departed from I raise my emphatic protest. The clause only provides for the right of interpellation and of moving resolutions in the council. The 'proper authority' is borrowed as has been pointed by the Hon'ble Kana Balasubrahmanyam from the provisions of the City Municipal Act. Looking to section 3 coupled with section 10 of the City Municipal Act, any councillor may call attention of the proper authority to any neglect of work of the municipality or the waste of any municipal property. And section 8 defines the several authorities, Commissioners, the President, Standing Committee and the Corporation to be the municipal subordinates. In the municipal, they have got two authorities, the chairman and the council. It is impossible to mistake the council staff for the authorities. I don't think there is any need to make it clear. I want to disclose the Council of the impression that they could draw the attention of subordinates like the sanitary inspector, engineer or health officer. It cannot mean that the councillor has got direct power to approach those subordinates. Even under this Bill the authority has been defined in section 8. If the Hon'ble the Advocate-General says that the word 'authorities' will mean municipal officers and other staff also, it should be amended."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Thangar :—"One man cannot be the only possible efficient control. I fully appreciate the attitude of the Government to enable a council to take a greater interest in the affairs of the municipality. It cannot possibly do it by permitting a number of men to interfere. The chairman is the only responsible individual and you can only weaken control if you are going to run the administrative machinery by allowing too many people to interfere."

The Hon'ble Rao Balasubrahmanyam :—"The definition of 'proper authority' is clear. Though I will not object to the section itself but as the proper authority is not sure to include officers under the municipality, I would certainly support the amendment and see that the word 'proper authority' is defined so as to include only the chairman and the subordinates because it is they alone who are responsible for the municipal administration. If the chairman is not the proper head of the municipal executive authority and if his rights and duties are in any way to be interfered with by any councillor and municipal subordinates directed or even by the matter their attention draws to certain defects in the municipal administration, it will go a long way in undermining the powers of the chairman. If the chairman has made no engagement with the health officer and at the same time if a councillor asks the health officer to come and see him at work and such a place as he wants to draw his attention to certain defects, it would go against the smooth and efficient administration of the municipality. It is a salutary provision that the councillors should be made to take interest and that they should have authority to point out defects to any of the officers of the council. They could do so in the chairman. In practice this provision might give a handle to those councillors to do things by which the chairman's authority and maintenance of discipline will be undermined. It is on this ground that I would support the amendment proposed."

11th March 1920.]

(Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Sivaswami Achariyar;
 Sir Rajagopal Achariyar; Mr. Aravamudan Pillai;
 Mr. Venkatasami Raja; Mr. Narasimha Raja.)

The Hon'ble Mr. M. H. G. Narayana :—"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Thangaraj as to the desirability of single control, but it seems to me that the words 'may call the attention,' as they stand are very vague, they confer no executive power. Under this clause any member of the council is given power to bring resolutions before and wants to the notice of the municipal officers. But that is a power for which no special provision is necessary. Any member of the public is entitled equally with the councillors to bring to notice any matter affecting the welfare of the town. The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ullah Sahib drew a charming picture of the effects of delay in reporting a case of cholera. But it is the duty not only of councillors but of any member of the public to report such cases. It seems to me that this clause, as it stands, is meaningless, in an Act of legislation though it may serve as a hint to councillors how to carry out their duties."

The Hon'ble Hon. Babadur V. K. Narayana Achariyar :—"I fully agree with the remarks made by Mr. Sim Rao that to allow any councillor to interfere with the municipal staff would be fatal to the administration. The councillor ought to be entitled only to bring matters to the notice of the chairman or of the council."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopal Achariyar :—"I fear I am somewhat troubled by the diversity of the opinions expressed. We have got a large number of municipal chairmen in this Council. If they think it necessary in the interests of good administration to say specifically that a councillor should call the attention only of the chairman, I have no objection to accept it. The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ullah belongs to a school where the relations between the chairman and the municipality have been extremely cordial and I dare say things have been going on with such exceptional smoothness there that it does not matter much to him how a motion like this is worded. But I quite understand that there may be councils whose advantages may be taken of a vague provision to harass the staff. I agree with the point taken by Mr. Thangaraj that we should not give a multiplicity of matters to the staff. But the point is, should it be necessary in every small matter to have to write to the chairman? Is it the wish of the Hon'ble Members that we should substitute the word 'chairman' for the expression 'the proper authority'? If you wish that, the Government have no objection. My member of the Government is going to vote on this."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasami Raja withdrew the following amendment :—

"In clause 21 (2), add the words 'or chairman' after the word 'councillor' in the first line."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Aravamudan Pillai :—"I beg to move that the words 'to move resolutions or' be inserted between the words 'right' and 'is' in clause 21 (2). I take it that the consensus of these words was intentional and I therefore request that they might be inserted. If Your Excellency would refer to sub-clause (a) of clause 18 you will observe that it gives power to the Government in Council to make rules regarding the procedure of examination, and this is only a question of procedure, and I hope Government will accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasami Raja :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopal Achariyar :—"I accept it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasami Raja withdrew the following amendments of which he had given notice :—

"In clause 21 (2) insert 'or move resolutions in the Council' between the words 'chairman' and 'or'."

"In clause 21 (3) add the words 'or chairman' after the word 'councillor' in the first line."

Clause 21 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 22.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasami Raja did not press the following amendment of which he had given notice :—

"Omit the words 'at any time' in the first line."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narayana Raja moved the following amendment :—

"Insert the words 'or impossible' between the words 'of the public' and 'in which case'."

In doing so he said :—"My amendment is intended to give an opportunity to the chairman to refuse to produce papers to the ground of impossibility. This amendment is suggested on account of the fact that the clause as it stands now requires immediate compliance. There may be various other cases when immediate compliance will not be possible. To provide for that the amendment is proposed. I think the amendment may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasami Raja :—"I second it."

(*The Advocate-General, Mr. Narasimha Raja ;
Mr. Venkatasaji Raja ; Mr. Venkateswara Pantulu ;
Mr. Mahabub-ullah.*)

[11th March 1920.]

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—" I do not think the addition proposed is necessary at all, because the legislation presumes that all the provisions are interpreted with some amount of reasonableness or common-sense. Though the clause says there must be 'immediate compliance' it does not mean the very same instant. I do not think the amendment is necessary at all. On the other hand it may give a great deal of trouble. Who is to judge whether it is physically impossible or not? Various other questions also can be asked. Supposing the chairman is suffering from fever he cannot immediately comply with the request. These provisions are expected to be worked as I said with a certain amount of reasonableness and that is always a presumption on which any legislation proceeds."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. R. Narasimha Raja :—" After hearing the explanation of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that immediate compliance means self compliance within a reasonable time, I withdraw my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATASAMI RAJAGOPAL :—" I beg to move that in clause 29, paragraph 2, the word 'Government' be substituted for 'District Collector.' The only instance when a chairman would positively refuse to comply with the requisition of a Council will be in a matter of principle or of grave substance. Now when there is such a dispute which entails such serious consequences I submit that it should not be referred to the Collector for final order. It is not a very desirable state of things that these particular matters should be referred to any other officer because in the future perhaps also we are going to discuss about the necessity of having an intermediate authority. Whether there should be only the Government or an officer appointed by Government is not important. Perhaps the Government may depute the Collector to inquire into the matter, but the Collector should not be authorized to inquire into it independently as Collector. It is with that object I suggested the word 'Government.' There is another aspect. Unless there is some principle to be fought out between the chairman and the Council there is no meaning why there should be any reference to an arbitrator at all. When you want an arbitrator between the chairman and the Council it is better to have the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI PANTULU :—" I second it."

The Hon'ble K. Mahabub Hussainulla Khan :—" I am sure that the Chairman will be thankful to Mr. S. Venkatasaji Raja for having brought forward this amendment so that they might be relieved of the responsibility of having to take action under clause 29, and I trust at the same time sympathizing with the Government whose Member I have had the honour to be for some months. I do not think it would be possible for the Government to be interfering in such matters directly, without any intervention whatsoever. Now whatever all is the intention of this clause? It need not trouble Hon'ble Members into the belief that if the Collector is given freedom of action, he might probably do things in a manner entirely prejudicial to the interests of the existing administration. Can it be that municipal councils or their respective chairmen consider it unduly to be dictated to by officers like those by the Collector, who I hope, is expected to be the Agent of Government in the district, every which he has jurisdiction? The intention of this clause is that in case any particular chairman fails to comply with a requisition which might have been made to him by the Council for the production of certain records for outside reasons, then the Collector might interfere as an impartial arbitrator, not of his own accord, but only if his assistance is invoked by the Council as a whole. I could have very well sympathized with the attitude of Hon'ble Members if they had objected to the reduction of the District Collector to one of the officers who is the officer of the chairman who had refused production of the documents. But that is not the intention of the Collector has to be made by a collective body of the Council and it is only when the reference to the Collector is necessary to make the reference to the Collector that the intervention of the Collector is required. Now do you not imagine that in matters like these, the Collector who is an officer on the spot and let us presume who also possesses some sense, will invariably try to find out why it was that the request of the chairman had refused to produce a document which the whole Council demands. If a matter of this sort goes to the Collector, he would previously have been in touch with the administration of the particular municipality and he would have known who is who in that particular corporation. He would thus be in a better position to draw his inferences as to the reasons for the refusal of the chairman, rather than this Government which for six months is in Madras and for the other six months is on the top of the hills! It will be very difficult for the Government to find out what the exact reason was, why the chairman had declined to comply with the Council's request. By substituting the word 'Government' for 'Collector' you would be deriving no advantages. As soon as Sir Rajagopal Acheswari receives a complaint from a municipal Council that a certain chairman had interfered, as soon as two and two make four, I am sure that Sir Rajagopal Acheswari will refer the matter at once to the Collector for report, for he will have no interest before him as to who is right and who is wrong and if so why. It will be referred to the Collector and are you not thereby creating a difficulty? And this, please understand, is the advice of a late chairman to his brother chairman! Are you not thereby making it appear to the Collector that you suspect him and when the reference goes to him from Government will it not be the same Collector who will have to decide your fate? Do you imagine your position? Is this process

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(Mr. Habib-ullah, Mr. Namaswami Achariyar;
Mr. Venkateswami Raju; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu;
the Advocate-General.)

were signified to you? Are you right in claiming the affirmation of the word 'Collector' and the substitution of the word 'Government'? Now if all this plain speaking is not sufficient to convince you, then you are at liberty to press for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. S. RAMANUJAM ACHARIYAR:—"Mr. Venkateswami Raju said that if this amendment was carried, Government might delegate any office to require it. But under a later section at the end of the Bill Government cannot delegate any power under chapter III to any officer. If that fact were known, I am sure he would not have objected to the retention of the word 'District Collector'."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESWAMI RAJU:—"The point is very small, but the vehemence with which it was opposed necessitated my sticking up to the proposition. We have to discuss hereafter all these questions where there should be no intermediate authority. But so far as the provision is concerned what I stated was that the Government must always be a person to back after the business of the Government. From what the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ullah Sahib suggested the question if referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar he would refer it to the Collector. We are not afraid whether it is referred to the Collector or somebody. What I say is it is a matter of principle. It may be a complaint made by the council at one time or chairman's complaint at another time. But when it comes before the Minister he would understand whether it is a trivial matter that could be disposed of or whether it is a sufficiently important matter that requires the sanction of a third party. To avoid all that I suggested that the Collector might be replaced by the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ullah Sahib suggested ironically that perhaps the dispute might be settled by the council. Here was a dispute between himself and the council, he settled by him. Therefore I stated that it may be referred to the Government."

The amendment was put in vote and lost.

Clause 22 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 23.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESWAMI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"Substitute the words 'by the council or by the Government' for 'a controlling authority'."

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, if the resolution is modified or cancelled by the council itself the chairman is not bound to give effect to it. Therefore I suggest 'by the council or by the Government' for a controlling authority. Because under the law controlling authority I do not find 'council' coming in. The controlling authority is the District Collector and the Government. Therefore if the resolution is either modified or cancelled by the council itself, what would be the effect with reference to this resolution whether the chairman is bound to give effect to it? Because I feel some difficulty I suggested to avoid this."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWAMY PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I think the proposal made is unnecessary. You will see that the chairman is bound to carry out every resolution of the council and if the council subsequently changes a previous resolution or cancels it, there is only one resolution which the chairman can give effect to. As regards the controlling authority, it ought to be there, because you will find that in various clauses various powers are vested with power to modify or suspend execution of a particular resolution of the council. So the words 'a controlling authority' would be absolutely necessary, and would apply to all the authorities who have got anything to do with either enforcement or cancellation of the resolution in the succeeding sections."

The Hon'ble Mr. VENKATESWAMI RAJU:—"I withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 23 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 24.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWAMY PANTULU moved the following amendment:—

"Insert the words 'or works which it executes' after the word 'maintains'."

In doing so he said:—"Section 24 gives the power to the council to appoint certain committees for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals and dispensaries, electricity and other institutions which it maintains. My object in proposing the amendment is to see that its committees may also be appointed for the purpose of superintending the works. I think these works do not cover the works which the council may execute. It is only to provide for that I propose that the words 'works which it executes' may also be inserted after the words 'which it maintains'. Not only for the management or superintendence of hospitals and other institutions, but also for the works which the council executes committees may have to be appointed. As it stands, there is no power for the council to appoint committees for superintending or superintending works. So it is for that purpose I propose that amendment. I think the Government will find it convenient to make the alteration."

(Mr. Venkatasami Raja; Mr. Hakeel-ud-din Saikh,
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu;
Mr. Narasimha Raja.)

[12th MARCH 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPPA PAJAJI :—“ I second it.”

The Hon'ble SPEAKER MR. NARAYANA HANU-RAJAN SAKIN Takkaduri :—“ I am hardly at the point that is stated by the proposed addition. All that I am able to understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswamy is that in the absence of appointing committees to supervise hospitals, the council will have no power for the purpose of appointing committees to supervise works, for the conduct of institutions and things like that. My own impression of this clause, when it was framed, was that the first part of the clause gave power to the council for the purpose of appointing committees for the superintendence and management of specified educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, slaughter, and such other institutions which it maintains, while the second part of it gave it much larger power and that power embraces the appointment of Standing Committees, which is reserved by this Act to the decision of the council. The latter, it struck me, was a sufficiently comprehensive power which the municipal councils possess to appoint committees, not only merely for the purpose of superintending and inspecting but even with delegated powers whereby such committees can interfere with every aspect of the execution of works. I understood that by the word of maintenance, he evidently refers to the execution of works and things like that. May I ask him whether under the second part of the clause any municipal council is prohibited from appointing Public Works Standing Committees. If there is not Public Works Standing Committee in a municipal council solely the operations of the Public Works Department will all come under the province of the Standing Committee and it will for the purpose of discharging its duties, inspect the works, superintend the works, make such recommendations as it considers necessary. What more is really aimed at I confess I am at a loss to know.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ Your Excellency, I believe the words proposed by the Honourable Member are fully couched under all matters relating to any particular branch of administration. The first portion provides for the appointment of a committee for the superintendence of hospitals and so forth. That may not be confined solely to the members of the council. Secondly it also provides for appointing a Standing Committee from among the members of the council. The proposal of the Hon'ble member would be simply seconded by delegated power of the Standing Committee to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PAJAJI :—“ I am not able to understand the words ‘disposed of.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU :—“ The latter portion of the sentence I feel does not allow to convey the idea, because you find the words at the end are ‘for the decision of the council.’ I don't think the appointment of a committee to supervise the construction of a building comes within the province of the council. It may also apply from its members Standing Committees to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch of administration for the decision of the council. I don't think that these words exclude the idea that these Standing Committees can be appointed for the supervision of buildings.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PAJAJI :—“ In subsequent portion of the second clause these words are to be read with the foregoing part of the sentence, i.e., appointing committees for the superintendence and management, etc. Of course, works also require superintending and management. To my mind it looks that the latter part of the clause refers to certain matters which are referred to special committees for the purpose of consideration and opinion and in order that opinion may be placed before the council for decision. It seems to comprehend certain important problems which are in the first instance referred to some Standing Committees for the purpose of consideration generally of the application of certain principles to certain facts and circumstances and thereafter also submit their opinion for the decision of the council. There seems to be vast difference between the subject matter referred to by the latter part of the sentence and the subject matter referred to in the first part. In the matter of execution of works, persons go there to see how things are carried on, to inspect the quality and to whether work is carried on by workmen. It is all quite a different thing from that contemplated in the latter part. Anyhow the sentence does not appear to be clear and there is nothing like making the sentence quite clear. I submit that it is necessary that the attention should be made.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.
Clause 24 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU moved the following amendment :—

“ Substituting for words ‘existing strength’ for the words ‘existing strength’ between the words ‘not less than one-half of the’ and ‘of the council.’”
In doing so, he said :—“ My amendment is to the effect that a Standing Committee will be appointed by half the existing strength. I have introduced the amendment feeling that it will be very difficult in the working of the scheme because you provide for one-third strength of the council to go out of the office every year. During the interval there will be difficulty for forming the Standing Committee, especially as they are appointed from time to time. If the Government think that there will not be much a difficulty and if it is framed with an express object that provision can only be brought in by a large majority I think I shall have to withdraw my amendment.”

11TH MARCH 1920.] (*Mr Rajagopala Acharjyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkayya Raja.*)

The Hon'ble Edwin Saksider Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARJYAR :—“ The first, I hope the Hon'ble Member may withdraw the amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO moved the following amendments:—

“ Substitute ‘one-half of the members then on the rolls’ for ‘one-half of the sanctioned strength’.

In doing so, he said: “ Under the Bill for the appointing of a Standing Committee there should be a majority of not less than half the sanctioned strength of the council. It will not always be possible. The Standing Committee is one of the useful provisions made in the Bill and it is expected to do very useful work and it is a very necessary appointment. It would be rather undesirable to fix an almost impossible majority. It may not always be possible to secure half of the sanctioned strength. The words I propose, viz., ‘one-half of the members then on the rolls’ may be substituted. If the sanctioned strength is 24, the actual strength may come to 20, and why should it be insisted upon that the members of the committee should secure not less than half the sanctioned strength. Is the question of election of the chairman what is prescribed is that he should be returned by more than half the members on the rolls. A successful chairman has to get the votes of more than half the members then on the rolls, not of the sanctioned strength. It is a small amendment and I brought this for this reason that it may not be possible to secure that particular strength and we shall have to do without a Standing Committee in that case. It is certainly desirable that the members of the Standing Committee should command the confidence of most of the members of the council. But it is equally desirable that we should not place any obstacle or difficulty in the way of appointing the committee by fixing up a very high majority.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKAYYA RAO :—“ I second the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Edwin Saksider Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARJYAR :—“ The distinction between clauses 24 and 25 is this. In clause 24 the committee will be composed solely of members of the council. There is no question there of requiring an absolute majority of the committee. It may also appeal from the members standing committees with delegated power to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are referred by this Act for the decision of the council, or may appoint individual members, or committees of members to inquire into and report on any such matters. When however it is proposed to bring in somebody who is not at all in the council, that cannot be treated as an ordinary matter. Suppose there is a council of 24 and there are actually 20 councillors, what is the harm of holding upon 12 councillors voting for the bringing in of an outsider? Where is the safeguard? Does the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao want to say that the bringing in of an outsider, possibly of the female sex, may be so arranged that the council cannot wait to work up its full strength? I don't think that there can be any safeguard here. The whole point is that clause 24 is the normal thing and clause 25 is the unusual thing. When an unusual thing is done, don't do it upon a weak vote, but insist upon an absolute majority. That is why the distinction is made. I therefore oppose the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ Your Excellency, I differ from the Hon'ble Member in charge that sections 24 and 25 are distinct from each other. I think section 24 provides in general terms the appointment of certain committees, committees for the supervision of educational and other institutions and so forth. It also provided generally that the members of the committee should be from its members. The first portion contemplated even outsiders being appointed, whereas the second clause contemplated the appointment from among the members of the council for the Standing Committee. I thought on reading it, I may be wrong, that section 25 prescribed a certain definite majority for the appointment of these committees. It relates to two committees, one for the superintendence of which anybody can be a member and the other is the appointment of standing committee from among the councillors. I think that in the interpretation that I put on section 24, providing generally for the appointment of the committees. Section 25, I think, provides for a definite majority for their appointment and I think that the majority referred to in the amendment is not to be added to section 24. It was with that object that I put in the amendment so that the committee may be easily appointed. We should not put obstacles in the way of their appointment by fixing a high majority.”

The Hon'ble Edwin Saksider Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARJYAR :—“ The Hon'ble Member has misinterpreted me. Section 24 speaks of committees generally. The committee will be appointed by the council, but section 25 provides for the safeguard of the council voting outside expert help; the council may appoint a special committee, or an educational committee. It may want to put the various important departments of the council, even though he may not be a member of the council. If you want to put on a municipal committee any person who is not a member of the council, of other sex, that can be done only under section 25, and for that the safeguard is provided, whereas section 24 deals only with ordinary committees, that is, committees of the council. There is no inconsistency between the two sections. There is a clear distinction.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ I think the Hon'ble Member is quite right. I withdraw my amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

(Mr. Venkataswamy Panicker; Mr. Venkateswari Raju; [11TH MARCH 1912.
 the Advocate-General; the President, Mr. Rishi-ul-lah Sahib;
 Mr. Srinivasan Pillai.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANICKER moved the following amendment:—

"Insert the words 'or whose membership in the municipality is, in the opinion of the council otherwise specially advantageous' after the words 'for serving on such committee'."

In doing so, he said: "This is a good amendment which is intended to obviate some difficulty in the interpretation of the words in clause 25 'but who may in the opinion of the council possess special qualifications'. They may be interpreted to mean persons of special or expert knowledge. There may be persons who may not possess such knowledge and yet may be useful as co-opted members of the special committee. Take the case of a town affected by plague, where we have to appoint vigilance committees. In such cases we require the co-operation of persons and we can only for these men or. They may be concerned with the duty of reporting cases of plague or of watching their work and so on, though they may not possess any special qualifications. I understand special qualification to mean some special knowledge regarding a subject. For persons who may not possess such qualifications be prevented from being taken in and their services be not made available, this amendment may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAMA RAU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"There is no definition of what special qualification is and it is left to the discretion of the council to appoint such persons as they think may be really useful in the executive. It is not merely expert knowledge that is contemplated by the use of the words 'special qualifications'. If a particular qualification is going to be of considerable use to that committee he will have special qualifications for that purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANICKER:—"I do not pass the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.
 Clause 25 was adopted in amended form as follows.

His Excellency the President:—"I propose that clause 25 be as they stand do form part of the Bill."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

The Council re-assembled at 3-15 p.m.

Clause 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAMA RAU moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 25 (5) insert the word 'voluntarily' between the words 'shall' and 'be' in the second line."

"In clause 25 (7) insert the words 'or when they do not want to provide for any person' between the words 'chairman' and 'be' in the sixth line; and substitute the words 'members of the council' for the word 'councillors'."

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, the amendments which I suggest are very small ones. My object is that sometimes it happens that chairmen or vice-chairmen might want not to provide because it may be a nuisance to the members who wish to thank him for the services rendered by him or persons who are anxious to him. In that case it is better to select a chairman or member. If the Government approve the amendment I do not press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANICKER:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MAHMOUDAN HOSAIN-UD-DIN Khan Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I am very anxious for the necessity for the addition of the word 'voluntarily' for I am afraid that if the word 'voluntarily' is omitted it would naturally presume that the chairmen is not right or possible. It may probably lead to legal difficulties, for in a meeting some members of the council may get up and say that 'as for the law you are entirely right but not our sense of justice'. I am afraid of such complications."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAMA RAU:—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. Y. ARUNACHALAM Pillai withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 29 (2) to be a following proviso:—

"That if at any time the chairman or the chairmen may be dismissed at any subsequent meeting and session of the council shall be final."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkateswari Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 24 (5) substitute the words 'member of the council' for the word 'councillors'."

His Excellency the President:—"I propose that clause 29 as it stands may form part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Clause 31.

The Hon'ble Raj Bahadur T. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAM Pillai moved the following amendment:—

"To vary the words 'jurisdiction' and 'may' and insert the following:—

"and any Municipal Member whose jurisdiction the municipality is intrusted."

11th March 1915.] *(Mr. Srinagann Pillai; Mr. Bobaji Siva Nayudu;
Mr. Rameswami Acharyar; Sir Rajagopal Acharyar;
the President; Mr. Venkatasail Raju; the Advocate-General.)*

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, in clause 36 as it stands many persons have been given the right of addressing the Council in various matters, and I think it will be a useful addition if the Honorable Member representing the committee say some also given the same right. The amendment that I propose is very simple."

The Hon'ble Member Babalar V. Balan Rao Nairadu:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Baladar V. K. Mahaveer Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, as an Honorable Member, I found no occasion for a standing way or sitting board in the district of Tanjore or Trichinopoly. Further I do not know whether in future a member of the Council will be honorably or not. The word 'honorable' has to be omitted. I do not understand what is meant by 'justification'. We have no jurisdiction and we have no power over any area. If the amendment be accepted, the wording will have to be considerably altered."

The Hon'ble Member Babalar Sir P. Rameswami Achariyar:—"I see the object aimed at, but Honorable Members will notice that the frame-work of section 36 in that clause refers officers are to be given power to address the Council in regard to the latter's administrative work, the idea being that, as we are now so greatly reducing the number of Government officers who can be in the Council, unless some way is provided by which these officers will have access to the Council, it will not be possible for them to keep in touch with municipal administration. What is contemplated is that the Honorable District Officer, the Secretary to Government and his deputies, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, the Inspector and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, all these people, now, with the permission of the Government—these cannot do it except with the permission of the chairman—address the Council on subjects all relating to administration, sanitation, education, etc., as the one way to do these are not contemplated here, because their powers are reserved in another section. I do not think that an Honorable Member of the Legislative Council can come under this category. He occupies a more higher position than the Revenue District Officer, etc., so he cannot be Members of the Legislative Councils chosen for a particular purpose, that is, to represent their constituencies. They are representatives, in the same way as the District Boarding Commissioners are responsible for sanitation, or the Inspector of Schools is responsible for education. The Honorable Members of the Legislative Council are not responsible for the municipal administration of any area. Therefore they should not be given any provision of this kind. Every Council has the inherent right to hear strangers if it wishes to do so. If an Honorable Member wants to talk to a Council and if the Council wishes to hear him and hear him, there is nothing to prevent it. But that should not be made a standing thing. I do want myself not meet local bodies and municipal Councils and talk to them. I do not want that there is any particular provision in the law under which I should do so. The Honorable Members of the Legislative Council should occupy some position like that. They should not get position for along with subordinate Government servants."

The Hon'ble Sir Bobaji V. N. Srinagann Pillai:—"Having regard to the observations made by the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill, I do not want to pass the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"I propose that clause 36 as it stands may form part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Clause 38.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasail Raju withdrew the following amendments:—

"In clause 31 (1), substitute the words 'member of the Council' for the word 'Council' in the first line.

"In clause 31 (2) and (3), substitute the words 'members of the Council' for the word 'Council'."

His Excellency the President:—"I propose that clause 31 as it stands may form part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasail Raju:—"I do not press this amendment."

"In clause 32 (1), add the words 'or alderman' after the word 'Council' in the first line."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved for following amendment:—

"Add sub-clause (3) and make consequential alteration by striking the wording of sub-clause (1)."

In doing so he said:—"I move for the deletion of this sub-clause, because it is partly provided for by another provision in section 51 (a), which is in more general terms and would apply to all councillors whether they are nominated or elected, or whether they are Government servants."

(Mr. Narasimha Raja : the President : Mr. Venkataswami [11th March, 1930.
Raja : Mr. Narasimha Ayyar : Mr. Siva Rao.]

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ The next amendment in my name is to the same effect. Therefore I second the amendment.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—“ I propose that clause 32 as amended may form part of the Bill.”

The motion was carried.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—“ I propose that clause 33 as it stands may form part of the Bill.”

The motion was carried.

Clause 34.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI RAU moved the following amendment :—

In clause 34 (1), substitute the word ‘ Government ’ for the words ‘ to the Governor in Council ’ through the District Collector.”

At the end of the following words :—

“ and a copy thereof is forwarded to the District Collector and a copy of any adverse comment of the District Collector will be sent to the Council by Government for explanation within a specified time before the Government reviews the report finally.”

In doing so he said :—“ Your Excellency, the object aimed at by the amendment which I propose is to avoid the delay caused by the District Collector in submitting the administrative report of the municipality with his remarks and explanations. I suggest that the municipality should be directed to send the administrative report direct to the Government, a copy being forwarded at the same time to the Collector. In the general review of the Government with reference to the various administrations we admit that each and every municipality has committed a fault in not submitting the report in proper time. It may sometimes be due to the unwillingly and sometimes to the Collector. Moreover I want to make my point clear. I want to know whether the Government policy is that the municipality should be regarded as subordinate to the District Collector or as only an independent authority subject to the control of Government, and whether they are fully responsible to carry out the rules prescribed under the statute. If we consider the District Collector more as a clerk than as a superior officer over the municipality, then, that is a point which it is better to decide now once for all, and it is better not to have any such impression by asking the municipality to send the report not through the Collector but direct to the Government, a copy being sent to the Collector, he being the local officer who may be able to give additional information to Government. I therefore add some provision here.

Generally we make District Collectors having power over municipalities sometimes adding adverse comments upon the administrative reports, sometimes justified and sometimes unjustified, and there is an opportunity given to the municipality either to explain or correct mistakes. And usually the Government review the administration on the basis that the Collector's remarks are accurate or need not at all be challenged by anybody. But it also happens more than once or twice when the municipality receives such a Government review they pass resolutions and send to the Government that the Collector was mistaken. In order to avoid such possible mistakes I suggest that the District Collector, if he has any adverse comments to make, should send them to the Council for an explanation to be given within a specified time, before the Government reviews the report finally. These are the points which are involved in my amendment. No adverse comments should be accepted by the Government without giving the municipality an opportunity for an explanation. The Collector should not be at the head of the municipality. He should only be an agent of Government to give them information for necessary action to be taken. With that object in view I move the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ Your Excellency, amendment 113 is to the same effect and amendments 113 and 115 are also practically to the same effect. I think we cannot discuss amendment 115 until all the four amendments. If the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Raja and the others of amendments 113 and 115 have no objection to this proposal I due to support the amendment.”

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—“ Do the Honourable Members agree to the proposal?”

The Honourable Members who had given notice of the amendments given below agreed to the proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—

At the end of clause 34 (1) add the following :—

“ whenever the Collector makes any remarks on the municipal administration a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Municipal Council before they are taken up for consideration by Government.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI RAU :—

In clause 34 (3), substitute the word ‘ Government ’ for the words ‘ Governor in Council.’

The Hon'ble Mr. R. SIVA RAU :—

At the following in clause 34 (4) :—

“ The Collector shall forward a copy of his remarks on the administrative report to the Council for its information.”

[11th MARCH 1929.] (Mr. Fijayagobah Madahar; Mr. Naraindas Aggar;
Mr. Pyaragaya Chetti; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Aggar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VYASABHAYANA MURTHY:—

Add a sub-clause (4) to the following effect:—"The District Collector or any other officer who makes any remarks on the report shall at once send a copy of the same to the Municipal Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAINDA AGGAR:—"Your Excellency, I am not concerned about the difference between the 'Government' and the 'Governor in Council,' referred to in Honorable member's resolution. What I submit is that when a Collector makes adverse comments, a copy may be forwarded to the municipal council before these remarks are taken up for consideration by Government. I submit that the amendment does not require much argument to commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble Member Babudat P. PYARAGAYA CHETTI:—"I rise to support this amendment. I think it is absolutely necessary that when one is impeached the grounds on which the impeachment is made must be known to the party before he is judged. So whenever the Collector makes any report on the administration of the municipality it is but right that the municipality should know what are the grounds on which this kind of report is made and it is but right that the Government also should know what defects there is for the council in such matters. I think we should allow this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I have said in a similar amendment No. 116. I shall say something in support of this. The present practice is that the administrative report is forwarded through Divisional Officer and the Collector to the Government. The council reviews the administration in several branches. The Collector writes something of which we know absolutely nothing. He writes something on the report and sends it to the Secretary, Local and Municipal Department. Then when the time comes for dealing with the matter, these remarks of the Collector are not taken, with reference to their accuracy. They are considered as the review made by Government. Sometimes the council on the chairman is accused. Very vilest remarks are passed against the ways of the municipal council and against the chairman and against individual councillors. Sometimes I have been very often surprised to see some startling statements made by Collectors behind our back. We have had absolutely no opportunity of explaining or refuting them. In all fairness, Your Excellency, we ask that when the Government passes a censure or any remarks upon the ways of the municipality we ought to be furnished with a copy of the remarks made by the Collector on the administrative report. I refer in this connection to the proceedings of the committee appointed to revise the Local Fund Code and the Municipal Account Code of which I had the honor to be a member. Then we unanimously came to a resolution that in the matter of not merely administrative reports but in the matter of all correspondence—all that was necessary was to forward the original to Government, and a copy of it to the Collector and if the Collector makes any remarks thereon he ought to furnish the council with a copy. I do not think, Your Excellency, that there is any reason why the municipal bodies should be denied the elementary justice. We are the remarks for the first time after the administrative report is received. When we hear it we are surprised and startled at some remarks made to the Government Code and we feel quite powerless to do anything, and the whole thing is published in the press and all without hearing us. I only wish that the natural justice should be done to us by giving us an opportunity of being heard in explanation of the remarks by the Collector. With these few words I strongly support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao N. SIVARA RAO:—"I also beg to support this amendment. It would be giving the municipal council an opportunity to state what they have to state upon the remarks that have been made by the Collector. The council will not and will state its opinion on the remarks of the Collector. The Collector will then have an opportunity to state whatever he has to say upon the remarks of the municipal council. I find now that there are eight district boards where some officials have been appointed by Government as presidents and their administrative reports go straight to Government without the intervention of the Collector and I believe the Government do not find any difficulty in making its own remarks upon the administrative reports. So it is but fair that an opportunity should be given to the council to state what they have to say upon the remarks that have been made by the Collector."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AGGAR:—"This is an amendment which in all fairness we are bound to accept. The rule must be acceptable to all civilized people that whenever anybody has done to any anything against any other they must have an opportunity of explaining it. The Government usually will accept any statement made by the Collector. I do not think he will ever intend to do any injury to the municipality but he may be mistaken. So why should not the municipality concerned be given an opportunity of giving its explanation and why should not the Government consider it. In all matters this rule ought to be observed."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VYASABHAYANA MURTHY:—"Your Excellency, I beg to support this amendment but because any words of mine are needed for recommending this amendment for your acceptance but because I have also said in a similar amendment No. 116 in which I have added a few more words. I have said 'the District Collector or any other officer who makes any remarks on the report shall at once send a copy of the same to the municipal council.' As

(*Mr. Piyappaganesu Mudaliyar; Mr. Dundas; [11th March 1920.
Mr. Datta Acharyar, Sir Rajagopal Acharyar]*)

I have added "any other officer" also I think as explanation is due from me and I rise to give that. Your Excellency, although according to the Act the report is forwarded only through the Collector, still someone may arise when the Government on receipt of the administrative report may forward extracts of it to the departmental heads like the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary Government, or the Secretary Engineer asking them for information with regard to any matters touched upon in the report and I submit that the reports made by these heads of departments in reply to the Government Headquarters may also be sent to the council for their examination before the Government pass final orders. It is only with that view that I say in my amendment "District Collector or any other officer". As for the amendment made as has been urged by so many of my Honourable Colleagues I submit that this is only a very *hix* request and I beg the Government will see their way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Dasabhai:—"Your Excellency, I support this amendment. My main reason is that if the report is submitted through the Collector the Collector will say something which may sometimes be correct and sometimes not correct. Therefore the report should not be submitted through the Collector but a copy of the report to the Government may be sent to him by the council and if he thinks any remarks are necessary, or needed in any mode then, but he should not feel it his duty to make remarks upon every report that is sent to him. Therefore I submit that the first portion of the amendment, namely that instead of the words "to the Governor in Council through the District Collector" the words "to the Government" should be substituted. We are giving very large powers to the municipal councils. We should treat them with confidence. We must think that the council will discharge the duties to the best of their ability. We should not after giving considerable powers to the municipal councils think that they would not discharge their duties properly and hedge them in with limitation. Being that the scope of the Act is to confer very large powers to the municipal councils I would very strongly recommend our placing confidence in the councils. No doubt the councils may go wrong and when they do they should be brought to a sense of their duty. At the same time if any adverse remarks are made by the Collector the council should have an opportunity of meeting those remarks before these remarks are made public. As matters stand at present, the remarks of the Collector are sent to Government and the Government on the administrative report of the municipality publish the whole or portion of the Collector's remarks without giving an opportunity to the council to controvert it. It is necessary to meet the charges made by the Collector. The Government will a priori hope that the mistakes of the year will be remedied next year. Unless the council is given an opportunity to have its say it would not be right to say that next year will be more satisfactory. Therefore I strongly urge upon Your Excellency's Government to give the council an opportunity of meeting any adverse remarks made by the Collector before these remarks are made public in the administrative report. For these reasons I strongly support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Subbarao:—"Your Excellency, I quite agree with the remarks of the Honourable Member, such is support of those amendments but the question is whether any amendment must be made to section 34 (1) or whether rules ought not to be passed under clause (g) of section 307. Recently when the Local and Municipal Codes were being discussed there were certain proposals made in connection with the spirit of the amendments now proposed and recommended for insertion in the Local and Municipal Amendment Codes and I think the proper place to provide for anything to regulate the communication to the council is the chairman of the remarks passed by the Collector would be as a set of rules promulgated under clause 307 (g). It is no doubt proper that the municipal council should be allowed an opportunity of explaining what is being said against it. In the Bill as amended the Revenue Divisional Officer's intervention is taken away and the District Collector is substituted. The Revenue Divisional Officer will not interfere in any remarks hereafter. With regard to the District Collector's powers they may be defined by rules framed under sub-clause (g), clause 307."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Subbarao:—"I really do not know where the difficulty occurs in. Is it in the law or in the practice? As far as the law is concerned, there is nothing that can be objected to in clause 34 (1). According to clause 34 (1) the municipal council shall submit to the Governor in Council through the District Collector a report on the administration of the preceding year, with such details as the Governor in Council may direct. What objection could there be for the report going through the District Collector? It is for the Government to prescribe how any communications should come to them. There can be really no harm in that. It imposes an obligation on the District Collector to see that the report is sent up. That is the first point. Some Honourable Members seem to think that the Government should be sent up direct and that there is a distinct advantage in it. That is really a small matter of procedure. It is for the Government to say how a document should be sent up to them."

"I am anxious in this matter to satisfy Honourable Members with me. I hope I quite understand your point of view. Your point of view is that the Collector sometimes passes remarks, the chairman knows nothing of these remarks, and finally one sending to give a Government Order promulgating the administrative report, and then he sends the adverse remarks of the Collector and of other officers. It is concluded that the Collector's remarks might have been based on wrong information which could have been easily corrected. I want you to consider how far this particular trouble is due to any defect in the law and how far to wrong procedure. In a case like this one suggested, the process to be followed is not the Collector, much less the

11th March 1920.] (*Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; the Advocate-General ;
Mr. Narayana Ayyar ; Mr. Siva Rao ;
Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar ; Mr. Panchapathi Raju.*)

municipal council, it is the Government. If the Government receive a report concerning unduly on the work of a local body and if the Government want to annul the resolution is the annulment of that body, the Government should call for the explanation of the local body, should ask the local body to state what it has to say. The Government should not have their order on the statement of any officer annulling a local body, however highly placed that officer may be, without giving an opportunity to the local body to explain the matter. That is a matter of procedure. Clause 34 (1) really says nothing about reports, adverse remarks, or favourable remarks by Collectors. As the Hon'ble Mr. Desai Achariyar has pointed out, it is for the Government to prescribe the procedure which they want to adopt. Having taken you so far, I want to warn you against the full implication of this principle you want laid down. Is it really meant that an inspecting officer when the Government send it, he finds anything wrong in a municipality, should say so to the Government at once? The administrative report is only an document. Suppose a District officer finds a great deal of corruption in a particular branch of the administration and reports the matter; the Government are bound to treat the document as a privileged document. It is only when the Government announce themselves with what is reported that the claim of the council to be told about it arises. I want you to draw a clear distinction between the annual administrative report, which as you know is a bald statement giving figures and brief comments on the administration and other reports. This clause deals only with the administrative report and is regard to the administrative report the Collector is not bound to make any remark. The only remark that he need make is 'forwarded'. I have no objection to meet the wishes of Honorable Members to regard to the administrative report on the duties understanding that this does not lay down any general principle. Subject to this understanding, I have no objection to accept the view that in the case of the annual administrative report, which clause is dealt with in clause 34 (A), when it is forwarded to the Government, if the Collector offers any adverse remarks, the council should have a reasonable opportunity to offer an explanation that it may want to give for the consideration of the Government before the latter pass orders finally. I would now ask my Honorable friend formally to move the amendment in the particular form in which it has been drawn up by the Advocate-General. I am sure that in the matter of drafting we would all trust the Advocate-General. The other amendments may then be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—" I propose to add after section 34 (1) a new paragraph which however need not be numbered but would form part of paragraph 34 (1). It runs thus : " If the District Collector makes any remarks on the report such remarks shall be forwarded to the council and the council shall be entitled within such time as the Governor in Council may in order or make such explanations or observations as the council think fit."

The Hon'ble Mr. Desai Achariyar :—" Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar amended the amendment as revised."

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—

At the end of clause 34 (1) add the following :—

" whenever the Collector makes any remarks on the municipal administration a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Municipal Council before they are taken up for consideration by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—" I beg to withdraw this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

Add the following as clause 34 (4) :—

" The Collector shall forward a copy of his remarks on the administrative report to the Council for its information."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I beg to withdraw this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—

Add a sub-clause (4) to the following effect :—" The District Collector or any other officer who makes any remarks on the report shall at once send a copy of the same to the Municipal Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to withdraw this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VIJAYARAGHAVA RAU :—

" In clause 34 (3), substitute the word ' Government ' for the words ' Governor in Council '."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VIJAYARAGHAVA RAU :—" I beg to withdraw this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.
Clause 34 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. Venkatesan Raju; Mr. Venkappappa Pantulu; [11th March 1920.
Sir Rajagopala Acharigar])

Clause 35

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 35 (2), substitute the words 'the Government may delegate any officers' for the words 'the District Collector may'."

And the last words 'in his district'.

In doing so he said:—

"This section and several other clauses that will come in are all tactics. The question is whether the District Collector should be made the controlling authority; that is the main principle on which these amendments are moved. Section 35 (1) says that the District Collector may enter on or inspect or cause to be entered on and inspected any immovable property or any work in progress under the control of any municipal authority in his district. So far as the main point is concerned it does not matter whether the District Collector inspects or any officer deputed by the Government inspects. It is not a question of objection for inspection; what I want the Government to understand is that the District Collector as such has no business to interfere in municipal affairs. The Collector in his individual capacity as the District Officer should have nothing to do with municipal affairs and the municipalities should be sovereign bodies to carry out certain rights within the statute prescribed by the Government. If they transgress it, the only authority they would recognize is Government and the Government can carry out their orders in several ways. Any officer appointed by Government may ask the Council to explain itself. If the District Collector is an officer appointed by Government who controls the municipality and if that point is made clear then we have no objection to the Collector's inspecting municipal administration. Wherever it is necessary on account of just action or on account of information received by Government, the Government should delegate somebody with reference to any particular municipality. So far as we are concerned it does not matter who is deputed. I may come for all sorts without repeating it that with these existing clauses we have not been able still to advance for the last 30 years backwards. Of course we are comforted by the idea that the District Officer is concerned. I don't know whether it is advantageous altogether. The District Officer sometimes happens to be a person who is closely acquainted with the feelings of the people. Sometimes I know that the District Officer has served the purpose of bringing good relations between the Collector and the Council. After all the removal of the District Officer is not altogether so wonderful a thing. What I complain is that the Collector ought not to feel that he is a Ruler. He wants to control the municipality. Whatever he orders the municipality should do. Even independent municipalities cannot get rid of the control. They think they are always superior. You must insist in the minds of municipalities 'do not be afraid of anybody provided you carry out our orders, provided you are within the law'. That must be the spirit instead in the minds of municipalities. Whenever a municipality transgresses any law the District Officer should only interfere as a representative of Government, but not as an independent officer."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAPPA PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. DEVARA BHASARAJU Mr. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIGAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatesan Raju says that he does not object to the District Collector making an inspection; but he wants to make it clear that he does so in the spirit of the Government, that he is not doing it as the Collector. There is of course nothing to prevent the Government giving power to District Collectors as such to take such action as may be necessary under those sections. So it would only come to this. The District Collectors will be given certain powers under the law plus a solicitation by the Government. How does that improve matters? Now I will explain why the District Collector is put in. I understood the Honorable Member to say that the lack of progress in municipal administration in this Presidency is due to those persons whom the Collector. I speak subject to correction. From the Honorable Member's speech I take it that the Honorable Member accepts as correct my statement of his opinion that the lack of progress of municipalities is due to the power of supervision given to the District Collector and other officers. Well, let me say at once that I do not accept the view that there has been lack of progress. On the other hand we have achieved substantial progress in municipal affairs during the last quarter of a century. It is widely understood by any one that those powers which are given to Collectors have been exercised in such a way as to retard municipal administration. The reason why the Collector is put in is because he is the chief executive officer in the district, by whomsoever we may call him, not only for this Act but for a number of other Acts. Till the Collector is displaced by somebody else, whatever may be the changes which may take place in the Central Government and in the local bodies, the fact will remain that the principal officer in every district upon whom a great deal of the executive work will fall will be the District Collector. The Bill recognizes this and says that the District Collector may do certain things. What are the things which he is permitted by this clause to do? He may enter on and inspect the control of any municipal authority in his district. The clause gives him power to take notice of municipal work so that he may acquaint himself with what is being done and offer any observations for the consideration of the Council which he may think fit to make. Now what Honorable Member here is considering is whether the time has come when the Collector may be wholly eliminated. If that time has come, the District Collector need not of course have any power under this clause. Do municipal councils consider that their affairs are in such an efficient condition that they could very well stand upon their own legs without any difficulty? Why have they not said so if they felt that they could manage their affairs without any kind

(Mr. Arumugam Pillai : Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar : (18TH MARCH 1920.
 the President : Sir Rameswami Aiyar ;
 Mr. Sarathula Ayyar.)

and distinctly defined by statute so that there may be no risk of friction, and moreover, standing as possible." The same resolution further says: "There is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government have been too often overriden and possibly crushed by direct though well-meant official interference." On the face of all these statements mentioned in a resolution of 1916 and standing as we are on the verge of responsible self-government, on the threshold of it, I would submit that any power so vested in municipalities should only be vested in the Government and not in any of the agents by virtue of a statute. If Your Honours think that the District Collector is the best man to exercise that power, it is open to you to depute that District Collector to look after these affairs, but I hope perhaps that all these things would not happen hereafter when the whole machinery of municipalities would be entirely in the hands of the people. With these words I entirely support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I support the amendment. I must say, having had the benefit of listening to the weighty arguments of the Member in charge for whose experience we have the highest respect, that there are one or two difficulties which are not solved. His grave proposition to one aspect of the question and that no doubt is an important one. But there is another aspect and that has to be considered. Without the municipalities were under the leading strings of officials and there is no denying that fact at all. Now, Collectors are experienced officers, they are intelligent men, they are not inclined to do any injury to democratic institutions and as a result of this there is a lot of good has accrued, but at the same time we might not be forget that when the person who is at the head of the administration, and who is equally the controlling authority tries to interfere with the municipality, his opinion is all important and the opinions of the members of the council will be nowhere. They will be quite willing to follow the mandates of the Collector. It is as often stated assembly everywhere and especially in the matter of district boards there are so many members who look to the District Collector as men to whom they will go and then vote as fast side. This is no exaggeration. Such a thing is done. I know that in the election of districts in various municipalities it is sometimes given out that the Collector is in favour of such and such a man. This information is given out long before the election, and we always find that the man whom the Collector favours does get the office. Does it not show that the Collector is able to influence the members of the municipality? The members wish to stand in the good graces of the Collector."

"In fact such large powers he has got that people don't offend him at all. To offend a Collector is a very serious matter. Now we want to show him under the controlling authority. So, the Collector is to be the controlling authority, this imperative is no danger. His saying for instance is no danger. His submitting his opinion for the consideration of the council is no danger. But all this is mixing him with certain things for the purpose of taking action. What is the action? The action is in the following sections. This is a preparation for a definite action, which action is of a most serious character. We must consider action in along with sections 33, 37 and 38. It is in section 35 our argument that was advanced was that the Government can by notification invest the Collector with any power. We don't think that the Government would try to get beyond the action. We don't think that the Government is going to shirk its responsibility. What the Government would do being its responsibility is to see in each individual case whether it is necessary to authorize the Collector to take action. If the Collector is going to be a friend, adviser, and a guide who has any objection to it? But now he wants to be the controlling authority. The word control evidently means a superior authority controlling another's action and this municipality is the subordinate authority. How can we will a democratic institution after that. How can you call it a democratic institution which means the voice of the people is all important. The voice of the people counts. When you call it a subordinate authority subject to the controlling authority then I submit it ceases to be a democratic institution. But there is the Government control over it. But substantially far as we have ourselves in Government. The Government hereafter is going to be one of ministers, not the minister is a man of the people, and they are elected. But the Collector is not going to be elected by the people at any time."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"He will be a servant of the minister."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"But he is to act independently of the minister. But if he will act under the orders of the minister by all means we have not the least objection."

The Hon'ble DEPUTY CHIEF MR. P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA:—"He will have to do it with regard to the municipal affairs."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I submit, section 35 which has a mild appearance is really the thin edge of the wedge. I submit therefore the Collector ought not to be vested with such high powers but the Governor in Council may seriously invest the Collector with such powers in special cases."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. NAHATHUR AYYAR:—"The reason why I intervened is that a principle is being fought out. This is a preliminary skirmish. The real point involved is an issue. The real or main battle is to be waged around section 37. It is proposed that the policy of 37 is now sought to be decided. I presume that we shall have a division on this point. We should rather prefer a division on section 37, that is whether the Collector is to be given this power. It is a matter of vital importance and I would certainly think the Government and

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(Mr. Narayana Ayyar, Mr. Vinobappa Raja;
the President.)

the non-official members should also recognise this. There may be slight differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of the wording proposed, viz., "deputing officers." It may have this disadvantage. Suppose a Tahsildar or a low officer is deputed. It will be a great nuisance. There may be another difficulty in this particular matter. Suppose if this particular amendment is accepted, it is merely a repetition of another section which already exists and thus will be a particular illustration of the Local Government's powers. 25, clause (1) says Government may appoint an officer for the purpose of inspecting, etc. This amendment is simply a repetition of clause 39 (1). I would rather propose the deletion of clause 35 (1) than support this amendment. I really wish to talk about a higher issue, namely, whether the power should be entrusted to the Collector. I will have to speak at greater length on 37. At present 35, clause 1, has to be put to vote. Your Honours may not get power to put it sub-clause by sub-clause. I should like to vote against 35, sub-clause 1."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAMA RAU:—Your Honours, with all respect to the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopalachari I might say the real issue is not met but rather confused because I wanted the Government either to take up the position that the municipal authority should be subordinate to the Collector as a District Collector or the Collector should be only an agent of the Government who has got power of controlling the municipality. I am thankful to Mr. Rajagopalachari for not assuming the other position which I apprehended. That is, they do not want to say at least they had not stated at yet that they wanted the Collector as such a controlling authority because of the other considerations given to the effect that his office is voluntary, is ex-officio, is given, often friendly and most useful for the progress of the society, but nevertheless we wanted him as an independent man. We want him as you said. Then position is being taken up by the Government. We are thankful to the Government. Now the question is how best is the position. Nobody says that the Government can do everything in its own individual capacity. They must deputise some person to do it, deputise another person to carry it out. What we wanted is quite a different thing. Under the statute the Government is to deputise its powers in various ways. That does not mean that every person who happens to possess that authority by virtue of the delegation of the Government will not feel that he is the master but will think he is only carrying out the behests of the Government. What we apprehend and what we do not want is that the Collector ought not to think as Collector, as the head of the institution or as the controlling authority of this institution. We are also thankful for Your Honours' observation as far as this matter is concerned the Collector would be the servant of the minister or the Government and minister. Perhaps it may take long before everybody thinks that so far he forgets his own old position then he is a servant of the minister who in all yesterday was after all an Indian. Leaving out that aspect of the question my difficulty is this. If it is the minister that issues the order that we can approach the minister and to send this officer because he is not at all in good terms with the Council and all the ministers might appeal to look after that. In individual capacity he is the head. That is the position we have to accept. It does not matter whether one officer or any other officer does it, because the responsibility is with the Collector and the final orders will be passed by him. The District Collector is himself an authority. Supposing he takes the action how can a minister stop it? Therefore my respectful submission is if the Government wants to have these powers let them have them in the way in which by taking it the Government or any person authorised by them—because they can issue a notification—they can prohibit in the people any individual man whenever they find it necessary. Even if they wanted to use one there is a chance of appeal, by proper representation. And therefore though it is a small matter as we are beginning to consider these questions it is far better that the Government should make up its mind either to allow the municipal councils to grow in freedom, broadly free themselves or to move on always looking on the Collector as the Danishewski. That will not help us. That will not help us in working freely unfettered. If we commit mistakes let us commit mistakes. But after all we are not irresponsible. Let us do something in our own individual capacity and if we are there are 335 provisions to safeguard the interests of the public. I do not think whether the Government depute or the Collector in his own individual capacity does it. The population of any municipality—all these people would be jeopardised, their interest would be jeopardised. And therefore my respectful submission is that these are matters which ought to be taken into consideration. The Government have the power and nobody challenges that power. Let the Government exercise it in whatever way it pleases. What we earnestly appeal is, "Don't put in the fifth wheel as a third wheel."

The Hon'ble the Treasurer:—It seems to me that the main object in Hon'ble Members' minds seems to be that the Collector's authority should be ended under this Bill. Let me just put the position here. It is a very simple one. I think it is a very obvious one. The Government intend to administer the Madras Presidency. The District Collector in various parts are the agents of the Government. There is much more simple way than that the Government should choose to give general authority to any officer to supervise, to inspect, to see that municipalities are managed in the proper way. I am bound to say from a purely business point of view it is far better surely to have an officer who lives in the district, who knows the people and who is likely to give proper judgment on any particular matter that may arise. It is perfectly true that in other countries we do not have the same system that we have in India. In England for instance the Government budget certain inspecting officers whom they send round in various places with full power to inspect any matter. Under the circumstances I

(The President: Mr. Venkayappa Pashai;
Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar;
Mr. Venkayappa Ravi.)

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consent and the objection that my Honorable friend has to the Collector doing this work until such time when under the reform scheme shall establish a system of inspectors to go round the country. But until that time comes, there hardly need be any rain, and the one officer who is likely to act with responsibility and authority is to do the agency work of the Government in the best way must be the District Collector. I would therefore say very strongly that the Honorable Member should not accept the amendment."

Amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKAYAPPA PASHAI moved the following amendment:—
"In clause 45 (1), omit the words 'or cause to be entered on and inspected,'"

In doing so, he said:—"after the discussion that we had on the main question as to whether the words 'the District Collector' should be retained or not, it would appear that the District Collector as such would be empowered to inspect any property, or any work in progress under the control of the municipal authority. But not only the District Collector can himself inspect, but he may also deputize any subordinate officer in the charge of the thing that he is empowered to do. So matters will grow probably worse and the objection is still greater because it is not only the Collector, but even a subordinate revenue officer, such as a Tahsildar or a Revenue Inspector or for the matter of that any other under his authority can go and inspect and that will be the way how the control will be spread. Such interference on the part of the Government will cause a sense of subordination in the municipal council. It is that sense of subordination that we like to remove. In fact local self-government which has been promised to us as far as possible a free Government which does not feel the trammels of authority or outside control. Interference may be necessary to some extent but it must be as small as possible and if it comes to the length of empowering even the Tahsildar or the Revenue Inspector to inspect the properties in charge of the municipality, the promise of self-government almost comes to nothing. Having regard to that principle and also to the fact that if the Collector has got the power to depose anybody and everybody under him, for the purpose of inspection, the matter will altogether create certain difficulties. It is not desirable that such powers should be given to the Collector. I therefore propose to omit the words 'or caused to be entered on and inspected.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Member Babbar Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I fear the Honorable Member does not quite realize the object with which this clause is put in. It is not to increase the number of people who will have control over municipal bodies. Take a municipal work for which the council has received a Government grant. I suppose the Honorable Member would agree that it is our duty, having accumulated substantially from the general tax-payers' money, to see that the money given is properly spent. I suppose that the Honorable Member accepts that position. Should not the Collector have the power to ask the Executive Engineer to visit and see it? Suppose again that there is a sanitary tank there has been some municipal delinquency; a very careful examination of the accounts will be necessary. We shall have to call for the report of the Collector and he cannot go there and act and do the thing himself; he will necessarily have to authorize somebody else to do it. The whole question really comes to this, whether there should be any external control or not. If it is considered that municipal bodies are so far advanced that an external control is necessary, then that is an understandable position. But if it is considered that external control is necessary, then the external control has to be as provided in this clause. Let us allow this matter to pass; it is a small matter as the Honorable Member himself put it. It gives power to the Collector to carry out the functions imposed upon him by law, and I do not think that he can do that if we put restrictions upon him to the extent that he cannot depose, for example, an engineer to inspect a work or an assistant officer to inspect the accounts."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. VENKAYAPPA RAO moved the following amendment:—

In clause 45 (2), substitute the words 'the Government or any officer specially appointed' for the purpose 'for the words 'the Government or Council' or the District Collector.'

In doing so, he said:—"My amendment is to insert the words 'the Government or any officer specially appointed for the purpose' as substitute for the words 'the Government or Council or the District Collector'."

"Instead of repeating what I have said I may state two more things. Leaving out the aspect taken by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyar and Sir Rajagopala Achariyar my submission is, Your Excellency, we are thankful to the Government that after all you introduce the words 'District Collector' not in the sense of making him the piece of an inspector who will exercise his authority of inspection as is being done in England. I am perfectly satisfied if that were so. If the Collector has no more authority in the actual practice than the Inspector of Health Board who is deputed by a local Government board to inspect the municipality in England we are thoroughly satisfied and I do not think an Indian will work for work, however far to municipal Government is concerned, we want to follow in the steps of English municipal experience. Therefore we will adopt all safeguards provided therein. Though at times the Government may not agree with us in some points as going in the way in which England has done, whatever that be, we are prepared to follow that as far as it is possible."

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Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; the President;
Sir Rajagopala Acharyar.)

Has the question in fact an easy one. There the Inspector goes just like an auditor of the municipality appointed by the Government in order to find out the facts and not to exercise his authority over the body. That makes all the difference. If this discussion and observation, Your Excellency, would help the Collector to understand their position that they are only there just to see the municipality carry out their duties, and not to interfere, not to be a master but just to look after their interests, it will be a different matter. But whatever may be the intention it is far better to provide safeguards in the Bill, because I do not know whether it will be easy to get an amendment even next year, because it is always difficult to bring in fresh law. To avoid all that, if the Government keeps all the power to itself they may give it to whomsoever they may please. But I do not think I am justified in withdrawing my amendment merely because the Government have determined to carry through. Whatever may be the fate of the amendment I press my amendment because that is a point we strongly feel on principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Sarda, Rao:—"Under the present state of things in this Presidency I should certainly oppose this amendment, because it is not proper that we must have some controlling authority. The controlling authority is now vested in the Governor in Council and the Governor or the Minister cannot go to every district or to every municipality and find out whether the municipalities are doing things rightly or wrongly. They must have some agents and as Your Excellency has rightly put, whom should we find? It is the Collector of the district, who is a responsible officer, who will be the agent of the Government. I may be at one with the Honorable Member if he should say that the powers of the Collector as a controlling agent should be bridled in by safeguards, but in my mind that the Collector should be entrusted, I think it is rather too much on our part to say that, because if the Collector is not to be the agent, who is to be the agent? As proposed by the Honorable member some other person, it may be, as suggested by him a Tahsildar or even a revenue inspector. Is it proper that we should have a revenue inspector or a Tahsildar? Which is better, to have a Tahsildar or a revenue inspector or a Collector? Of course the Collector has wide powers, but on reading the section I find after all the powers that are given to the Collector are stated in clause (4), 'I intend in writing for the consideration of the Council, any observations he may think proper in regard to proceedings or its action.' If the Council should make any observations and not agree with the Collector the Council has every right to do so. This difference between the Collector and the Council is a matter which will certainly be referred to the Governor in Council for final decision. So I do not see any harm in leaving the Collector as one of the agents, not an authority, but only an agent of the Government in Council."

On these grounds I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"Your Excellency, I oppose the amendment proposed here. I would rather have the District Collector than any other officer as agent of Government. I would therefore keep section 26 (3) as it is."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honorable member wish to make any observation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkateswari Raju:—"Your Excellency, I have not had the benefit of the Government's views. But I may state that the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao is entirely wrong in his observation. My objection is that the Collector ought to be treated as an agent of Government for the purpose and that he should have no statutory powers independently of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao and myself agree on one point, and that is a point which we still hold, namely, that the Collector should not have powers independently except as an agent."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Mr. P. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"I hope the Honorable Member will not think me wanting in courtesy if I refrain from repeating what I have said, and I hope he will understand me."

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao moved the following amendment:—
In clause 35 (2), for the words "or the District Collector."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that in clause 35, sub-clause (2), the words 'District Collector' may be omitted. Your Excellency was pleased to observe, there is some general tendency among certain non-official members of the Council to cross Collector's name wherever they find it. Your Excellency has to omit me of any such tendency. We are fighting by a principle and that principle has been established. I once more refer to that principle in the Mairfield Report. This brings us to our first formula, there should be as far as possible complete popular control of local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control. We bring our amendments within the four corners of this formula. It was also suggested by Your Excellency that it is impossible to dispense with the agency of the Collector. Far be it from me to suggest that the help of District Collector should be dispensed with. He ought to figure as a reporting authority. Our standpoint is that he should not be a direct controlling authority. This is not justifiable in any system of Government."

His Excellency the President:—"I take exception to the idea of the Collector having a direct controlling authority. It is the Government that is the direct controlling authority."

(*Mr. Siva Rao ; Sir Rajagopal Achariyar ;* [11TH MARCH 1920.
Mr. Venkataswami Pantulu ; Mr. Venkataswami Raju ;
the President.]

The Hon'ble Mr. F. SIVA RAO :—“ I may draw Your Excellency's attention to section 35. The Collector has power to direct the chairman to carry out a resolution of the Council inappreciable of the Government, and again in section 37 he has got independent power to suspend any action of the municipality. I have no objection whatever to the Collector repeating the same of things that would in any municipality. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao was pleased to observe, that the Collector is the officer on the spot and his help is indispensable. I quite agree, but we want to disengage with the direct controlling authority of the Council. We are for returning the Government to Council as the chief controlling authority. Our objection to the Collector having controlling authority is not more serious. That he should suspend any resolution passed in the Council is that he should suspend any action based on the resolution or that he should direct to the Council as in the manner it ought to take in a certain matter.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Mr. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR (interjecting) :—“ It is not provided for here. The Honorable Member is speaking on clause 35 (2).”

The Hon'ble Mr. F. SIVA RAO :—“ Your Excellency, I refer to sections 35 and 37 only incidentally. We are quite willing that the Collector should be an agent, but only a bare agent for the purpose of reporting; the final action ought to come from the Government. We ought to be treated as an autonomous body; we should not be treated as subordinate of the Collector. We should not be dictated to by the Collector. The action upon the District Collector may require any action to furnish any advice, plan, execute, etc. All these provisions have been borrowed from the present Act. It is small credit to us that after 26 years of municipal life we should continue to observe the same law as is contained in the Act of 1884. Thirty-six years have elapsed and the whole country is raring with reforms. I would sincerely ask Your Excellency whether these provisions are going to hinder development or civil life. Is this how development should be developed? Should we be brought still under the tutelage of the Collector ever so long, or are we to be freed from it? These are serious questions to consider. It will be observed that in every other country the system is far different. There, inspecting officers set up the Local Government board. Your Excellency was pleased to observe that Ministers are going to be appointed and it is for them to take the initiative. When the law provides that the Collector should do this and that, how well it be open to the Minister to go back upon the Act. It was urged that this Act should be postponed for reconsideration when the new Bill was framed. Our request was not granted. Without delaying the Council very long I would very strongly urge Your Excellency that these residual powers should be taken away from the Collector and that the Governor in Council should have the sole power. We have reached a stage when we shall have no need of the guardianship of the Collector.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI PANTULU :—“ I second A.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Mr. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ Probably it will be convenient to the Council if I invite attention to the fact that we have passed clause 35 (1) and under that the District Collector has the power to suspend any considerable property. Assuming that he has done that, suppose he wants further information, how can he do it unless he addresses the Council? That is what is now provided for. The whole question is this, I report it once more, are these municipal councils considered to have arrived at such a stage of perfection in their working that they require no external control of any kind? Absolutely they have not arrived at that perfect stage. Assuming that some external control is necessary, how are you going to provide for that control? That external control is now exercised by a set of people called Collectors, because they are the only agents of the Government available for the purpose. Till some other agency is provided, we will have to continue those. The Collector is the chief executive officer; practically the only agency now available to make suggestions and draw the attention of local bodies to their defects. We don't say in sub-clause (5) that the Council should carry out his proposals but the matter is placed before it for consideration. Should or should not the District Collector to whose power has already been given to inspect any immovable property, etc., have the further power to call for any plan or document or require the Council to furnish information on any municipal matter, or to record in writing for the consideration of the Council any observations he may think proper? These are salutary provisions and I find hard to oppose the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI RAJU :—“ Your Excellency, I only take exception to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopal Achariyar because he evidently thought that we are of opinion that the municipality should have no outside control at all. This is far from our purpose.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Mr. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ I am glad that the Honorable Member thinks that outside control is necessary.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI RAJU :—“ We do not want Collectors as Collectors to interfere in our affairs but they may be deputed by Government as their agents to which case they may interfere.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ We have no body but the Collector. If we depute the Collector and the Honorable Member about Collectors being put as agents I don't find any difficulty.”

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Mr. Nageswaram Pillai; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
Sir Rajagopalaswami Aiyangar; Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—"We want Government and the Government only depots any office they like."

His Excellency the President:—"Including the Collector."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—"Not the District Collector as such. I think I have made myself clear. Our objection is not to Collectors. There are very good and sympathetic Collectors. What I say is we don't want Collectors as *qua* Collectors. In spite of the Government and independent of the Government the Collectors assume undue authority. If the Government leave an office, I know the Collector will not do it for fear of losing his appointment. I may be permitted to quote only one sentence from Shree's Municipal Government in Great Britain:—

"We want them to guide us, to furnish us with information to point out to us just as Co-operative Inspectors and advise us with reference to us never other matters. We want such expert inspecting staff not an independent Officer authority to control the activities of the municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The Honorable Member's charge asked 'have you come to such a stage in which we can dispense with the external control', have you reached that stage of development in which we can dispense with all external control? The central authority—Government—must have control. If not, the local bodies will become irresponsible bodies. No one will advocate for a moment that there should not be any outside control. I shall explain the position of some of my colleagues clearly: it is far from us to advocate that there should be no external control whatever. There should be some minimum control by the central authority. If the central authority exercises its power, well and good. We have no objection. The District Collector then would figure as a mere agent in certain cases. Our objection is that he should take action and then report the matter to Government. Why should the Collector have direct power? It is not proper that 45 years of municipal life was passed, we should still be under the strict surveillance of the District Collector. I also quote the authority of the distinguished surface of the Joint Report in my favour and this is the conclusion they have arrived at: 'the time has come when they should be free and given the largest possible independence.' What more evidence do you want?"

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Sri Subbarao T. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAM moved the following amendment:—
After clause 25 (E), insert the following:—

"The Government in Council may by notification authorize any public officer to exercise any one or more of the powers of a District Collector under sections 1 and 2."

In doing so he said:—"Having heard the discussion on the last amendment, I do not wish to move my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

Omni clause 35 (3).

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the object with which I gave notice of this amendment is that I find it superfluous because clause (1) gives power to the Collector to inspect himself or cause to be inspected, any immovable property or any work in progress under the control of any municipal authority, and therefore whenever he wants he can direct the revenue divisional officer to do all the work which he can do under clause (1).

"As regards clause (2) it is intended only to authorize him to get information and he need not delegate to another officer this power. He may himself call for the information. Further there is another difficulty which I find in the drafting. It is this: If it means that the person who are to be exercised by the Collector are to be suffered as the revenue divisional officer it means that the divisional officer may further delegate them to another. That provision seems to be quite unnecessary. For three reasons I repeat that the Government will see their way to omit this clause."

The Hon'ble Member Subbarao Sir P. RAJAGOPALASWAMI AIAANGAR:—"You want to omit clause (2)."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Member Subbarao Sir P. RAJAGOPALASWAMI AIAANGAR:—"I accept it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn by the Honorable Members who had given notice of them:

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

Omni clause 35 (3).

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—

Omni clause 35 (3).

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—

Omni clause 35 (3).

Clause 35 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopal Acherigar; Sir. Venkataswamy Pantulu; Mr. Satta Rao.)

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Clause 31.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao moved the following amendment:—
In clause 35 (1), substitute the words 'Governor in Council' for 'District Collector'; and after the proposed words 'Governor in Council' add the following:—
'after giving the chairman a reasonable opportunity of explanation.'

In doing so, he said:—"My amendment is that for the words 'District Collector' the words 'Governor in Council' may be substituted. Under this clause the direct power of intervention is given to the Collector by this section. He has got the power, whenever it is represented to him that a chairman has made default in carrying out any resolution of the council after giving the chairman a reasonable opportunity of explanation, to issue an order that resolution being carried out and then it also provides in paragraph 2 a safeguard by which the Collector is required to forward a copy of this order to the council and another copy together with the chairman's explanation to the Government in Council. I would ask where is the necessity for vesting the Collector with such independent power like this? Can he not report to the Governor in Council if a representation is made to him by a council and if he is convinced that there was a valid resolution of the council which ought to have been carried out and which the chairman had neglected to do? Nothing can be more simple in these days of easy communication than for the Collector to wire to the member in charge saying that a resolution of the municipal council on a very important and urgent matter has been not at all carried by the chairman and to ask for immediate action? Or how many days will it require for a letter from a place like Bellary or South Kanara which is situated at the farther limits of the Presidency or Tanjore or Pudukkottai to reach Madras? Cannot the Government deal with this matter? It is not at all a matter of self-interest. There is the question of the prestige and dignity of the chairmanship to be considered. Such a power given to the Collector would not be conducive to the independence of the chairman. What would happen, I would respectfully ask, if the Collector is not given the power and if the Government were given this power. It can be exercised by the Government on the report of the District Collector. His report as the officer on the spot will be very valuable. But let the Government finally decide one way or the other. We would then be satisfied as we would feel that we are the subordinate of the Government and not of the District Collector and this very feeling that we are the subordinate of the Collector induces a sense of inferiority which is not conducive to the steady growth of municipal life. On the other hand is there any principle at stake? Is it an emergency case?"

"It is true that the order passed by the Collector is subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council. But every order of the Collector is subject to such confirmation and it is the Governor who takes the initiative, that issues the order, subject to the review of Government. Now what I would ask is that instead of the Collector enforcing these provisions, the Government should act in this matter. There is a provision in section 31 which says that if the chairman makes default without any excuse whatever or refuses to carry out any resolution of the council, the Governor in Council has got the power of removing him. What then is the policy of vesting this power in the Collector? Every provision will have to be judged on its own merits and I would ask how this provision would be justifiable?"

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHERIGAR:—"To enforce a resolution of the municipal council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"It is not with a simple matter. Sometimes the question is asked 'After all the resolution is in black and white. What is the harm of trying to carry it into effect?' But it is not always so simple. The resolution of the council in question may be ultra vires or may not be valid or there may be some other intricate question connected with it. No chairman would be foolish enough to act at all at a council's resolutions unless he had some valid reason. Perhaps he might say it is ultra vires; or that it is an infringement of some positive direction of law. Therefore in all such cases it would be better if the Governor in Council is empowered to pass orders."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU:—"I beg to second this amendment. I submit that, after all, these provisions keep the council where they are. Is not the power which the Collector now possesses under the present Act as all proposed to be left to him even according to the present Bill. No doubt in the case we are discussing, the Collector has frequently to record his objections and send them up to the Government, who will pass their own orders on it. If after all the Collector intervenes though it may be for the enforcement of a resolution which the chairman of a council was bound to execute, he exercises certain authority and control. If such authority is exercised after the Government on hearing both parties directs him to execute, there will be no difficulty. But here the Collector takes action in the first instance and thus records certain reasons and sends up the report to Government. We do not remove any man from the present position and I submit that this amendment may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SATTU RAO:—"I have a few observations to make. I am at one with the Hon'ble Member in charge in saying that the Collector is the agent of the Governor in Council, but as I said so the last sentence there ought to be some safeguard as regards the power and here is an instance in which I would submit to Your Excellency the Collector should not have any direct power in carrying out certain resolutions. It may be in some cases that the Collector will have to ask the chairman to carry out the resolution in case of

[11th March 1915]

(Mr. Sathya Rao, Sir Rajagopal Achariyar,
Mr. Arumugaswami Pillai; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; the President.)

enquiry. Of course it is better to ask the chairman to carry out each resolution. But there may be instances in which the Collector may want the final decision from the Government in Council. Reading both the clauses (1) and (2) it would appear that the Collector shall send his reasons in a note of which he shall forthwith forward one copy to the Government for its information and another copy together with the chairman's explanation to the Government in Council who may pass such further orders as he may deem fit. Now all that we know the Government in Council may say that the Collector is wrong and if the resolution has been carried out by the chairman on account of the orders of the Collector, the orders of the Government in Council will be quite contrary to that. So I submit it would be better if the Member in charge can devise some means to give power to the Collector in urgent cases only to ask the chairman to carry out the resolution.

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrabudhir Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“And not urgent cases provided for elsewhere?”

The Hon'ble Rao Sahasrabudhir N. SETHIA RAU:—“Then this section is not necessary at all. We can very well wait for the final decision of the Government in Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGASWAMI PILLAI:—“I rise to support the amendment moved by my Honorable friend Mr. P. Siva Rao.”

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrabudhir Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“We will confine ourselves with this clause, viz., that we recognize that something in case of urgency that kind of action may not be necessary. The Advertiser-General will examine everything and submit the whole thing.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“It was dropped. That is what I am going to suggest.”

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrabudhir Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“It cannot be dropped. Somebody must work it and make it move. I think we had better examine it. What we want is first a case like this must come up to the Government. You must give the chairman reasonable opportunity of explaining after hearing what you have to say. We should be in a position to direct him to carry out the resolution of the council. That is the thing that has to be drafted and we will draft it in that way. We will take it the first thing to-morrow.”

The Hon'ble Rao Sahasrabudhir V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—“May I suggest what will satisfy the honorable friend. In clause (1), article 33, keep all the provisions excepting the last two. If the chairman fails to comply with the notice, the Collector will submit the case for the orders of the Government.”

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrabudhir Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“I am not going to second myself. I think if we take the first five lines of sub (1) and then the words of sub (2) beginning with ‘shall send his reasons . . . etc.’ that will carry out what my honorable friend wants.”

The Council adjourned.

F. J. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday the 12th day of March 1922.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILMINGTON of RATHFRY, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—Presiding.
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN A.M.S., M.C.S.I., C.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. TUCKERMAN, C.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMERON, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. CHA.
 The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GUTHRIE, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. GRAYSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. LOVELL-TRAVIS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LOVELL.
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN Pillai A.M.S., C.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. SUNDARAJA ATTARAYAN (Advocate-General).
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TIRUMALAI CHETTI Genu.
 The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACDONALD, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANIA RAU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. HALAN Rao Nayudu Genu.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. YUJAYASINGHIA MEDANTAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARAYANIA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. MAHARAJA RAJA, Elaya Nambid of Kollegal.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Y. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN A.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. N. SIVAKUMAR Pillai A.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAI RAU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. H. RAMAKRISHNA ATTAR.
 The Hon'ble Yaqub HASAN KHAN Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. ARMAN YAKUB MAMUDHAR KHAN Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. SERRAO.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMAS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. KUNNINGHAM.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANANDASWAMY Pillai.
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DINKA ACHARYAN A.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DRYANON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, G.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. C. MOHANDAS CHETTIAR A.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NARAYANAN CHETTI Genu.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SIVARAO A.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURUGANAN MANN-CHAND KHAN Bahadur.

(*The Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatasubba Raja; Mr. Devika Acharyar; Mr. Yagavaya Chellu; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.*) [12TH MARCH 1920.]

Further amendment of clause 35 was taken up.

Clause 35.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I don't propose with the permission of His Excellency's small amendment to that clause which will probably satisfy the Honorable Members as regards their amendment. The amendment as I propose to make will be this:—
"After the word 'explication' in clause 35 (1) omit the rest of the words of that clause and add the following words:—

"I shall send a report thereto together with the explanation, if any, of the chairman to the Government-in-Council and at the same time forward a copy of the same to the Council."

"Sub-clause (2) will be omitted, something more will be necessary. The further orders which the Government in Council can pass would be limited by sections 40 and 41 as the case may be. On that basis I shall propose this amendment if it is acceptable to the Honorable Members in which case their amendment will fall out."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Aiyar:—"I wish to second it. It meets the wishes of the Honorable Members."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I will formally move my amendment. The amendment which I propose is, substitute for the words occurring after the word 'explication' in clause 35 (1), the following words:—

"I shall send a report thereto together with the explanation, if any, of the chairman, to the Government in Council and at the same time forward a copy of the same to the Council", and omit the remainder of sub-clause (2), and the whole of sub-clause (3) which is consequential."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I support the amendment proposed by the Advocate-General and withdraw my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Venkatasubba Raja:—"I withdraw my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Babubhai T. Dinkar, Advocate:—"May I point out that the whole of this clause may be omitted? We do not generally legislate for asking for report and submitting the same to Government. It may come under the rubric to that effect, made under clause 47 (2)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Babubhai P. Trimbhakar Chatur:—"I heartily support the amendment of the Advocate-General. It seems to me a very great improvement and it must be acceptable to all my colleagues."

The Hon'ble Mr. Babubhai Sir P. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"The question for consideration, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Devika Acharyar, is, now that we are taking away the power from the Collector to take action in those any need for clause 35 at all. The Collector has already got power under clause 35 to call for information, to look into records, etc. And the Government have power under clauses 40 and 41 to take such action as they deem necessary. Under the clause as now worded the Collector may send up a report. Is it necessary to put that into the law? I may say that the Advocate-General is one of the speakers that is view of the form which the clause has assumed, it is probably as wise to omit it as to pass it in the amended form. Under clause 35 the Collector is given power to inquire and under clause 36 as originally framed he is to begin executive action. But if you are to take away the power of action from the Collector, do you want a section to say that the Collector shall send a report to the Government? Personally I think the whole clause may be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Aiyar:—"I believe the general action will be not to delete any section which gives power to restrict the action of Government. Yesterday I suggested to Your Excellency that the whole clause might go. There is only one advantage which will be derived from retaining the clause in this shape. I am aware of the shortcomings of the clause. There still remain, but in spite of them, it has got one negative merit. It deprives the position of the Collector."

The Hon'ble Mr. Babubhai V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"The Collector will not take action in the form of compelling the chairman to carry out the resolution, but I think it is necessary that he should take some action. When the complaint comes to him, he should send up the matter to Government but he should not fold his hands and sit still, and leave the party to go up to Government. The Government will then have to send the matter to the Collector. It is better that the Collector should take action as soon as he is aware of it. The action as suggested should remain."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Venkatasubba Raja:—"The amendment serves a very useful purpose because it makes the Collector understand that he cannot take action independently. He can report to Government whether the municipality is or isn't. That is an advantage which shows from the statutory provision itself that the Government should know it beforehand. Therefore I respectfully submit that the proposal made by the Advocate-General is a useful measure and should be retained in place of section 35 as originally drafted and not to omit it altogether."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatasubramanian; Mr. Siva Rao; (12th MARCH 1920.
Mr. Datta Maharaj; Mr. Venkatasubramanian; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Arumugam Pillai; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
the President.)

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“And I to understand that this is in line of clause 37 (1) or the words of clause 37? Is it intended to omit 37?”

THE HON'BLE DATTA MAHARAJ:—“It is in line of the words of clause 37.”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I take it that even in emergency the District Collector cannot take any action.”

THE HON'BLE MR. P. SIVA RAO:—“I would add to the present clause a fourth sub-clause ‘The Governor in Council may pass such orders as he thinks fit after giving a reasonable opportunity of explanation.’ That exists in the present provision, that has been left out by oversight.”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“May I suggest by way of amendment that sub-clauses (2) and (3) may be retained with any modification?”

THE HON'BLE DATTA MAHARAJ:—“I have an objection to the addition which the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has to make.”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“What Mr. Siva Rao wants is included in sections 40, 41 and 42. So far as the Governor in Council's powers are concerned there are ample powers. In emergency cases orders should be passed under clause (6). It is a modification if we have to such the provision in sub-clause 2 in the B.M. It is very important, very useful and welcome. I cannot see how the position will be improved by taking away the liability from the Collector, he corresponds to the council but creates for emergency orders.”

THE HON'BLE MR. P. SIVA RAO:—“The Collector is expected to write with his reasons. In all cases in which he has suspended the execution of any resolution and report the matter to the orders of Government. In all cases within the words ‘report the matter to the orders of Government.’”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I wish that he should give his reasons to the municipal council.”

THE HON'BLE MR. P. VENKATASUBRAMANIAN:—“Your Hon'ship, I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar. Clause (3) as it originally stood might be usefully added.”

THE HON'BLE MR. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI:—“Your Hon'ship, when I make the objection that has been raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I do not believe there is any substance in it. For under clause (3) if any case falling under sub-clause (1) comes to the notice of the Collector he has simply to report the thing to Government before passing final orders. If the Collector is to take any action himself then it would be necessary for him to communicate his orders to the municipal chairman or the council and take their explanation. But clause (3) provides only the power to the Collector that if he sees any case falling under clause (1) he has simply to report it to the orders of Government. I don't believe that any communication to the council or to the chairman would be necessary. Then Your Hon'ship, if all of these is to be a change in the present clause 37 as amended and now put before the Council I would rather suggest that Mr. Siva Rao's amendment to clause (1) be accepted, viz., if the District Collector thinks that immediate action is necessary in the public interests he may suspend the resolution or order, license, permission or act as the case may be and report to the Governor in Council. There it is necessary to give notice to the chairman or the council whose order he wants to suspend.”

THE HON'BLE DATTA MAHARAJ:—“If the District Collector considers that immediate action is necessary.”

THE HON'BLE MR. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI:—“That is what I thought originally.”

THE HON'BLE DATTA MAHARAJ:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's amendment is different from the original.”

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT:—“The Hon'ble Member is aware that we have had this document (the new amended clause) not very long ago. The first paragraph ‘The Governor in Council may by an order in writing suspend the execution of any resolution of a municipal council or of any order issued by a council or chairman or council such resolution or order or suspend or amend any license or permission granted by a council or chairman and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under the colour of this act or, in his opinion, such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution or order or act or the grant of such license or permission is an exercise of the powers conferred by law or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety or is likely to lead to a riot or riotous assembly.’ The second section comes quite unnecessary.” When any case falling within the scope of sub-clause (1) comes to the notice of the District Collector he shall report the same to the orders of the Governor in Council. He can say anything else well, the ordinary case report the matter to the orders of the Governor in Council. But the third sub-clause is important. ‘If the District Collector considers that

12th March 1910.] *(The President; Mr. Siva Rao, the Advocate-General; Mr. Vyayayyan Madalayar; Mr. Nanniah Ayyar.)*

immediate action is in his opinion necessary in the public interests he may suspend the resolution or order, notice, prohibition or act, as the case may be, and report the same for the orders of the Government in Council. That is purely an emergency measure. I think my Honorable friend's suggestion is that he could give a reasonable time to the council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"My suggestion was that before Government pass final orders a reasonable opportunity should be given to the chairman or the council. It exists in clause (3) of the present Bill: 'The Governor in Council may thereupon rescind the order or, after giving the municipal council and, if the order affected any act of the chairman, the chairman also, a reasonable opportunity of explanation, direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.' I only wanted to provide that before Government passed final orders a reasonable opportunity should be given to the council or chairman. It exists in the present Bill but it has been left out by oversight."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I don't think that the Governor, so far as I am individually concerned, should be bound in any way in the way suggested by my Honorable friend. If he considered that immediate action is necessary in the public interests the Governor in Council should have the power to take action at once. I personally would deprecate altogether the idea that he should send down to get information from the municipal council and therefore delay proceedings if he felt that immediate action was absolutely, imperatively necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"If immediate action is necessary in the public interests the Collector has got power of suspending the resolution."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Clause (1) as redrafted will stand. Clause (2) as drafted by them will go out. Clause (3) is the clause which provides for immediate action to be taken by the Collector. If he takes action stopping or acting aside any resolution or otherwise of the municipal council he will report at once to the Governor in Council who, if in clause, act aside the order of the Collector, i.e., restore the municipal council and their authorities to their original resolution. In such a case as that they are least affected and do not want any action for that. But if the Governor in Council proposes to continue or confirm the action of the Collector to the prejudice of the chairman or municipal council as the case may be, a reasonable opportunity for explanation would be given them before such final orders are passed. What I propose is this: If the District Collector thinks that immediate action is necessary in the public interest he may suspend the resolution or order, notice, prohibition or act, as the case may be, and report the same to the Governor in Council. These are the words which I add. I am taking this from the present clause (3) with the necessary modification 'who may thereupon either rescind the Collector's order or after giving the municipal council and if the order affected the chairman, the chairman also, a reasonable opportunity, of explanation direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.'"

The Hon'ble SIVAM BHADRA P. TIRUMALA CHETTI seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VEDARAJANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"This clause provides for the Collector making a report to Government but does not say anything about his stating his reasons and making a full report to enable the Government to understand the full circumstances of the case before passing final orders. For it simply says 'make a report to Government'. That means making a report to Government, referring the Government of the fact that he has taken action. There is such a thing as merely suspending a resolution or annulling an order of the municipal council pending further consideration. It is like people who are threatened to custody pending investigation. If a council's resolution or order is suspended by the Collector for months together pending further report here on, the municipal council have no voice in all to go to the Government and appeal to them because no reasons have been recorded by the Collector in the report. There is no redress for the members of council to go to Government asking them to rescind the order of the Collector. Therefore I submit that the original clause (3) which is a necessary safeguard must be there."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Advocate-General's amendment is satisfactory but it does not go far enough. It does not provide for a contingency which was provided for in the original Bill. Immediately after the emergency order of the Collector provided for in Mr. Ayyar's clause (3) if we add 'he should forthwith forward his reasons to the municipal council' that will satisfy it. That need be added at the tail end of the emergency clause."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I am afraid there is a little bit of confusion. If you write out the words and read the whole clause you will find that the clause as amended makes provision for all those contingencies. There should be some reasons for the action he has taken and I presume the Collector would have them in the report."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I really appeal to Honorable Members to assist the Government in the matter. Government are trying their best to give Honorable Members I thought that if Honorable Members wish to get on with the Bill, they should endeavour to assist us and abstain from putting small criticisms in the way."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The actual amendment is in three forms: After the words 'report the same for the orders of Government' in proposed clause (3) I

[22nd MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
Mr. Devanah; Mr. Rangaswami Achariyar;
Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar; the President.)

propos to add the following sentence framed in the sub-clause (3) of the Bill as it is, viz., he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Municipal Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. N. NARASIMHA RAJAI:—"The amendment as proposed by the Advertiser-General provides for all the contingencies which Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar contended. The proposed amendment says, 'The Government may thereupon rescind the Collector's order, etc.' Unless the report contains all the necessary materials no order can be passed. Therefore the word 'thereupon' intends that the reports sent by Collectors should be a full report."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVANAH:—"I quite approve of the proposed section, but I would ask the Advertiser-General to make one verbal alteration. He says 'rescind the order'. It may mean the order of the council. If the Collector thinks that immediate action is necessary he does that by an order or otherwise. Therefore I suggest the words 'that approve or withhold the action of the Collector' be substituted."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"So you do not want to put down the words 'Collector's orders'. I have no objection to the phrase 'Collector's order' in the place of 'order'. With reference to the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar I would invite his attention to the amended clause in which it is explicitly stated as follows:—

"If a District Collector considers that immediate action is in his opinion necessary in the public interests he may rescind the resolution or order, license, permission or Act, as the case may be, and report to the Government in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That may mean six months hence."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"The Government will be responsible to the legislature, and it will be open to any member of the Legislative Council later to bring up cases of undue delay and to press for prompt action."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"What I beg to enquire is that there ought to be no delay between the Collector suspending an order of the council and his sending a report. Of course there may be some when a Collector may have to issue orders immediately; for instance, when a resolution is passed by the council to-day and the Collector here is the evening or in the night about it. Then he must not make a full inquiry immediately. There might be delay, but as soon as he has suspended the order of the council he must submit a full report to Government. If a resolution of a council is suspended by the Collector and he takes time to send a report firstly by sending a preliminary report and then promising to send a final report later on, that would be prejudicial to the council. If therefore the Collector is inclined to take this extreme step of suspending a resolution of the council and suspending any action, he must satisfy himself that he is right and also record his reasons so that he can be asked the order he might be in a position to submit a full report to Government."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I am afraid I must put the substituted clause for the opinion of the Council. It has been moved by the Advertiser-General and seconded by Mr. Narasimha Ayyar."

The substituted clause was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments were withdrawn:—

"In clause 37 (1), before the words 'the District Collector' add the words 'with his special sanction'."

"In clause 37 (1), add the words 'or District Collector'."

"In clause 37 (1), add the words 'or the District Collector'."

"In clause 37 (1), add the words 'obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or'."

"In clause 37 (1) and (2), substitute the words 'any officer specially appointed by the Government' for the words 'District Collector'."

"Add the following as clause 37 (2):—

"The District Collector may likewise suspend the execution of any such resolution or order or cancel such license or permit, the doing of any such Act when the execution of the resolution or order or Act or such permission is in his opinion likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety or is likely to lead to a riot or affray."

"Omit clause 37 (3)."

"Omit clause 37 (4)."

Clause 37 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 38

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR moved the following amendment:—

"Omit clause 38."

In going on, he said: "I propose to be very brief. The proposal on paper is that the whole of clause 38 should be deleted. The reason for this is that the District Collector generally happens to be a first-class magistrate and for powers conferred upon him here are in

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Mr. Devika Acharyar)

extent of the powers given to a first-class magistrate and sections 133 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Measures for the safety of the public are amply provided for in the Criminal Procedure Code. If there is going to be a breach of peace or danger of safety or some other disorder measures are made in sections 133 and 144 above referred to and so various other provisions. But the powers given in this clause are in excess of those and I think they are unnecessary. Regarding the expenditure of the municipal fund, Mr. Venkataswami Saha has got an amendment and he will speak about that from that standpoint. At present it appears to be unnecessary in view of the substance of the amendments proposed in the Criminal Procedure Code to make any provision of that sort. Under clause 48 (1) the Governor in Council has got power to pass such an order. If the Collector wants such orders he might telegraphically intimate and obtain orders from Government. That is why I want this clause to be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I second this amendment, that clause 36 be deleted altogether. My reasons are these. Clause 36 gives very drastic powers to the Collector. It says, the Collector may in case of emergency direct that a certain work be executed and may direct that the expense of doing such work shall be paid from the 'municipal fund and may make an order directing the person having the custody of the municipal fund to pay it in priority to any other claims'. And it only says 'such works or act which the council is empowered to execute or to do.' Now, as I am a collector, I am aware, there are obligatory expenditure and non-obligatory expenditure prescribed for a municipality. This section does not even say that the Collector can direct the execution of any work which it is the duty of the municipal council to do. But it says that the Collector can direct such execution in all cases where the council is empowered to do. If the council is 'empowered to do' that does not mean that they are 'bound to do it' and therefore this clause gives very drastic powers to the Collector. Section 40 says, 'If it appears to the Governor in Council that a municipal council or chairman has neglected in performing any duty imposed by this Act he may, for a period for the performance of that period.' But this clause goes further than that and gives no time to the council or chairman to do the work. That is not the only unsatisfactory feature of this section."

"It also says, he can assume the execution of it and order the payment of the expenses from the municipal fund. I object this also is a very drastic procedure. The expenditure is the proper authorities to ascertain such an expenditure. The safeguard of requiring the Collector to report the fact to the Government is not also sufficient. He has only to report an order to Government under sub-clause (4). There is no provision for the period of such an order by the Government. And as the Government also have got the same power under clause 46 (1) this provision appears wholly unnecessary. It is very severe. Clause 46 (1), for instance, says that whenever it is the duty of the municipal council to perform a certain duty and if such duty is not performed by it the Governor in Council may appoint some persons to perform it and that the expense of performing it shall be paid to such persons by the council. This section also provides for the same contingency. This section does not even say that the Collector could execute such a work or could direct that a certain work should be done only when it is the duty of the council to do so. It also does not provide that the council should be first given an opportunity of complying with the order. It does not provide for previous consultation with the council. Without the chairman being aware of it the Collector directs that the expenses should be paid out of municipal funds and he simply reports it for the information of the Government. Such a power is rarely necessary. If it is required in case of emergency let the Collector remove the expenditure from his discretionary grant and let him submit a report to the Government setting forth the circumstances under which he had to carry out the work and incur the expenditure and it will be for the Government to decide whether the expenditure should be borne by the Government or by the municipal council. Instead of the Collector saying, 'here is a work which you are bound to do. I have done it at your request and now you will have to pay me the expenditure' why not the Collector report it for the orders of Government that the expenses incurred by him should be paid from the municipal funds."

"The powers given are very drastic. This section does not even contemplate that any default is made by the council. It does not give an opportunity to the municipal council or the chairman. For these reasons I strongly feel that section 36 (2) should be deleted. There is a single provision elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DANDAM:—"I oppose the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyer said that section 134 of the Criminal Procedure Code would meet the case. Section 134 of the Criminal Procedure Code relates only to public assemblies, but there may be a number of things which may not be public assemblies but may have to be avoided. For instance, supposing there is a sudden outbreak of plague, and the municipal chairman is absent and probably there are a number of elections going on, it may not be possible for the council to meet and carry out any urgent work. Under such circumstances the Collector will be the proper person to get the necessary things done, to have a physician sent put up at to have a medical officer put in charge of the plague shed. There may be a number of other cases also which are not public assemblies but which may have to be removed and certain acts which may require to be done immediately not because the council is unwilling to do them but is unable to do them. Therefore I think clause 36 ought to be retained."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHADRA BHADRA T. DURGA ACHARYAR:—"I oppose the amendment. Clause 46 (1) refers to the duty imposed upon a municipality to do certain important acts and to carry out large schemes which it has been directed by Government to carry out in respect of

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Mr. Narayana Raja.)

[illegible][illegible]

The Honorable Mr. C. V. S. RAMANATHAN NAIR:—"Your Excellency, of all sections in this chapter the section which gives me the greatest trouble is section 26. Because the provisions of section 24 go beyond the provisions of section 23, the Government has to, for themselves, and the provisions under section 24 which would be the Government to suspend or suspend the council. If we rightly interpret the section, it means that the Collector can do away with the existence of the council, and he himself may take upon himself all the duties and functions of the council. I think, of course, only in case of emergency. That means, the existence of the council will be set at naught and he will be the administrator of municipal affairs. He will not have a council for himself. He will be the sole arbitrary authority to attend to all the municipal affairs for the time being. The question is, is it desirable to do that? Under the present reform proposals, the desire is to give away the municipal administration entirely to the people. We have got the council elected by the electors and a chairman elected by the council and we have got a collector and members of the council. Between these two, municipal administration and local administration, we have got the Collector and the Collector is given powers for the time being under this section to suspend the municipal council and to ignore the existence of the municipal council and to take action under the name of emergency. Is it desirable that such power should be given to him? I am aware that any discussion on this question is merely one of academic interest. Even the members in charge are not able to give us a single instance when such action was taken and the only comfort which has been given to us regarding the collection of places at Vinayagapur where there has been no council is that the Collector has taken the Government revenue back upon himself and acted under section 28. He has throughout refused the electors and the council to do certain things. The second and the chairman implicitly eloped him and took his advice and there was much may friction between him and the council. At the beginning he was on a tour in the Agency and he did not come down from the hills—from his pleasure trip

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Mr. Subba Rao.)

I am allowed to say so—for nearly a month or two days. In that case, what is the use of the existence of the provision? In the first portion of his speech the Member in charge was pleased to say that the Collector will take action in case of emergency only when the council neglects to do what is necessary. I closely examined the portions of this motion and I do not find anywhere in this provision a condition that the municipal council should neglect to do something in order to enable the Collector to take action. He may even ascertain or may not ascertain what the municipal council or the chairman is doing, whether they neglected to do so or not. If this provision is allowed to stand on that, which is merely an emergency provision, we will not have the satisfaction of saying that complete provisions of self-government are introduced in the Bill. There will be no assurance and even if assurance were, he can advise the council under the other provision. He can direct them to do what he deems and immediately he can bring it to the notice of the Government, under section 10, clause (2). In these days of easy communication between the Government and the District Collector it is not difficult to get the necessary sanction of the Government and permit himself under the other provision of the Act. And therefore I request that the Government will see their way to omit this clause entirely."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESH RAJA:—^a Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopal Acheswari is right in saying that there will be times when Collector's help would be necessary and moreover it would be a complement. We know there would be occasions when towns would be flooded or when there would be any epidemic prevailing, when there will be two conditions as when there would be a very great fire. They will be the only occasions when, either to stop spreading or spreading the plague or any severe epidemic, additional powers than what the chairman ordinarily possesses would be necessary. What the members of the Council in the non-official side are anxious is, that without providing safeguards that are necessary, if a provision is made, in most cases it may not help the council. But on the other hand it would thwart those who desire to do what is not only intended for the safety of the public, it is stated for the service of the public. Even in such cases the Collector should only interfere when the municipality fails to do so. As the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja pointed out the whole thing was done by the municipality on that occasion when there was plague at Vinayakam with the help and co-operation and guide and assistance of the Collector. Not that the Collector exercises powers but the Collector aids the municipality to do all these things and the municipality carries them out. Therefore one safety clause was suggested later on by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja that, "in case of emergency the council should be asked to do it or co-operate with the Collector to do it." But without asking the council to do it he went to do it himself, why should he do it? On some occasions the council might shirk Rs 100 will do, but the Collector would think that a larger amount will be necessary. He must first of all ask the Council to do it, if it fails to do it then I can very well understand the Collector taking the action on his own shoulders. But here, absolutely without any consultation with the council asking them to do it, or asking them their co-operation the Collector wants to do it as though the council was unable to do it. First of all we safeguard emergency, it is only in cases where a municipality fails even when asked by the Collector to do it he can ask and get the necessary funds and then he can begin to do the work. Why should the council be ignored altogether? That is one of the reasons. Secondly it is with reference to the spending of the amount. This I find rather a very troublesome thing. If municipal fund is to be spent by the Collector it is easy to be extravagant. We know many cases where the Government subsequently disallowed or disapproved the Collector as the municipality spending a lot. The amount of petty expenses we have spent 17,500 or 18,000 rupees. The Hon'ble the Superintendent says it is not necessary. So another safeguard is, that if the Collector thinks for such an emergency measure he must satisfy himself as to for the safety of the public he can spend it from the Government Treasury as is done in England. In England the money is first spent by Government and then it will be repaid. Then there will not be an extravagance because the Collector would be afraid of the Assistant-Commissioner. I am pointing out the difficulties in passing the Bill as presented by Government to satisfy the non-official members. Therefore several safeguards are wanted. The first safeguard is, the municipality should be asked and should be asked to do it. Secondly money should be spent out of their own funds but with power to get it from the municipality. And thirdly, should that be apparently for the Collector in consultation with the Government at each stage should be taken without consulting the Government until and unless some safeguards are provided. If we have such a large section I may respectfully submit that it is only overriding the whole municipality and ignoring their existence giving power to the Collector as though the municipality is useless and the Collector alone can safeguard the interest of the public."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahadur N. RAJA RAU:—^a Your Excellency, some of us seem to be nervous about the name of Collector. Your Excellency might observe that we are all unanimous in saying that there must be some central controlling authority, and we are all agreed that the Government in Council shall be the authority. I have already stated yesterday that it must have some agent and the Collector, we all thought, was the best agent, but at the same time we also thought that there must be some safeguard regarding the functions of the Collector. On reading the section I find that we have ample safeguards in the section itself. It is only in emergency cases that the District Collector directs the execution of any work which the council ought to do and which it is necessary for the safety of the public. Two conditions must happen; one is that he could directly provide for the work only in cases where immediate

(*Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Saraswathi Appay;
Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Venkataswami Ragh.*)

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execution is necessary in his opinion, and the other is, the clause says that every case in which the powers conferred by the section are exercised shall forthwith be reported to the Governor in Council by the District Collector with reasons in full for the exercise of such power. He shall also at the same time have to send to the municipal council for information a copy of the report. It does not deter the municipal council from giving its own explanation and its own reasons and it does not deter the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council will then be in a position to bring it to the notice of Government. The chairman may also request that the Governor in Council's decision may be suspended till the receipt of the municipal council's or the chairman's explanation. So I do not see what further safeguard is necessary. I would rather welcome a provision when the Collector should not at all neglect the council and the Governor in Council pass orders that the council is right and the Collector is wrong, because the Collector after that will think twice before he takes any hasty steps. I do not see what harm there is in such matters. We also forget, Your Excellency, that there are 75 municipal councils some of them may be well administered but in others hasty steps and so many considerations will come into play in the general administration of these municipalities. Therefore the Act does not provide for local municipalities but for all municipalities. For these reasons I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. VENKATASWAMI AGASTY :—" Your Excellency, I did not intend to offer any reply, but the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has compelled me to do so. There is the opinion of some members that there is some success on the part of Honorable Members in speaking about Collection, a certain underevaluated district. These observations are absolutely overestimated. I do not think any Honorable Member has got any undue jealousy of the Collector. There is no fear of that. The Honorable Members who have spoken in support of the amendment like myself have enjoyed a good deal of the confidence of several Collectors. But there are Collectors and Collectors, just as there are councils and councils. We are now dealing with a legislative provision. The question is 'do you want in this Presidency for the purpose of municipal municipality any other controlling authority besides the Government.' I think it unnecessary to entrust an emergency power to the Collector. When we were passing the previous clause we were very anxious to remove the Honorable Members that Government are not going to take any member to pass orders. Here in this case we are afraid that the Collector will pass orders only in urgent cases like the outbreak of plague, etc. All that I wish to point out is, there are any such provision in the law of England or of France? If not, what is the reason for the insertion of the clause here? Do you suggest, definitely that we have got an undue class of councils here? Is it distinct that it is at the base of the clause? There will be some in the effective may support the clause, but others will not."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU :—" Your Excellency, the remarks passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Agasthy are worthy record. Cases of emergency do really occur, and the necessity for the Collector's intervention may arise. It is not desired that such cases will occur and it will also be really advantageous that a Collector should intervene and avoid any danger to the safety or convenience of the public. But I suppose the reason that has prompted the honorable member of this amendment is more the same and also the honorable member's suggestion to support it is that the Collector steps into what is legitimately the province of the council. According to this clause the Collector is empowered to do any act, which the council is empowered to do without inquiring whether the council failed to discharge the duties that are required by law. It is only then that the Collector should be allowed to step in. But there is no provision in the clause making it a condition precedent that the Collector should first of all ascertain if there was any neglect on the part of the council to remedy as yet which it was bound or empowered to execute. If he does not ascertain that there was such a negligence, the Collector should not interfere. It is necessary that before the Collector enters or steps in to execute any work, he should first of all give an opportunity to the council itself to remedy the work. If that provision is introduced it will be a sufficient safeguard, I do not think there is much room for criticism of the clause otherwise. As regards the payment, I should think, when once money is spent, it does not matter whether it is paid out of the treasury of the Collector in the first instance and afterwards recovered, or the council itself is directed to pay it. The only important matter is to make it incumbent on the Collector to ascertain whether the council had neglected to do a duty which it was bound or empowered to do."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I do not propose to press the following amendment :—

"For the words 'district collector' substitute 'Governor in Council'; and after the proposed 'Governor in Council' add the following: 'after giving the Council a reasonable opportunity of consideration.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAO moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 52 (1), substitute the words 'any officer specially appointed by the Government' for the words 'district collector'; and substitute the words 'from the Government Treasury' to be removed from the Municipal fund if the Government so direct' for the words 'from the Municipal fund.'"

[19th March 1920.]

(Mr. Venkatasami Raju; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Jagannatha Acharyar.)

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, I suggest it may be better to let the Collector spend the amount from the treasury and get the amount recovered from the municipal funds later on. The immediate object of that is that there will be more attention paid for the expenditure of the money. If it is Government money the Accountant-General will be very careful how the money is spent. If it is municipal funds there is not such check. My suggestion is not an unusual procedure. Even in England on account payments are made from the Government treasury and are repaid to the treasury out of municipal funds. My object is that the Collector will spend only what is absolutely necessary if it is from the Government treasury. If it is spent from the municipal funds the Government will not be responsible how it is spent. There is therefore a more serious check upon the expenditure of the Government money than of municipal money. That is why I suggest the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I support the amendment. This is a very necessary safeguard. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao told us that there are ample safeguards in the clause itself. The Government will review and revise the order of the Collector, but there is no such provision at all. Clause 47 contains a provision that the matter should be reported to the Government for such order as they may think fit. Carefully in this case all that the Collector has to do is to inform the Government as to what he has done. It does not provide that the Government should revise the order. In matters like this, Your Excellency, the council is not at all night, the chairman or vice-chairman's sentence is ignored. The Hon'ble Mr. Dandekar was pleased to say that powers are very necessary. He contemplates a state of things when the chairman did not exist and the vice-chairman and the council was going through election. What if the elections are going on? There will be some head of the municipality. The chairman will be there. If it is about there will be the vice-chairman or chairman-designate. The chairman has got power to sanction any expenditure in anticipation of the council's approval. How then can the emergency arise? If a Collector says to a chairman or vice-chairman or the council the desirability of incurring certain expenditure, that will duly be considered and acted upon. If this safeguard is provided it means the Government will have to review the whole situation, as the money is paid from the treasury in the first instance."

"If it is necessary it may only an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 and the Collector incurs an expenditure of Rs. 10,000, should there not become ready for the council whose sentence is ignored? I cannot possibly conceive of a state of things where there will be a check at the head of the municipality, or where the whole machinery is paralyzed or dead. As regards places, panchas, cholera and smallpox, the councils are fully alive to their responsibility. How there have been complaints that our municipal authority has been negligent in matters like these? We have been told that some Municipal Members are sleeping at the house of the Collector. We are not startled at the name of the Collector. On the other hand I regret to note the tendency on the part of many Honorable Members to deride the municipal bodies. They say they may not rise equal to the occasion. I do not agree there. If the Collector incurs an expenditure we should have the right to appeal to the Government that the expenditure was unnecessary. Then the Government will have to arbitrate and decide. If the Collector has unnecessarily incurred the expenditure it should be open to the Government to free us from the expenditure. With these few words, Your Excellency, I commend this amendment to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARAYANA RAU:—"I support this amendment. My reason for it is that it will place the Collector in the position of an agent to the Government. It will not give him the power of an autocrat. When the money is spent from the Government treasury he spends it as agent of the Provincial Government. He will then have no difficulty to recover the amount from the municipal fund. The difficulty that the municipal authority will be set at naught will be removed by adopting this amendment."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir F. SARASWATHI ACHARYAR:—"I present that the Honorable member does not give the first portion of his amendment. The second portion is that the money should be spent from the Government treasury and then recovered from the municipal funds. I really do not see why that should be done, because the work which is done is essentially a work which is intended for the service or safety of the public and one which the chairman or the council is empowered to do, and the Collector takes it upon himself to carry it out, presumably because the council would not do it. In such a case to say that the cost should be paid from the Government treasury and later on there should be an adjustment, is not fair. If a council finds that the Collector has done anything wrong or unreasonable, it is open to it to tell him so, and to take him to task for having misused his power, and to complain to the Government. But I think it is but fair that the municipal fund should bear municipal expenditure. I do not think that the general taxpayer should have to shoulder the expenditure even for a while. It is essentially an expenditure to be met by the local body. On principle I object to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Vingspetham municipality was included in the Government's contribution on account of extra additional expenditure incurred on account of the intervention of the Collector. That is a different matter. When I speak of this, no account should be spent under extraordinary circumstances without consulting the municipality, without allowing them to do it themselves. The Collector should not be

(Mr. Venkatasami Raju; Mr. Narayana Raju;—[13th MARCH 1920.
Mr. Venkataswamy Pechala; Mr. Dasika Acharyar;
Sir Rajagopal Acharyar.]

allowed to spend as he pleases any amount absolutely expended. If the amount is to be spent from the treasury in the first instance instead of from the municipal funds, there will be sufficient check.

"It is not a question of tax-payers paying the amount. I am not at all advocating that the money should be spent from the general tax-payers' money. In order that there may be sufficient check upon the Collector, in those peculiar circumstances of spending the amount I respectfully urge that it should be spent only from the Government treasury in the first instance and that the amount should be recovered from the municipal funds later on."

The second part of the amendment was put to vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the first part of the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU did not press the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"That clause 39 (3), (4) and (5) "

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"For clause 38, substitute the following:—

"The District Collector may in cases of emergency advise execution of any work or the doing of any act which the council or chairman is so empowered to execute when for immediate execution on the doing of which it is his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public and in case of default by the council or the chairman he shall recall his reasons in a note and he shall furnish forward a copy thereof to the Governor in Council together with the explanation, if any, of the council or the chairman to the Governor in Council who may then seek orders as to how far he is to be empowered to execute the work, or if the doing of the act."

In doing so he said:—"My amendment proposes to substitute for the existing clause 38 the words in the amendment. The main principle of the amendment has already been discussed and I do not want to further take up the time of the Council. I only wish to point out that my amendment provides for the emergency of the municipal council or chairman applying a scheme not only in case of default by the Collector will have to report to the Government and I will obtain orders to proceed in the matter. In these days there will not be much difficulty or delay in getting replies from Government and in that case the Collector will be working as agent of the Government and there will hardly be any difficulty for the Collector to take immediate steps as he thinks fit. My amendment only insists that he should get the sanction of the Government to proceed in the matter. With these words I commend my amendment to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATASWAMY PANTHA:—"I second this amendment. I submit that this gives an opportunity to the council to execute any work which is necessary and urgent and when it fails to execute that work then the District Collector will see it is to discharge the duties which the council fails to do. We need not discuss the question further."

The Hon'ble Sir Hanu Bahadur T. DORAI ACHARYAR:—"Clause 38 (1) corresponding to clause 38 of the Bill before it was referred to the Select Committee, is not from the same as the clause was framed in as to give an opportunity to the District Collector not only to carry out the work himself and collect the cost of it but also to direct the council to do it. It gives a wide power and permits of the collecting authority giving orders to the municipal council as well as making arrangements itself in emergency cases. The necessary powers of Revenue Divisional officers have been removed. This clause makes 38 of the present Act was improved. There is absolutely no difficulty in keeping the clause as it is. Any change in the clause may only take out the emergency power being used expeditiously but does not to be used in a very arbitrary manner."

The Hon'ble Sir Hanu Bahadur Sir P. KARASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"I have only to say that the president contemplated by the amendment will direct a provision absolutely intended for emergency cases. How then the Hon'ble Member proposes to meet a case of emergency? The District Collector has to start advising the committee of the work or the doing of the act. An advice or hardly has to be sent given to the local body. After that is done, the local body will take a reasonable time to consider, the Collector having given his advice in its case a reasonable time to the council to consider his advice. Then after default he starts writing a note; he sends his reasons in the note. He then forwards a copy thereof to the Governor in Council along with the explanation of the defaulting body and then the Government pass such orders as they deem fit. The whole procedure is dilatory. A particularly dilatory procedure is prescribed for a particularly urgent situation. Rather than pass an amendment like this it is far better in my view to not want any emergency provision. I object to the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member for the reason that it would completely frustrate the object aimed at."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 38 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 39 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

12th March 1920.]

(The *Adviser-General*; Mr. *Habib-ul-lah*;
Mr. *Venkatappa Raja*, Mr. *Venkatappayya Pantulu*.)
Clause 40.

The Hon'ble the *Adviser-General* moved the following amendments:—

"After sub-clause (3), (5) and (6) to sub-clauses (3), (1) and (2) respectively and rearrange them.

"In sub-clause (6) for the word and figure 'sub-section (1)' substitute the word and figure 'sub-section (2)'.
In doing so to read:—"

"I move a formal amendment for the rearrangement of the clauses. The powers which the Governor in Council can exercise as advised we want to come first. So the present clauses (5) and (6) will come first as clause (1) and (2) and the present clause (1) will come in as clause (3) and the necessary amendment in clause (4) is suggested.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Saheb Bahadur moved the amendments.

The amendments were put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPPAYYA RAJA did not press the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In clause 10 (4) insert the words 'and more to be completed under the orders of the Government from the municipal fund under section 29, sub-section (1)' between words 'fund' and 'and' in the fourth line."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn. Clause 10 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 41.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPPAYYA RAJA moved the following amendment:—

"At the end of clause 41 (1) add the words 'in spite of previous warning'."

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, the clause provides that the Governor in Council may by notification remove any chairman, if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the municipal council. What I suggest is before the Governor in Council thinks of removing any chairman, it must be with a previous warning to him and if he does not heed that warning the Governor may take this extraordinary step. This very same aspect we have discussed at a previous session concerning the abolition of councils themselves. In a similar manner a previous warning may be necessary before the Government propose to take action. That is what is wanted. After everything is finished the only question is to give him an opportunity to state why he has failed to do it, so that he may not murmur still. After committing the mistake there is no possibility of rectifying it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHEB BAHADUR:—"I am indeed extremely sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu, who I perceive himself once held the dignified position of chairman of a municipality, should try by means of this amendment to reduce the position of chairman to that of a subordinate officer in whose case warnings have to be issued under departmental orders and such warnings operating sometimes for detaching him from position and sometimes probably for compelling him to resign. A chairman, I take it, in the service of a State and as a statutory officer the only punishment that the State would provide for him would be to dismiss him absolutely from the corporation at whose head he has been placed, in case he has violated the provisions of law or done anything in abuse of the powers conferred on him. I can hardly conceive of a preliminary provision of a warning being issued to the chairman of a municipal council under a Statute. Well, if the paper which comes up before the Governor in Council which, I perceive, would contain the defence of the chairman, go to show that the chairman is absolutely innocent of the charge which was urged against him, I have no doubt whatever that the Governor in Council will acquiesce him honorably and hold him not guilty. But that the Governor in Council should be compelled by a Statute to hold a chairman guilty and yet condemn that officer by issuing him a warning appears to offend against the very elementary principles of law. I believe generally clerks and other subordinates against whom orders are issued to show cause why they should not be dismissed, are generally prone to beg the head of the department to be pardoned with a warning. Unless the position of the chairman is also drafted to that condition, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu should not ask the Governor in Council to issue a warning in the first instance, give it an appeal, let him service require and whenever the case of the same chairman comes up again to search the previous record of the chairman, find out how many warnings have been issued against him and then condemn him. I honestly confess I cannot easily accept a position like that to be consistent with the dignity of a chairman. And then again what is the working of that clause. The working of the clause is very plain. It is clearly pointed out that the Governor in Council may by notification remove any chairman if he without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council omits or refuses to carry out the resolutions of the municipal council. Well, if the omission or refusal that is contemplated by this clause is so great as to necessitate the dismissal or removal of the chairman, I do not for a moment suppose that any of my Hon'ble friends who themselves now hold or have previously held the office of chairman, will in any way sympathize with him in the interests of municipal administration or in the interests of the fair name of local self-government."

(Mr. Haidi-alah; Mr. Venkatasami Raju; (13th March 1929.
 Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.)

"But if, on the other hand, the Governor in Council considers that things have been really suggested, that the so-called session on the part of the chairman has been of such a nature as not to necessitate the adoption of that device which is contemplated in clause 41, I don't think we need imagine to ourselves a Governor in Council who, for all revival sessions that may come up before him, will order the wholesale removal of the chairman from his office. Then again may I add one more word? If you are going to bind the Governor in Council invariably to adopt the suggestion of making a warning in the first instance and so on, are you not belittling the effect of sub-clause (3) of clause 41? Are you now in a position to imagine what, from the standpoint of the Governor in Council, would be regarded as matters which could be sufficiently met by the award of a warning and what from his standpoint could be matters which would necessitate wholesale dismissal? How are you going to lay down the principles which should guide the Governor in Council to determine in which cases he should issue a warning and in which others he should not issue a warning. Then again what I beg to point out to you is that in a grave matter like this, which would entail the dismissal of a chairman, I would ask you to bear with me and to presume that any action which the Governor in Council will take under this clause, will be absolutely consistent with the needs of the situation. Rather than have a bad chairman to preside over the deliberations of a municipality I would gladly welcome his removal. The Governor in Council has, in many cases than one, dealt with such cases more leniently than what the needs of the case demanded. Do not, therefore, import into law any words which would signify that the position of a chairman is more or less on the same plane as that of any subordinate of a department in which the head of the office issues a warning. But for goodness' sake, consider that a chairman is on a higher plane than that and that he is a statutory officer. The only punishment which the Governor in Council can inflict is removal from office but he can do that only under the strict and subject to the conditions. That I think is a more dignified position than that proposed to be assigned by the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU :—"I had the greatest pleasure in hearing the address of the Hon'ble Mr. Haidi-alah but I hope when discussing we would avoid personal references. I myself had the honour of presiding (not as a paid chairman) over a municipality but that is not material when we consider the merits of the question. We have to see whether the present proposition is necessary or not. As I have stated, all those who have any experience of municipal council will know that there are hundreds of municipalities either left unattended for one reason or other. Mr. Haidi-alah must know that there must have been many resolutions which they have not been able to carry out for various reasons; just like the most resolutions proposed in this Council and accepted by Government have not been carried out for years. If a resolution is not accepted it is not in favour of the chairman the Government should interpret in one way and the council in a different way. After all the Government may be in the wrong and the council in the right."

"You yourself provide in the previous clause do this and that. As the Government is acknowledged to be a higher authority the council is bound to obey its interpretation even though the Government may turn the wrong. I don't think this simple amendment deserves such an eloquent speech from the Hon'ble Mr. Haidi-alah."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

With His Excellency's permission the Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU withdrew the following amendment :—

"In clause 41 (3) insert the words 'why previous warning was withheld' after the word 'application'."

Clause 41 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 42.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 42(3) insert the words 'in spite of previous warning' between the words 'powers' and 'the' in the fifth line."

In doing so he said :—"Here also Your Excellency, if in his opinion council is not competent to perform or persistently make default in performing the duties imposed on it by law or exceeds or abuses the powers, the Governor in Council may by notification direct that the council be dissolved."

"In all these cases we notice that so previous is made that a warning should be given and an expression called for from the municipal council before the Governor in Council may by notification direct that the council be dissolved."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASAMI RAJU seconded.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU :—"After what has already been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Haidi-alah on the subject of warning, I do not want to trouble Honourable Members with a discussion on the subject. Two observations may be made :—(1) In his opinion a council is not competent to perform or persistently make default in performing the duties imposed on it by law, etc. The Government contemplated it of two kinds, dissolution and suspension. The punishments are to be inflicted if a council persistently makes default in performing its duties. It is not an isolated instance which can form the basis for action, the Government cannot on the strength of a single delinquency or remittance, come to the conclusion

[19th MARCH 1919.] *(Sir Rajagopal Achesayyar; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;
Mr. Venkatasubba Raja; Mr. Narayana Raja.)*

that a council is not competent to perform its duties, nor can the Government take a single default as the equivalent for previous default. The clause provides for choosing the explanation of the council. Under the circumstances there can be no object in wanting the council; that will serve no useful purpose. Every time a serious default on the part of a local body comes to the notice of the Government, the local body is warned. In this previous municipal council have suffered not so much from the absence of warnings as by the number of warnings being so large that they are apt to lose effect. I would advise Honorable Members not to increase the duty of warning. I now mention an instance, that of the Rajahmundry municipality, in which a warning was administered about two months ago. The Government approved the idea of commencing and cessation of the council for about eight or nine years and the council was given a final warning. But this particular thing has been said as so many reasons that it is apprehended that this resolution may not have much effect, though the Government have told the council that it was a final warning. I would tell the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasubba Raja that he would not be doing any service to the cause of the municipal administration by commanding additional doses of warning. You need not provide for warnings in the law. It does seem somewhat ludicrous that a council should after repeated remonstrance, and administrative for a length of time, be warned."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"Before I heard the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopal Achesayyar I did not see all the points in favour of Mr. Venkatasubba Raja's amendment. I do not think Sir P. Rajagopal Achesayyar has proved the necessity of the amendment. He has briefly asserted that there is hardly any case in which Government have dealt out punishment without warning. What the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasubba Raja wants is that an additional warning should be given. I would ask the Honorable Members to read the clause with the words to be put forward. Sir P. Rajagopal Achesayyar says there is hardly any case in which they have taken action without a warning. Is that now what is the difficulty? The difficulty I think arises from the standpoint of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasubba Raja who fears that for one single act of the council the Government or Council will come to the conclusion that it is not competent to perform its duties. Is one of a gross error of judgment on the part of the municipality which leads the Council to think that it is not competent to do its duties why not give a warning. That is his view. As the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopal Achesayyar thought that it was one they have been giving a warning as in the case of the Rajahmundry municipality. If it is already the policy of Government, why not say it is so?" As regards the clause for warnings, I must say that words are now adopted to those relations. He speaks of the status of the character of municipality. In fact there are several municipal officers who are treated in a humiliating way. Of course Mr. Mahabub-ul-hak is quite right in saying that they have got a statutory position and that they should command respect. If it is really the policy that action is not taken without previous warnings passes as so in the Act itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASUBBA RAO:—"When I proposed this amendment I had in view the clause passed in the Rajahmundry municipal office. It was once apprehended as regards it is that it would be abolished or suspended or suspended. Your Honorable Government thought it best to give a warning. In those matters nothing is lost by giving a warning because we know that during the last or many years from 1882 whenever a default is noticed, warning has been given sometimes in mild terms, sometimes in strong terms and always having its due effect. I do not think that Sir P. Rajagopal Achesayyar would complain that the warnings were neglected by the municipality. They have had their effect and they have also improved matters. I do not think anything would be gained by proposing to suspend the council or taking any other severe step without any warning and I am still of opinion that it will be a service to the municipalities if a warning system also provides for before the serious action of suspension is intended to be taken by the Government. After all it is a matter of opinion and it all depends in most cases upon the persons who administer these provisions, and what one officer decides as a serious step requiring drastic action, another gentleman may think it is a mere offence and may consider warning sufficient. The council might not know the temperament of the officer from time to time. Even a delay of two days might mean the suspension of one officer while a delay of years might be added by some other officer. Under these circumstances it is safe to have a warning before any drastic step is taken."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARAYANA RAO moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 41 (1) for the words 'or he may, if he thinks necessary, suspend the council for a specified period not exceeding two years' substitute the words 'and he may, when a similar default is again made, suspend the council, if he thinks necessary, for a specified period not exceeding two years'."

In doing so he said:—"Section 40 gives power to dissolve or suspend a council and the Government may take any one of the two courses. My amendment proposes that the power which the Government should be able to exercise in the first instance should be one of dissolution and the power of suspension should be exercised only on the second or a subsequent occasion. The dissolution of the council is to be construed as a punishment to the existing members of the council, whereas a suspension is to be construed as a punishment to the voters."

(*Mr. Karaimala Raja* : *Mr. Franklyn Raja* ; [12th MARCH 1920.]
Sir Pappapala Achariyar ; *Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar* ;
the President , *Mr. Arumugam Pillai* ;
Mr. Braden ; *the Advocate-General*.)

When a particular council is dissolved and new councillors are returned by the electors they may be men who hold the same views. If the Government there feels that the council still displays its inertia or fails to discharge the duties the power of supersession is to be exercised. For the first default supersession is to be ordered. I submit that it will be a punishment that will be inflicted by the electors and not on the council only. For these reasons I submit that my amendment may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VASANTHARAO SAHAI :—" I second it."

The Hon'ble Sirven Sahasra Sir P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIAR :—" I do not think that any change is necessary. I agree that extremely dissolute has to be tried before supersession is resorted to. That is why the Select Committee put the words in that form. 'The Governor in Council may by notification direct that the council be dissolved and reconstituted immediately or he may if he thinks necessary appoint the council for a specified period not exceeding two years.' Having said that, the Select Committee considered that it would not be wise to lay down by Statute a rigid code of procedure in the matter, to commit the Government to the position that they shall not in any case pass an order of supersession till they have tried dissolution. It must, I submit, be left to the Government of the day, which is responsible for the administration, to decide what remedy has to be applied. I want Hon'ble Members to take note of the fact that, before either remedy is resorted to, the taking of the local body's explanation is provided, and it is only in extreme cases that the Government will interfere. Dissolution is the milder remedy, and supersession is the severer remedy which will have to be resorted to when it is an extreme case. But I do not think it is wise to say in so many words that supersession can come in only after dissolution has been tried. I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASWAMI ACHARIAR :—" I support the amendment. I felt to see the force of the argument of the learned member in charge in opposing the amendment. It is stated that dissolution is an emergency which is less severe than supersession. As pointed out by the Hon'ble member dissolution is a punishment inflicted on the existing council, supersession is a punishment inflicted on the electors. The electors are being led only apparently to meet any charge, I do not understand why they should be punished in the first instance. It is stated that the Government will act fairly in all matters. That would be an equally good reason for abolishing all rules. When once we have chosen to make certain rules we must have the necessary safeguards. When once a dissolution is ordered it is a warning to the electors. It practically tells them 'you have not chosen proper men, and as we have dissolved them. Now we give you another opportunity', and if the electors again fail to choose proper men it is time enough to inflict punishment upon the electors. It matters of punishment it is an accepted principle of law that a ruler's punishment should be tried before a severer punishment is given. There is no harm in trying down the rule that the Government should first try the milder punishment and then the other. There is no danger in trying dissolution in the first place. There may be circumstances which may render supersession necessary. In such cases emergency powers may be used. Dissolution is perfectly sufficient under all ordinary circumstances and if the electors are rightly warned, then I think they may be warned with the punishment of supersession."

Mr. KANDIYARU THE PRESIDENT :—" Does the Hon'ble member wish to add anything ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARAYANA SAHAI :—" I do not wish to add anything."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI :—" I beg to move that the words 'and lay the papers on the table of the Legislative Council' be added at the end of clause 42 (1). The punishment of dissolution and of supersession being only used as a step to the abolition contemplated in clause 5 and as when we discussed clause 5 it was accepted that the action which the executive Government takes in these important matters should be brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, I submit that in the case of dissolution or supersession also it is but essential that the executive action should be brought before the Legislative Council. Therefore I move for the insertion of the amendment at the end of clause 42 (1) before the words."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. BRADEN :—" I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" Before answering the Hon'ble member I should like to know what he refers to by the term 'papers'. Does he mean the notification ? I want him to read the clause so it stands together with the punishment. Is it meant that the notification should be placed on the table ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI :—" By the term 'papers' I meant all the papers in connection with the supersession or the dissolution which would be contained in the notification. I believe, as far as notification is concerned, the reasons for the supersession or abolition will be shown in it. But before I give a definite answer I should like to know whether the notification would not contain the reasons assigned by the Government for appointing or abolishing a municipality and also the explanation, if any, which the Government would naturally take from the municipality or whether the notification would simply state the words 'Municipality A is dissolved, Municipality B is superseded for six months.' Would this be the bare wording of the notification ? I would like to have the information."

12th MARCH 1910.] (*Sir Rajagopala Acharigar; Mr. Narasimha Appay;
Mr. Arumathala Pillai, the Advocate-General;
the President; Mr. Ramachandra Appay; Mr. Narasimha Raju;
Mr. Venkatasubba Raja, Mr. Davidson.*)

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMAGOPALA ACHARIGAR:—“Does the Honorable Member wish to know the wording of the notification that would be issued at some later time? I am sorry I can't say what wording the Government at that time would adopt.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA APPAY:—“The words ‘and shall lay the order on the table of the Legislative Council’ may be substituted. If the order is laid on the table we shall then ask for the corrected papers.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMATHALA PILLAI:—“If Your Excellency would allow me, I will say ‘and shall lay the notification and the corrected papers on the table of the Legislative Council.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DAVIDSON seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I am sorry I cannot possibly accept the words ‘corrected papers’. What the suggested papers are will again give trouble. It would be better if you confine yourself to the word ‘notification’.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMAGOPALA ACHARIGAR:—“You can always take notice on the notification.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“What is the exact wording of the amendment?”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMATHALA PILLAI:—“I would say ‘and shall place the notification on the table of the Legislative Council’ at the end of sub-clause (1).”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA APPAY:—“By merely putting the notification placed on the table of the Legislative Council I do not think any good is served, because the notification will be already available in the Gazette. I am sorry my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Arumathala Pillai has agreed to the substitution of the word ‘notification’ for the word ‘papers’.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU moved the following amendment:—

“In clause 42 (3) (a) omit the words ‘and the chairman and vice-chairman (if any) shall vacate their offices if the Governor in Council so direct’; and omit the words ‘and the chairman’ between the words ‘members of the council’ and ‘shall forthwith vacate.’

In doing so he said:—“Your Excellency, my amendment is with regard to clause 38 (a). Now as it stands the Government may direct that the chairman and vice-chairman need not vacate their office in case of suspension. In clause (d) the power of appointing necessary men to take charge of the municipality is taken. I think this additional provision is unnecessary. If the latter portion is removed it will be in the same terms as clause 5. Thus all the members of the council shall forthwith vacate their offices as such. If really the same order is passed that the chairman and the vice-chairman need not vacate their offices, there may be some misunderstanding as to the reasons why the other councillors were compelled and as to the chairman and the vice-chairman. To avoid this and also the inconsistency that may arise soon after the council was dissolved, the chairman and the vice-chairman being members of the council should also vacate. As clause (b) gives sufficient power to remove persons by a notification I do not think it is necessary to retain these words in clause (a).”

The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATASUBBA RAU:—“Your Excellency, I bring a similar amendment and therefore I have very great pleasure in seconding this amendment. We do not want ‘a divide and rule’ policy. If we are not satisfied with the municipality get rid of those—every one of them—because the provision as stated here they are incompetent to carry on practically and do not in any way. Why should he make any distinction whatsoever between the chairman and vice-chairman and the members of the council? The danger always is behind the back of the council, the chairman and the vice-chairman would give some information to the Collector and the Collector might carry to the Government and they would say the council is not a sound set of people, we will get rid of them. We don't want such sort of things. If they want let them openly say that they are incompetent and then get rid of them. If the Government so chooses that the chairman or the vice-chairman would be a very useful person let him be appointed independently not as representing the council. The council elect the chairman and the vice-chairman and if the council is incompetent the chairman and the vice-chairman are incompetent.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DAVIDSON:—“I wish to point out that sub-clause 3 (a) was put in at a time when it was contemplated that the chairman and vice-chairman would not be members of the council. Now according to the present Bill it is only a possibility that any person be a chairman and if the council is dissolved later facts he remains his office as chairman. So, if he comes to be a councillor, he must vacate his office of chairman as well.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAMAGOPALA ACHARIGAR:—“I understand the Honorable Member's wish to be to have the words ‘all the members of the council shall forthwith vacate their offices as such’ and to omit the words ‘the chairman and vice-chairman need not vacate their offices if the Governor in Council so direct’. I think that is what Mr. Narasimha Raja wants.”

(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Sir Rajagopala Salarajar; [12th MARCH 1922.
Mr. Venkatasubramanian Raja; Mr. Devika Salarajar;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Advocate-General;
Mr. Ramasubramanian Ayyar.]

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANARAJU:—“I may be allowed to explain that there is a previous amendment to show the chairman to be elected outside the council.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir P. RAMASUBRAMANIAM:—“The Hon'ble Member will wait till the work done is over.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“Section 153 provides: ‘all the members of the council as well as the chairman and vice-chairman shall forthwith vacate their office.’”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker T. DURAI APPALARAJU:—“What about the nominated chairman? A nominated chairman may be or may not be a councillor.”

“With His Excellency's permission the amendment was withdrawn.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

“For clause 42 (3) (c) substitute the following:—

‘All the members of the council, as well as the chairman and vice-chairman shall forthwith vacate their office.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANARAJU:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir P. RAMASUBRAMANIAM:—“I accept it.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANARAJU moved the following amendment:—

“In clause 42 (3) insert the words ‘the dissolved or’ between the words ‘who were members of’ and ‘the superseded council.’”

Is doing so to end?—“Your Excellency, clause 5 provides that members of superseded council may stand for election, but it does not provide that the members of the dissolved council may also stand for election. I think it is necessary that the members of a dissolved council should also be enabled to stand for election. If the electorate is to secure them then the Government will have the opportunity of securing the peace of dissolution or re-election as they deem fit. If I remember correct, the rules for the future election of the Legislative Council provide for such an opportunity being given to the members of the dissolved council. I think the same principle may be adopted here.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“In moving the proposition we wish the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. I don't think any provision is wanted.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I may point out it was not with any intention of annulling the provisions in case of dissolution from being superseded, because qualifications for going in and disqualifications are all provided for. The latter section is really put for greater reason. In the old Act, dissolution involved dissolution of the council as a body while dissolution now merely involves reconstitution of the council (the corporate body still existing) by new members. There being no disqualification with regard to those gentlemen coming in, it was thought unnecessary to put in any such clause with regard to gentlemen who will be entitled to come in immediately after the dissolution. In accordance with the notification under section 7 there will be a general election and this comes in later after the expression has taken place after a year or two as the case may be. It is not with the idea of annulling them because there is no provision against their coming in.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. K. RAMASUBRAMANIAM:—“The argument of the Hon'ble Advocate-General is virtually for striking out clause 6. Now this clause is said to be inserted by way of greater caution, but it will involve in a great trouble because there is a provision that in the case of emergency they could be re-elected. But from being a caution it is a danger certainly it would mean bad feeling.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANARAJU:—“I withdrew the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANARAJU:—“I would propose a deletion.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANARAJU:—“I have nothing to reply, but I request the Advocate-General to say whether any difficulty would certainly arise. There is no difference of opinions. The only question is whether it will narrow the constituency which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General suggests by whether it will create difficulties as is pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. T. K. Ramasubramanian Ayyar.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir P. RAMASUBRAMANIAM:—“I think it is better to withdraw by the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narayanaraju. We can get Mr. Ramasubramanian Ayyar to propose to strike clause 6. That would be point of order.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANARAJU:—“I formally withdraw my amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The motion for the deletion of 42 (3) was put to vote and carried.

Clause 42 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

FIVE MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
Mr. Venkataswami Raja; Mr. Balid-ul-Jal; Mr. Sengannan Pillai)

Clause 43

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SIVA RAO :—“ I do not want to propose the following amendment for this clause, that this is an incidental power and it becomes necessary :—

“ Give the words ‘the District Collector is the first sentence’ ”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ With reference to section 42, clause (2), the Advocate-General was asked to consider the rules.”

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—“ We have not completed our investigations with regard to the various provisions.”

Clauses 43 and 44 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Council rose for lunch at 2.30 p.m.

The Council reassembled at 3.10 p.m.

Clause 45

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. R. NARASIMHA RAO moved the following amendment :—
“ In clause 45 (1) insert the words ‘by 1st July’ between the words ‘and publish’ and ‘an electoral roll.’ ”

In doing so, he said :—“ Your Excellency, the clause does not provide for any day within which the elections have to be held. I fix 1st July as the date. I think it is necessary that the date should be fixed for the convenience of the voters and the candidates.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMI RAO :—“ I have got a similar amendment. I think elections must be in August or September and for objection to the electoral roll a period of fifteen days will have to be given. Therefore unless these rules are prepared by July or the end of July they cannot be ready for use at the time of the election in August or September. Therefore it is better to provide some date.”

The Hon'ble Kisan Bahadur MURTHAN HANU-SUDAN SARRI Bahadur :—“ Your Excellency, I do not like to make any long speech. I simply wish to point out that the contents of the clause in this particular clause was deliberate. There is no similar provision even in the City Act. The fixing of the date for the preparation of the electoral roll has been left to be decided in the Electoral rules which will be framed by the Governor in Council. Thus, at any rate, as Honorable Members are aware, is the existing practice as well. For the purpose of fixing the date, various programmes of operations which are consequent to every election have to be kept in view. And that probably may from time to time need to be varied for various reasons. It was therefore considered undesirable to fix anything like an unalterable date as the Bill itself for the purpose of preparing the electoral roll. If Honorable Members will kindly refer to clause 207 of the Bill, they will find that it gives the Governor in Council power for the purpose of prescribing such rules as may be necessary in the matter of elections. It was under the conviction that the Governor in Council will do so, that we have not fixed the date.”

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. R. NARASIMHA RAO :—“ As it is suggested that the date will be fixed by rules, I do not press the amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Kisan Bahadur T. N. SIVASUBRAMAN PILLAI moved the following amendment :—
“ In clause 45 (1) after the word ‘publish’ insert the words ‘in the district gazette and otherwise.’ ”

In doing so, he said :—“ Your Excellency, so far as I have read the present Bill and the General Clauses Act, I do not think that the word ‘publish’ has been defined anywhere. In some municipalities of which I have experience, it has been sometimes found difficult to get a return list in use if any cause has been wrongly included or excluded. In order to remove that difficulty, I suggest in one form of publication that it may be published in that district gazette so that anybody who is interested in the matter may get a copy of the gazette. At present, he has got to resort to the good will of the municipal people. To obviate such inconvenience, I propose the insertion of the words ‘in the district gazette and otherwise’ after the word ‘publish.’ ”

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ I formally second the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Kisan Bahadur MURTHAN HANU-SUDAN SARRI Bahadur :—“ Your Excellency, I quote the reason which prompted my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sivasubraman Pillai to bring forward this amendment. He tells us that he waded through various municipalities for the purpose of finding out the exact definition of the word ‘publish’ as contained in this sub-clause. But I regret to find that he did not go through the Bill which makes a provision for certification of the kind. If he will kindly look through clause 53, he will see that ‘every by-law, or order, notice or other document directed to be published under this Act, shall, unless a different method is prescribed by this Act, or by the council, be written in or translated into the vernacular of the district and deposited at the municipal office and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office and such other places as the council may direct, and a public proclamation shall be made throughout the municipality by beat of drum that such copy has been so posted up and that the original is open to inspection at the municipal office.’ Probably what the Honorable Member really intended to state was that it had better be published also

(Mr. Hakkiah; Mr. Sivasubramanian Pillai; [12th May 1914.
Mr. Prabhakara Raja; Mr. Subba Rao;
Mr. Hanumantha Raja.]

in the district parties. We have already been told that matters which appear even in the Fort St. George Gazette rarely attract public attention and a lucky descent of voters but appearing in the district papers is not likely to enjoy greater attention. What is really wanted is positive information for the citizens of a particular municipality, and if the various methods suggested in clause 333 are adopted, as indeed they are bound to be adopted, I think the information will be regarded as having been sufficiently disseminated in the public in view of that fact. I presume there is no necessity to re-open this provision."

The Hon'ble Sri Baladev T. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAN PILLAI:—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMAN RAU:—"Your Excellency, I do not press the following amendment, as it is the same thing as the first amendment moved under this clause."

"At the end of clause 45 (1), add the words 'before the end of June.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 45 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 46.

The Hon'ble Sri Baladev T. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAN PILLAI:—"I beg to move the following amendment:—"

"omit clause 46."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I repeat I make a mistake, because while moving in my amendment notice instead of saying 46 (5) I put 45 (5) of the original Bill. So I propose to withdraw the amendment."

With His Excellency's permission, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMAN RAU moves the following amendment:—

"At the end of clause 46 (5) add the words 'and otherwise qualified.'"

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I find it very difficult to understand the object of having two provisions, clauses 46 and 47, for the purpose of explaining the disqualification of persons before they are entered in the electoral roll. As I have another amendment I do not want to press the present one."

With His Excellency's permission, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANAN RAU moves the following amendment:—

"omit clause 46 (5)."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, section 46 gives the general qualifications to vote and section 47 says in the marginal note 'persons disqualified to vote.' When we read both, I am not able to differentiate one class from the other. Sub-clause (5) of clause 46 and the latter portion of sub-clause (1) of clause 47 appear almost alike. Clause 46 (5) says 'he has paid the taxes, if any, due by him under the Act for such preceding year;' sub-clause 47, sub-clause (1), contains 'and has paid in such preceding year any tax mentioned in sub-clause (5), (6) or (6a) of section 79 (1) of the laws mentioned in section 42.' I am not really able to understand the difference. I think the omission of clause (5) will not in any way create any difference. If at all a difference is to be found, it is this. Under clause 46 (5), if a man is liable to pay a number of taxes he must pay all the taxes, whereas under section 47 (1), even if he has to pay a number of taxes, if he has paid any of the taxes he is qualified to vote. If really the intention of the Government is to remove such a distinction, will the Government be pleased to explain the reason why such distinction is wanted? With these words I am my task done."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMAN RAU:—"I second the amendment because I have got a similar amendment, as, read clause 46 (5). Apart from other considerations I want that this may be omitted, because though I am fully aware that in a way the qualifications of a voter corroborate the previous full discharge of the liability to the municipal rates (and also the previous Act provides for the payment of taxes for the previous year), the substance of the Government order issued since it was a condition precedent. According to the new section he may be qualified by the payment of Rs. 3 and sometimes it is impossible he will have to pay taxes under several laws, house-tax, professional tax and any other tax. If you omit this clause, according to the other clause, if he has paid any of the taxes, he may stand as a candidate. I do not see why such a provision should be brought in. You may insert a clause that if a person is to be qualified in July you make it a condition precedent that the municipality should give him notice in January, that is, six months' time. That will be a good thing. Therefore when you make the condition that the municipality is bound to give notice that 'unless that amount is paid by you your name will be removed from the electoral roll,' the present clause will work a great hardship. It is not a matter of controversy. So the municipality should either be asked to give notice or this rule should be removed."

The Hon'ble Sri Baladev T. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAN PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I know the Bill is not to disqualify sub-clause (5) of clause 46, so that every individual who has not paid the tax due by him to the municipality should still be qualified to vote. I believe Honorable Members are agreed that before any individual is permitted to vote at an election, he shall have paid the tax or taxes due by him to the municipality. I believe it is so."

(*Mr. Karaswami Apper; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; [17TH MARCH 1910.
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Devudu Acharyar; Mr. Karaswami Raja.]*)

that there is no personal ledger. The assumption is that the electoral roll is likely to contain erroneous entries. As it is not provided in clause 45, sub-clause (d), that the roll should be final in the sense that no objection should be taken by any person whose name is there (which is a statutory rule of English law), this section 46 (3) becomes dangerous. I have no objection to exclude every man to ask at the preliminary stage but once the name is put on, it is a bad policy to allow the point to be raised. We have not provided for the point not being raised after a fortnight and if the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is going to include an addition to 45 (4) on the lines of the English Election Act, the point of any objection is removed. If that is in contemplation, I should not care to argue this point any more. I quite agree with Mr. Halsewell. Let us try to collect as much of the tax as possible. I may point out that no doubt clause 307 provides for general rules being framed. But Government cannot give facility to obtain relief, unless the Act expressly provides thereby."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN:—"The two clauses referred to serve different purposes. Clause 46 (c) says that defaulters are not to be allowed to vote, and clause 47 (1) says one who pays a property tax will be allowed to vote and no one else. So there were two different purposes, no both provisions are necessary. If clause 46 (c) were omitted, a man's name may be included, because he has paid one tax, but he may be a defaulter in regard to other taxes. There is no great hardship in excluding these people. As a matter of fact all these people have been excluded and there has not been one complaint that a man's name was not included."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Both the Honourable member and the Honourable member have raised a doubt as to the interpretation of these two sections 46 and 47. They thought that there was some conflict between the two especially between clause (c) and the latter portion of clause 47 (1). As was well pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar there is absolutely no conflict between the two. 47 (1) lays down that all those who pay any of the taxes (a) property tax, (b) tax on occupation and (c) profession tax are entitled to vote. This section confers neither a qualified franchise to the people and clause 46 says that one who has not paid all the taxes due by him to the municipality shall be disqualified to vote. It is a wholesome provision. It is one of the effective modes of collecting revenue. I very much wish that it should be there. If he does not pay any money to the municipality I do not think that he should be allowed the franchise."

The Hon'ble Member Bahadur T. DEVUDA ACHARYAN:—"These clauses were taken and adopted from the City Municipal Act. The language of sections 48 and 49 of the City Municipal Act furnished a substantially followed. These clauses were considered carefully by the Legislative Council when the City Act was passed and there was a long discussion for a number of days in the Select Committee and 46 (c) there is the same as 46 (d) now. There does not appear to be any real hardship and I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. RAMASWAMI RAJU:—"I certainly heard the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Halsewell, the ex-chairman Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar and the present chairman, Mr. Siva Rao and of course all of these were in the Select Committee and their anxiety appears to be that this should be a meretricious method of easily collecting the taxes. That may be a useful method as far as higher classes are concerned. But in the lower classes as far as our experience goes, it will act at all be an impediment and it really the intention of Government is that a large number of persons from the lower classes who are mostly ignorant are to join in the elections, this clause should necessarily be omitted, because if this strictly to be enforced by the chairman the electoral roll will be very small. They do not pay the taxes in time. If we can refer to the administrative reports of the municipalities we find at least Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 remaining outstanding. In the case of a large number of taxpayers the taxes remain unpaid and you deprive by this inhibition of voting power and therefore the taxes remain the chairman's. Every man who agrees to be a candidate will certainly pay his taxes. Therefore in the interests of having a large electorate it is not necessary to enact this and I suggest that it should be dropped."

The amendments were put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN moved the following amendment:—

In clause 46 (c) add at the end: "or has occupied during the year preceding a house of the assessed rental value of 60 rupees."

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, the section I have got to move is the addition of these words "or has occupied during the year preceding a house of the assessed rental value of Rs. 50." This raises the issue of the occupancy vote. In this matter, I propose to be very brief. The matter is very important. In the city we have got the occupancy vote. It is a well-known principle which is adopted in England and in other places. The basis of the franchise should be on the ownership of property but citizenship. I think it is a well-debated point. I do not want to detain the Honourable Members for a very long time. The point is this. Citizenship must be the basis in certain cases and property in other cases. On this ground adequate provisions are given votes. It is well and good for the purpose of protecting their interest. There may be several persons who are residents in the municipality and who are very much interested in the proper administration of the municipal affairs. There may be a family sharing the interest and the family. There are several other things in which an occupant

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(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Devadas; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Arumugam Pillai; Mr. Riva Rao.)

take interest such as lighting, etc. In so many matters the occupiers have got surplus and important interest at stake. It is wrong therefore to say that because a man has not come under any occupancy class he does not go in under the occupier class. We need also remember that the occupier has facilities to answer the municipal claims. The occupier's goods will be seized for taxes. Even from the standpoint of property, i.e., from the point of view of contribution to the municipal revenues, he has got a defined position in the municipality. If you take a broader view, the municipality is to look after the health and general interest of the occupants of houses within it. We thus see that the municipality should be the basis of the vote and not property. Turning from the present statement we find in the history of the law a great deal of support for this position. I will take first that which comes apparent to my mind. We have been trying to follow the City Municipal Act, and trying to imitate it but by this. What has it done? Has it found the vote solely on the property basis? No, you find the occupier is recognised as a basis and it is recognised as an important basis. If it is a good idea in the City Municipal Act, why not introduce it in the municipal act? It is not strange to the municipal. It is noticeable that a provision should be taken that municipal people are not considered able to work it. The occupier vote was there in the old Act or rather the rules under the old Act. I remember persons taking part in voting as occupiers of houses. Please see the rules in Hanumanth's Manual. Therefore it cannot be stated that in the municipal municipality, it is a new idea. It was already there. And now it is time for us to go back to it. If the franchise is to be widened, let us be more and more democratic and not be jealous of the franchise being extended to occupiers of houses also. The occupiers are respectable people. Their interests are much more important and serious than the interests of absentee landlords in respect of sanitation and other matters. Therefore there is every reason why we should go ahead. If the occupancy vote is in the City Act why not introduce it in the District Municipalities Act also. With these words I commend the resolution for the acceptance of this Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadas:—“Your Honours, I commend this amendment. My main reason for proposing to give vote to occupiers of houses is that there may be persons who get income from these agricultural holdings or property which are not assessable under the Act, and who cannot vote if the occupancy vote is not extended to them. We see in schedule IV persons who get a salary or pension or income from money lending are taxed. And a man may have a very valuable property outside the city or outside the municipality income from which is probably not taxable under the Act. And to deprive him of vote would not be right. Therefore there may be a number of people who are not liable to be taxed; but they certainly are capable of contributing their franchise properly. We have it in section 45 (b) of the City Municipal Act that a person who pays or occupies a house in the city on an annual tax of Rs. 50 is entitled to a vote. I would suggest that the amount may be reduced to Rs. 25 in the municipal if the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has no objection so that we can make the franchise as broad as possible.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—“I shall merely state what took place at the meeting of the Select Committee held in the Bill in the City Municipal Act. In the City Act the franchise was extended to everybody who paid any tax however small; and as the occupancy vote was prescribed already, it was thought undesirable to deprive people of this vote. But here in the District Municipalities Act the occupancy vote has never been in force. We are making a large extension now and the number of voters will be very large, and if the occupancy vote is given, the number of voters will perhaps be doubled. It is better to wait for some time to see how the present extension works. And if we find this satisfactory, then we may go up for further franchise and introduce the occupancy vote. Does Mr. Narasimha Ayyar want to apply the whole scheme by extending the franchise all on a sudden?”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumugam Pillai:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred to section 4 which contains the qualifications for paying professional tax. It includes persons earning Rs. 20 and above. They will be based on pay a professional tax of Rs. 5 and they were entitled to be voters in the District Municipalities. It is only when a person gives an annual rent of Rs. 5 or more he will come under that classification. Comparison with the City Municipal Act is rather misleading because in the City Municipal Act the tax of persons who pay professional tax is limited to Rs. 100 and above. If any such qualification is that is to be in this Bill there may be every reason for including this clause as well. But the qualifications for professional tax being so low as that I don't think there is any necessity for adding the clause suggested by Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. One argument advanced by my friend Mr. Devadas was that persons may get income from their lands and they would not be taxable. I can assure that argument has been advanced without a person of schedule IV, which leads one to come to the conclusion that every person who gets any sort of income within the municipality would not be asked to pay professional taxes. I do not believe themselves to be any use in adding this clause to the Bill. My friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is very anxious to increase the number of voters, I for one am not universal suffrage. If I am permitted to go on to the.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Riva Rao:—“I support this amendment. There is this provision in the City Municipal Act. Any occupier of a house in the city of an annual value of Rs. 50 is entitled to vote. In these circumstances, why the residents in municipal should be taxed in a different way from the residents in the Madras City? They are as much entitled to the franchise of life as any body. He must have a voice in the affairs of the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami

(Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. T. Goparaja Chetti; [12TH MARCH 1920.
Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar; Mr. Arumugam Pillai;
Mr. Hethiballal; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.]

Ashwary stated that these occupiers never enjoyed such a franchise in the municipal. I remember distinctly in the elections 1914 that the occupier had a vote in the municipal. I am making from Harnack "Draft rules for the conduct of elections in the municipalities". A person paying a house-rent of Rs. 5 and upwards will be entitled for a vote. So Mr. Narasimha Aishwary's statement that these occupiers never enjoyed the franchise in the municipal is to the ground. When they were enjoying the franchise before why should they be deprived of it now when the present policy is to widen the franchise as much as possible?"

The Hon'ble K. S. Beharur P. THIRAKOTA CHETTI:—"If this amendment requires any support I give my support to it. In Madras for the last 80 years the occupier had a vote. I don't see why the municipal should be deprived of it. So long as one pays a rent he becomes a citizen of that place. He is in the city. He pays a rent and occupies a house. He should enjoy all the rights and benefits of a person who owns a house. Therefore I don't see any reason why he should not have a vote. The argument of my friend Mr. Harnack's Ashwary seems common. Even supposing that they never enjoyed such a franchise that they should not enjoy it now? Madras City says: why should not municipal enjoy? In the old days franchise had no power to vote. It is a recent privilege. Generally why should not occupiers in the municipal also enjoy the benefit of voting in the same way?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Difference of opinion seems possible on any question. Here the question is, should occupiers have the power to vote? There is no reason why they should not qualify. There are very good reasons for giving it. You have got it in the City Act. Why should you not have it in this Bill also? My friend Mr. Arumugam Pillai is probably afraid that people will be misled. There is no question of being the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI:—"What I feel was that persons of this class would come under the class professional term."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If they have not got it let them have it. As for Mr. Harnack's Ashwary's fear it seems to be quite novel. I don't think anybody will be sorry for having franchise and privileges."

The Hon'ble K. S. Beharur P. THIRAKOTA CHETTI:—"I must confess I have been considerably benefited by the discussion that has taken place on this matter. I believe my task has been made considerably easy. Two questions have been asked: were members of the Select Committee as well and they will remember that this question which has now come before the Council was discussed at considerable length and as a result of various considerations we came to the conclusion that the provision which existed in the City Act should not, at this stage, be incorporated in the District Municipalities Bill, and I may also add that the decision was not arbitrary. Certain factors were taken into consideration for the purpose of determining whether an introduction of a provision like that in the District Municipalities Bill was easy to be worked. There are a few facts which we have to take note of. The first and the foremost fact is that in the City of Madras, which is probably a place where people from all parts of the province gather for their respective vocations—some in the public service, some for purposes of trade and some for other avocations—the number of individuals occupying rented buildings is considerably larger than the number occupying owned buildings in the municipal area. In Madras generally there are many rented houses, occupying probably the labouring classes and the very poor, who are not known for themselves. But in the municipal we are conducted with certain difficulties; firstly by reason of the fact that the occupation of a house by the owner is then the rule and its occupation by a tenant is the exception, unlike in the City of Madras where the occupation of a house by the owner is the exception and its occupation by a tenant is the rule. That factor is indeed an important one. Then again in the municipal most of these houses which are under tenancy happen to be occupied by joint families or at any rate by more than one, and two arrangements that is generally entered into between the landlord and the tenants is one whereby a number of people agree to pay the landlord a fixed amount of money as rent by dividing the total rent amongst themselves. It is one of the most difficult problems for the municipal executive to solve to find out how much rent is paid by a particular person and to try to secure anything like accurate information for the preparation of an electoral roll; for in case there is any error in that, either the electoral roll will naturally be impeded. I am also aware of the fact that some time ago the Government tried to introduce this principle into the municipal municipalities, by having introduced the principle of permitting the tenant also to vote, but several municipal chairmen, on whom was cast the duty of preparing the correct electoral rolls, came up to Government with a frank admission that they could not be responsible for the accuracy of the electoral roll, if they were asked to include therein even occupiers of houses, inasmuch as it was not possible for them to ascertain accurately the number of tenants, the proportionate vote paid by them and so on. And after circulating all the municipalities in the Presidency, the Government came to the decision that the occupier vote had better be abandoned in the municipal."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Is that just?"

The Hon'ble K. S. Beharur P. THIRAKOTA CHETTI:—"I think it was in February 1915. Now I know as a matter of fact all the municipal chairmen are feeling their

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Mr. Venkataswami Raju.)

position somewhat seems, for they no longer go round in quest of imaginary information, nor will they be called upon to explain the lacunae of the proposed bill about which they could not have been asked if they had been compelled to include also the means of occupancy or tenure. This question was discussed at considerable length by the select committee and as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar pointed out it was deliberately omitted. Whenever we have adopted a principle from the City Act in the framing of the District Municipalities Bill, we are asked 'why do you follow the City Act?' and when we have omitted certain others, the City Act is again quoted as an authority and we are asked why it was omitted. As I say we have accepted as many provisions from the City Act as we found were capable of enforcement in the municipal and we have eliminated such of them as we found to be difficult of enforcement and this is one of the provisions which we felt it would not be possible to enforce. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, in his suggestion to increase the number of electors asks a question as to whether individuals who possess lands outside the municipality, but might live within the municipality and pay only a house-rent, should be recklessly excluded from participating in the election of their towns. Well, I think I feel as a composition in the matter where I say that they should not be included as they have nothing like a vested interest in the city where the election takes place. All their interest lies in some village outside. We all know that their interest in the municipal elections will be absolutely nothing. As the Hon'ble Mr. Aravamudan Pillai stated we will find that in the case of individuals who may be paying a house-rent of Rs. 5 per annum, one may be perfectly certain that in the municipal particularly, it is only an individual who is earning some decent livelihood through some means or other that will be in a position to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 5. Now if he is paying Rs. 5 per annum he must either be a police servant drawing a taxable salary or he must be a teacher or some such thing; with this difference only that when he does not possess a house of his own he is occupying a rented house. In that case several of these individuals who, though they have not been taken as voters, by reason of the fact that they enjoy the occupancy right would still be voters by reason of the fact that they will be paying some kind of taxation for any trade, calling or profession which they have been exercising within the city in which they live. For these reasons I think I am not in a position to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATASWAMI PANTULU:—"It spile of all that has fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. Haldobish I am sorry to state that no reason is made out for depriving a section of the population of the right which has been enjoyed by them for a long time. This right appears to have been enjoyed ever since 1866. From the rules quoted in Hammond's Municipal Manual you find that under Government Orders of 1893, 1902 and even 1905 the occupancy right is acknowledged as a qualification for a voter. Why should that right be taken away now? It has been stated by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar that the reason for treating the occupancy right as a qualification for a vote in the case of the municipalities of the City of Madras is that they have long been enjoying that right. If the principle of long enjoyment is accepted in the case of the Madras City there is no reason why it should not be accepted in the case of municipal municipalities."

"It is said that in some cases it would be difficult to make out how many people are occupying a house, what rent is paid by each of them and whether they are paying the actual amount that would qualify them to be voters and that such difficulties having been felt the question of occupancy right has been ultimately given up. But I think municipalities undertake inquiries more complicated than this and there is no reason why they should not be able to ascertain the amount of rent which any occupier pays. It is not an insurmountable difficulty and when the primary right of citizenship is concerned I think the question of some difficulty in ascertaining the amount of rent which each one pays should not be allowed to stand in the way."

"It has been stated that there is the head of the profession tax and in some way or other or by something or other a person would come in under the head of profession tax so that he would necessarily come in under some other head and therefore he would enjoy the right of being a voter. But it is a mere chicanery. There are persons who, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, live in the town and own property elsewhere being owners of certain shops or being cultivators of lands outside the municipal limits. They may have sufficient means and they may be occupying houses in the town, but at the same time they do not carry on any business within the municipal limits and they carry on profession in the town and therefore they are precluded from being voters. It will work a great hardship and there is no proper reason for depriving them of the right. At present we are extending the franchise and our duty is to extend the franchise as far as possible. There is no danger in enlarging the electorate. What our duty is, such, it is a retrograde step to deprive the people of this right which they are already enjoying."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—"My difficulty in accepting the amendment after the explanation given by my Honourable friend is this, whether an occupier is to be considered as a taxpayer or not. At page 110 of this Bill it is stated, that any person either the owner or occupier of houses is liable to pay house-tax and the chairman on the account of his other action either to the owner or occupier. In considering the definition of the word 'taxpayer',

(*Mr. Venkatasami Pillai; Mr. Devika Acharyar;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.*)

[12th March 1929.]

when I brought in an amendment that taxpayer should also include occupier the Hon'ble the Advocate-General interpreted that the word taxpayer might include occupier also, though he also suggested in the way that there was no legal relation between them. I am still in doubt as to whether he who occupies the house according to page 190, is liable to pay tax. Is the occupier of the house to be considered as having paid property tax under clause 79 (1)?

The Hon'ble Member, **Behadur T. DINKAR AGRAWAL**:—"There is one matter which I want to place before the Council. Clauses 35 and 37 were very carefully discussed in the select committee, and the sentence was deliberate. The principle that was adopted was that he who pays a tax alone should have a vote. That is the reason why in clause 47 (1) it is provided that no person who has not paid any tax should be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote at a municipal election."

The Hon'ble Mr. **S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR**:—"With all deference to anything that falls from your Hon'ble's lips I venture to suggest that the question we are now discussing is not a small matter. The question whether the citizenship vote should be given to an occupier of a house is a very important one and on a question like this a minority in England would even be arrested."

The Excellent the **PREMIER**:—"I am very glad to note that my Hon'ble friend is very democratic in spirit."

The Hon'ble Mr. **S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR**:—"I am glad to note that Your Hon'ble is favourably disposed towards the democratic spirit. I only wish I could infuse some of it into the heads of the members on the official side. I only wish that the Government would be more consistent in their application. Yesterday when the question of one vote citizenship was discussed they said 'Why are you conservatives? Let us have new voters and try our experiments.' Today when the question of property qualification is considered they say, 'Don't be rash, let us be cautious so as to the people whom we admit to the vote,' and I am wondering where the spirit of democracy has fled away now. I shall proceed to deal with the arguments put forward against the proposal. The objection that has been taken much to my surprise by the Hon'ble Mr. **Arumugasami Pillai** is that it is not necessary. In that case why should he oppose it? There are many constitutionalists who are supporting the amendment and if he considers that the proposal is not necessary his proper attitude should be one of neutrality. But he now opposes it and I would point out to him that it is not correct policy. I do not think it is wisdom. In the next place I will proceed to deal with the arguments put forward by those who oppose the measure. It is stated that the profession tax is kept very low and that all persons who pay profession tax will be included as voters and that the income on which profession tax is levied is placed as low as 25 rupees. The answer to this is that there may be persons who occupy houses and pay a rent of Rs. 5 per annum and still pay no profession tax. I do not see why the Hon'ble Mr. **Arumugasami Acharyar** should be appalled at the idea of getting a larger number of voters at future elections. The ideal is that we should have an electorate as wide as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. **Habib-ullah** notes to think that it is not quite necessary to extend the franchise to occupiers, in the municipal, on the ground that such cases will be very few whereas in the City the number of such people is very large. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. **Arumugasami Pillai** will delay to the experience of the Hon'ble Mr. **Habib-ullah** and so many of us who can assure him that it is not a question of necessity but one of widening the franchise on a democratic basis, a wish to enfranchise more people and I hope he will adopt a more popular attitude towards this matter. Then again it is stated that the example of the city is set on all four sides with that of the municipal municipalities and that the limit for the profession tax in the city is Rs. 100 whereas in the municipal it is much lower. But I wish to point out that all persons who pay any sort of tax even the property tax on property with an annual value of 15 rupees are entitled to vote in the City and at the same time provision is also made to give the vote to those who have the company right. It is therefore not logic to say that because profession tax is low in the municipal, occupiers of houses should not have the vote. The Hon'ble Mr. **Habib-ullah** stated that the cases of tenancy occupiers are very rare in the municipalities. But I may point out to him that even municipal headquarters and other towns are now getting congested. There is a great rush into the district headquarters from villages and the tenancy question has become as acute in the municipalities as in the city."

"I own certain houses in my own municipality. I admit certain persons as tenants. I don't allow those persons to pay taxes. I collect money and pay the taxes. You will see that the occupier does not directly pay the taxes but, economically considered, he too pays the taxes. Supposing the municipal tax is raised, I will raise the house rent. In the raising of the house tax it is the occupier that ultimately pays the tax, so that you are who are really contributing the municipal resources. Therefore it is not correct to say that the tenant will always be paying the taxes. He sometimes pays it. But as a rule there are a large number of cases where he is indirectly paying it but does not get the benefit of the rate. In allowing I once more appeal to the Government to be consistent with themselves and really vote for 'democracy.'"

The Excellent the **PREMIER**:—"I put the amendment to vote."

13th March 1920.] (*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, the Advocate-General; Mr. Mughall; Sir Rajagopal Achariyar; Mr. Venkatesh Nayak.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I claim a *dividendo*, Your Excellency."

A Poll was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja,	The Hon'ble Mr. R. L. Lathigalia,
" Mr. M. D. Desai,	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.M.
" Rao Sahib M. G. Narayana	" Mr. S. Das
" Chettiyar Achariyar,	" Dewan Bahadur L. D. Sawai-
" Mr. K. Venkateswara Pandita,	" kanna Pillai Achariyar, C.M.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao	" Mr. T. Arumazhika Pillai
" Mr. E. Venkatesh Raju	" Mr. B. A. Graham
" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao	" Major-General G. G. Gifford,
" Narayana Gura	" C.M.
" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mahalingam	" Dewan Bahadur T. Desha
" Mr. C. V. S. Narsimha Raju	" Achariyar Achariyar,
" Dewan Bahadur P. Thyagaraya	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Rameswari
" Chetti Gura	" Achariyar Achariyar
" Mr. T. R. Rameshchandra Ayyar	" The Hon. E. M. Mughall, C.M.
" Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar	" Sri Bahadur T. N. Srinivasan
" Yashwanth Sahib Bahadur	" Pillai Achariyar,
" Khas Bahadur A. T. G. M.	" Rao Bahadur N. Sadas Rao
" Ahmed Thambi Mammachari	" Mr. W. J. J. Hayley
" Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, C.M.
	" Mr. B. S. Lloyd.
	" Mr. J. H. Thompson
	" Mr. J. F. Simpson.
	" Mr. J. A. Richardson.
	" Mr. C. G. Toddington, C.M.
	" Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopal Achariyar Achariyar,
	" C.M., C.M.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Khas Bahadur Mohammed
	" Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur.

The amendment was declared lost 14 voting for and 22 against.

Clause 46 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 47.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"For the words 'or the taxes mentioned in section 50', substitute the words 'or the tax mentioned in clause (a) of section 50'. I move this amendment. It has been left by an oversight in the rearrangement of the clauses. Instead of putting 'or the taxes mentioned in section 50' I am amending it by the use of the words 'or taxes mentioned in section 50 (a)'. The *Chung* is a new pilgrim tax was introduced, but the corresponding change was not made in this section."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Maclean:—"May I suggest, that if possible the Government should consider whether clause 47 (1), as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar suggested, should not be thrown into the affirmative form. It seems to me that it will be a good thing if it is put into the affirmative form. As far as I can make out there is no clause ordering that the people mentioned in that clause shall be put on the electoral roll."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General will make a note of it and consider the need for a change of the wording. If a change is necessary he will bring it up."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment was withdrawn:—

In clause 47 (1), add at the end: 'or has occupied during the year preceding a house of the annual rental value of 60 rupees.'

Clause 47 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 48.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATESWARA RAO moved the following amendment:—

"After the words 'lame and totally blind' after the words 'insane and blind'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I do not think many words are needed because if you want to exclude persons of unsound mind they can as well exclude lame and totally blind people. I may also add one thing. It is not an amendment at least for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. In another place we find 'insane or weak'. Who is to settle that a person is of unsound mind? I want to bring it to the attention of the Advocate-General that only lame and totally blind people should equally be excluded unless the Government wish to keep them."

(Mr. Ahmed Tashir Marattayar; Mr. Mohi-ul-lah; [12th March 1923.
the President Mr. Venkataswami Raju;
Mr. Subramanyam Pillai].)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TASHIR MARATTAYAN Sahib Bahadur:—
“I second it.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURTHUHAS HANIF-UL-LAH Sahib Bahadur:—“These two words which the Hon'ble member suggests were also considered in the Select Committee. In the first place let me take shelter under the wording of the Madras City Municipal Act which was quoted on the last occasion. I think it is unnecessary to disqualify a blind man from voting, while we expect illiterate men to participate in the voting. I am hardly drawn a line of demarcation between an illiterate man and a blind man so far as the process of voting is concerned. For an illiterate voter is equally blind to the paper put in his hand as the naturally blind man is. In both these cases the Polling officers have to help them. Under the rules laid down for the conduct of elections a blind man has to be helped as an illiterate man. Therefore there is no necessity whatsoever to disqualify a blind man. And may I add that our desire was to disqualify as few men as possible, so that the electoral roll may be as large as the Honourable Members in other assemblies wished it to be. Even so regards leprosy we deliberately wished to include them, for I think the Honourable the Surgeon-General has told us on another occasion how difficult it was to define the word ‘leprosy’. The definition of the word ‘leprosy’ will then be left to the discretion of the Polling officer who will be sitting at the poll. He will be given absolute power, in the case of any individual who comes up before him, to disqualify him on the imaginary ground that he looked to him like a leprosy. That would be a rather hard matter. Even the chairman may probably find it very difficult to know who is and who is not a leprosy for the purpose of excluding him from the electoral roll. And then, after all, the individual who comes— I mean the leprosy who comes—for the purpose of voting will probably remain there for not more than a minute and let us hope will be dealt with as cordially by the Polling officer as considerations of sanity will require. The word ‘leprosy’ finds a place however in the evidence that follow, referring to the qualifications of candidates. We surely did not welcome the idea of candidates rubbing shoulders with a leprosy on the electoral board and we have therefore excluded him from seeking election in the council but that he should be disqualified from voting was a matter which we might might find it difficult which it will not be easy for the chairman in the first instance to decide and at a later stage for the Polling officer to decide. For these reasons we deliberately omitted ‘blind men’ and ‘leprosy’. And let me again repeat that we were guided by the provisions of the Madras City Municipal Act.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“Does the Honourable member press?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—“I press the amendment, Your Excellency.”

Amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 48 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 49

The following amendment of which The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkataswami Raju had given notice was by leave withdrawn:—

“Add the words ‘or otherwise’ after ‘the council.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur T. N. SUBRAMANYAM PILLAI moved the following amendment:—
“Omit clause 49 (b).”

In doing so, he said:—“Your Excellency, the act which we are today steps to amend was passed as far back as 1884, i.e., 35 years ago. Since then, considerable advance has been made in the matter of female education. Particularly in every house there would have been some girls with some smattering knowledge either in the vernacular or in English. But now, in every house almost all the girls are educated and added to that, their mothers who are in most cases educated. That women can sit as members of special committees, we already have incorporated in the present Bill. By clause 35 we desired them to be qualified to sit as members of the sub-committees. If they are found fit to sit as members of the sub-committees, I fail to see why they should not be considered as fit to serve on the municipal board. Of late, we have had several social service leagues formed in various parts of the Presidency and during the war and after the war many societies have been formed for the purpose of helping the wounded and getting money and doing various other things. For all these purposes and in all these associations, we have taken women to be our partners. I may say, judging from my experience as a member in some of these houses that we have derived very valuable help from them. They have shared observations to make on many points and they suggest remedies which we were obliged to accept at once. It is generally said that in the matter of mathematical sciences we are very poor; but my experience has been otherwise. A lady member who happens to be my secretary is keeping her accounts so neatly and accurately that even the best accountant in the Chamberlain's office can never come up to her level. It might be said that in the provision that has been inserted, that in 49 (b) we have followed the provision of the City Municipal Act which was only passed last year. No doubt it is true but I take my stand on a higher platform. In such a distinguished assembly as the House of Commons, they have now admitted women members. The British Government has also appointed women as magistrates. Such being the case it is hardly possible to imagine of its necessity for excluding women from the

[13th MARCH 1920.] (Mr. Srinivasan Pillai; Mr. Ponnappa Acharyar;
Mr. Subba Rao.)

municipal board. As the law stands at present even an illiterate man can be elected as a member of the municipal council but not a cultured lady. It is too much to expect that such a state of things can be allowed to continue. Therefore I earnestly appeal to the Council through Your Excellency that the statutory disqualification in the matter of women getting into the municipal councils may be removed.¹

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIAR:—“Your Excellency, I beg to second the amendment. I moved a similar amendment when the City Municipal Act was under consideration. It was, however, rejected by a majority of the council. I thought it was therefore useless to move a similar amendment now. If the Council has changed its mind, I shall vote for the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SURESH MURUGU:—“At the time the Bill was introduced the present article 49 was numbered 46. That was why I brought an amendment by inserting article 46. I am for giving women the right to come to the council. Your Excellency, when this Bill was first introduced by the Member in charge there was considerable opposition that it should be postponed to a later and better season, when the Government of India Act comes into force, because it was thought that it would be composed of more liberal and more democratic members. But Your Excellency will see that even Mr. Namasudra Sanyal who first of all opposed the introduction of the Bill and as his note to the Select Committee's Report that this measure was a great improvement and had been very much applauded. I may also state that the Press and all the leaders in the Presidency thought that this was a liberal measure. Now I request the officials in particular (all except I know the municipalities will vote unanimously in this matter) that they will be very liberal and democratic and not be conservative in the consideration of this question. The principle of co-operation of ladies has been accepted in the Act itself, because article 15 allows the council to have special committees consisting of either sex to help them in the matter of every branch of administration, and I really do not see why, while we are asking for co-operation, that they should not sit with us in the council. When we can request ladies to come and help us in doing so much good work, that they should not be allowed the privilege of sitting by our side and joining with us in the deliberations does not seem fair and proper. As the Hon'ble member has already said, at present and since so many years ladies have been taking very active part in education, in medical relief, elementary education and social work, I do not see why if women are fit to vote, they are unfit to be councillors. The Director of Public Instruction will tell us that women teachers are very useful not only as teachers but also in spreading and popularising elementary education. It is considered that women as better teachers than male teachers, because they have got patience and they know better the needs of children. One of the first of municipal administration is the spread of elementary education, and I do not see why ladies will not be of much use where questions of elementary education is being discussed in the municipal council. If women are capable of training our future children, I do not see why they should not also join in the deliberations of the municipal council and help the men in the consideration of the country, and I do not know, Your Excellency, how we can say that we are passing this Act on democratic principle when we exclude 25 millions of the population of this Presidency. When we are giving franchise to many illiterate persons I do not see why we should deny that right to cultured ladies. Even when the Government of India Act was being discussed, when Lord Southborough came and took evidence, the country as a whole opposed any restriction of ladies from the reformed councils. If I am able to judge from the newspaper writings of every class from the radicalist to the moderate, all these newspapers I find, are in favour of the franchise and moreover many leading ladies and gentlemen have also spoken in favour of the franchise. In fact there was a large volume of agitation in the whole Presidency. And I suppose, as far as ladies are concerned, they also went the length of sending a special deputation to England; and in fact they have so far succeeded in influencing Mr. Montagu and others to refer this matter back to the Legislative Council themselves for consideration of this question. I have no doubt that the first resolution of the reformed council will be to give this franchise to ladies. I do not wish that our council should sit behind and vote against the resolution and allow the reformed council to vote for it. I am very anxious that this council should be the pioneer in giving franchise within the reformed council. Judging from the volume of feeling in the country the reformed council and all the leading ladies and gentlemen will vote for such a franchise being granted. I will anticipate only one argument that may be urged against it and that is the 'time has not come'. No other argument can be advanced against. First they are not educated, that they are not literate, that they are not fit to be members, such arguments I hope will not be advanced by the Government. I am afraid, Your Excellency, that if we have to go upon that sort of a principle that time has not come, I am afraid, the time may never come at all. As we want to have so many changes even in the Government of this country, I do not see why that little objection, that time has not come, should be placed before the council on behalf of Government. After all nothing will be lost and there will be no trouble too whatever in the council if the members of the fair sex are also allowed to join. On the other hand, I think, Your Excellency, the presence of ladies will have a more steady effect upon the decisions in the council (laughter). I associate with everything that has been said on behalf of this amendment by the Hon'ble member and others and I heartily support this amendment.”

(Mr. Thangar; Mr. Tyagaraya Chetty; Mr. Pugal
Raman; Mr. Ahmed Fawzi Munkhayer; Mr. Siva Rao.) [19th March 1920.]

THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. TANNER:—"I have to oppose this amendment, though I associate myself with anything that has been said in admiration of the ladies. I may be considered to be out of date and old-fashioned but I have always considered, and still do consider, that women have a definite place in the economy of life which does not include amongst its activities those of municipal council. Women were created to be helpers to men, not to be leaders of men, which position some people in these days seem to be anxious to confer upon them. I do not oppose this amendment on the grounds of any incapacity—but purely on the principle that municipal work of this kind is man's work, and it is unnecessary to draw women into it. If we are prepared to admit that the work is beyond us, then it is time enough to hand it over to the care of the ladies."

THE HON'BLE DEPUTY CHIEF MAGISTRATE P. TYAGARAYA CHETTY:—"I regret I am not in a position to support this proposition of my friend. I may be put down for a reactionary or old-fashioned, but I do rejoice in being old-fashioned. My principle is that we should move slowly not that we should run and break our neck and knees. I had a little bit of experience in the late municipal elections in Madras. I saw what took place in those elections, and it will be a disgrace to any town that happened there. No doubt several ladies did come and vote, but several gentlemen took place. I will not be a party therefore to bring all that kind of revolution. I think, Sir, the time has not come when we should move in the direction that is now proposed. If at all this body is liberal enough to give the power that is now asked, I am afraid very few ladies will take advantage of it and I should say it will be a thorough failure. No doubt there are a few ladies who are capable of joining the council and taking part in its deliberations, but most of the ladies, 99 per cent of them, are not fit. I think it is not a right policy to go on in that direction now."

THE HON'BLE YOUNG HONOURABLE MEMBER MR. BEHARER:—"I have much pleasure in voting for this proposal. We are all aware that women are coming to the front all over the world. She is taking a great interest in the public affairs and ladies cannot be allowed to be an exception to the universal rule. No doubt, as pointed out by Messrs. Beharier Tyagaraya Chetty, it will be some time before women will be able to take that part in public affairs which is their legitimate due. But that is no reason why a beginning should not be made now. I am glad that vote was given to women in the Madras Corporation. The other day I put an interpellation to the Corporation asking what is the percentage of male voters who took part in the voting to the local number of male voters and what is the percentage of women who took part in voting to their number. The President has promised to reply at the next meeting. I am sure where that information is available it would be found that the percentage in the case of women was not considerable and that, I should say, must be very encouraging. Of course in the beginning there may be some difficulties, but those difficulties will be got over by and by. If women do not exercise the right that is given to them to a very large extent that is no reason why their right should not be given to them. If we do not give them that right now we will find after a few years that we are much behind other nations in the grant now that is going on all over the world for progress."

THE HON'BLE MR. BEHARER A. T. G. M. AHMED TARIK MOHAMMEDAN MEMBER MR. BEHARER:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry I have to oppose this motion. The women of our Presidency have not come to that stage as yet as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Pugal Raman said. He has forgotten altogether about his own community. We still observe caste system. We, the Mohammedan community, have to lose a certain amount of prestige as our women cannot go out of the month either to vote or to stand as a candidate. Then we cannot compete with the other communities equally. While this question was discussed last time when the committee was sitting, I was opposed even to allow women to vote, and then I was given the hint where the election rule was proposed, I might arrange that the Mohammedan women might be given the right to give their votes by proxy or some such thing. So when I am doubtful even about the vote, I cannot allow women to stand as candidates. There are a lot of women who are qualified to vote because in southern India all Mohammedans who go abroad, the Straits Settlements, etc., put their property in the name of their women. So we could get plenty of voters. The only trouble is that we cannot get women to come forward in the polling booth and vote. If Your Excellency's Government be gracious enough to allow women to vote by proxy we will be satisfied. As for women becoming candidates, it will not be possible, and it will be impossible to allow their proxy in all circumstances, hence I oppose the amendment."

THE HON'BLE MR. P. SIVA RAU:—"Your Excellency, I give my hearty support to this amendment. I myself sent up a similar amendment. The policy of the Act is that every European shall be a voter and the policy of the Act also is that whoever is qualified as a voter shall be an eligible candidate also. With that clause can we deprive women of this right, supposing they had the other qualifications? Are we to say that they are to be closed under disabilities and powers of enormous kind. It was stated, Your Excellency, that since late not even for such a change, the country is not advanced for such a principle. I think after the advent of the British rule, female education has been spreading far and wide and there is a tendency as reason why they should be deprived of the franchise and why they should be treated with inferiority. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Tarik Munkhayer referred to the proxy system among his community and then he strongly contended that franchise should not be extended to women. If a male citizen was so they had adopted the proxy system, they could not come out in public and

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they must be retained. I would ask Your Excellency mostly because as a community properly they do not old eyes and would not move with the signs of the time, in that a reason why other advanced communities should be deprived of the privilege. It is their own fault; if they want to continue the system it means that they do not want other women to take part in public life. He would draw on to his level and only as to adopt the public system. Even among the Mohammedan communities there are some who have given up the public system, and why should they not have the privilege. The other Mohammedan colleagues of ours the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan has strongly pleaded that women should be given franchise. Your Excellency may be aware of the meetings of ladies held throughout the country asking for the franchise in the City of Madras and in the madrasa where the ladies ladies have been crying for this privilege. They have been fighting for it and there has been any amount of activity among them. They are demanding to go outside towns and they are feeling this disgrace which the present law imposes upon them. The other day when the City Municipal Act was discussed there was such an uproar and such a strong agitation, that I remember, I saw some of the ladies watching the debate from the gallery. There was an agitation in connection with the reform franchise. Even in England, Your Excellency is aware that they waited on the Joint Committee of the House of Commons. They were moved by the representation and the committee was willing to leave the question for the decision of future legislative council. Now their late depends upon the attitude the reform council are going to assume. As the Hon'ble Mr. Sathya Rao hoped, I also hope with him, that the final resolution of the reform council will be in order franchise to women. In England they are making very fast. The other day they passed a Sex Disqualification Removal Bill and now it has been delayed by mistake that whatever privilege, office or position a man is entitled to, with very few exceptions the women also has been declared to be entitled to. We are not moving so fast. It is stated that the privilege of voting is confined to them for the first time under the Bill and we shall see how this experiment works. There has been the privilege which they had been enjoying and which they were deprived of sometime ago. There is provision also in this Bill for the appointment of ladies in the District Councils. Under section 25 for instance this principle is recognised. Under the same circumstances the services of women may be required to assist in the deliberations of the municipal council. The Hon'ble Mr. Akkudai Thevar, Member for the city, in voting the public ladies cannot take part. I think the other difficulty can be easily solved by arranging for separate voting booths for women or by appointing lady polling officers. There is absolutely no difficulty. The Hon'ble Mr. Thevar, Mr. Chetty was saying of some diabolical results at the last City Municipal elections. I do not know what diabolical results were brought about by the women being allowed to vote. On the other hand I heard very satisfactory account of ladies taking part in the last election. They were taking a large interest in voting. I heard they were discussing about the merits and the demerits of the rival candidates. The Hon'ble Mr. Thevar said, who is to take care of the children if women was allowed to enter municipal life. I think it is all nonsense in the fact we can control this rule any longer. I don't fear that any catastrophe will happen or any disaster will occur. For some time there may not be sufficient number of women coming forward. As days advance they will take more and more interest. There are ladies in the Education Department. We may feel that an Assistant Inspector of Schools would be a desirable appointment to the municipal council and why should the council be deprived of their help. We are pledged in succession of female education. In the matter of female education the Government have appointed Miss Depaulis as the Deputy Inspector to assist the Director of Public Instruction. Why should not a municipal council have the benefit of a lady adviser. I do not think, Your Excellency, we can delay this reform. We should only be subject to the fair sex."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar:—"I am sorry I have to oppose this amendment because my friends seem to be a great deal in advance of the times. We have to take account of the Hindu majority as it is. There is no use ignoring it. It is a lot of men are able to make noise. I do not mean any disrespect to them. They are speaking on the platform and there are newspaper writers. That is the only thing that is bad. There are a lot of people behind whose voice is not heard, who have got opinions of their own, if one comes to ascertain their opinion. Now Indians are conservative in the matter of women. Now I ask all the gentlemen that are here, Indians, how many of them would be prepared to give liberty to their women which the Europeans are ready to give, whether that is right or not it is not for me to say. I know, although Hindu women are not given that are given only a few privileges. They can move about within the house, they can go to temples, and religious houses and they may meet the ladies. I don't think they are allowed to move freely among men. When that is so what is the meaning of saying that Indian women are fit for the privileges which took English women a century and a half to claim and get. No doubt the movement is permissive. There may be women who are capable and who are willing to serve. They may come in. But why not wait until that time, which time will inevitably come for good or evil, a time will come because we have been changing very fast during the last 4 or 5 years and the change is noticeable in small matters. It may be, a time will come when women will claim equal liberty with men in India also and it may not be easy to resist their demand. Then let it be given. But now the few that come are women who are really put up for the purpose, a few women perhaps in the Presidency towns and other towns who will call meetings of their own then they will pass resolutions which are communicated to the Press. I must frankly say it is not the will of the Indian women that they should get such liberty; that actually any body who

(*Mr. Rameshchandra Appay; Mr. Narasimha Raju;* [12TH MARCH 1920.
Mr. Venkatasubramanian Raju; Mr. Venkatasubramanian Parthasarathy.)

can be an understanding. Why should we not wait? There are educated women, well read, excellent women, they are highly serviceable to men. There is an idea in the minds of the Englishmen that Indian women are ignorant. It is absurd. It is because they have not the opportunity of knowing Indian women. But according to the Hindu Shastras the women have definite functions. Such functions are confined to domestic duties. They have to attend on their husbands, on their children, to matters of religion and domestic necessity. If she will attend to all that, she husband can devote his attention to other matters. There are great many others who might think that is wrong. It is not a matter of personal concern. Now we are only concerned with this. The Indian society has not advanced to that stage when a majority of the women or even a respectable minority of the Indian women would be prepared to claim that privilege. When that is so, I don't think it is right to give them that privilege."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I fully agree with the views that were expressed by the Honourable member and various other gentlemen in support of this amendment. I think that ladies on various occasions are guiding the actions of men and if they really take weight in the municipal or legislative councils their advice will be very useful. My only feeling is that the Joint Committee of Parliament has reserved the settlement of this question to the future coloured legislative council, and very shortly the question whether ladies should be given franchise and whether they should be allowed seats in the councils is to be before the select committee and it is to be settled by the representatives of the electorate in the future council. Why should we then hurry up the question? I do not see we will be justified in putting this question forward so soon. Can we not wait for a few months more and have the advantage of getting men of our way of thinking into the council and settle the question, first regarding the legislative council and as a matter of consequence, with respect to municipal councils also. I would suggest my friends to reserve the question to the future electorate and to the future council."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASUBRAMANIAN RAJU:—"Your Excellency I regret very much the attitude taken by the Honourable gentleman. I find it very difficult to appreciate the objection raised by them. I could have appreciated the objection better if they had stated 'we do not want them to give votes, they ought not to be taken on the electoral rolls.' Now the ladies will be voters and they have to come and vote. The only difficulty is we have to remove the pariah entries, but having given them the right to vote, why not give them the privilege to sit in the council. If the Hon'ble Mr. Menonkayur had and we do not want them to give votes that will be different. When you allow them to go to the polling booth, the next question is to allow them to go to the council."

"I cannot accept the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju's view that we must reserve the question to the next council. The next council is intended to bring in the Indian or Legislative Council members. We have under consideration the bill coming at municipal amendments. We are perfectly entitled to dispose of this question and leave the other question for the legislative council. A more serious objection was raised by the Hon'ble Mr. T. M. Rameshchandra Appay and I think it is very difficult to convince old gentlemen, because they think that the good old days are good and what is coming is only evil. But I believe for our old gentlemen on that side we have on myself old gentlemen on our side, the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswami Aiyar. The main point is that there are matters that must be settled by the co-ordinate and not matters in which the Government are particularly interested or any question of principle is involved. I appeal to Government to allow all Members of Government and all the officials to vote according to their duties or to allow the co-ordinate only to vote in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASUBRAMANIAN PARTHASARATHY:—"Your Excellency, I have myself a similar consideration in my name, and I heartily support it. This is an age of progress and reform and all-round advancement, and there is no reason why women should not be given equal opportunities with men. It has been said that the time has not come for granting such privileges to women. The time will never come, I suppose, as long as it is given to men to decide the question. But applying proper principles of reason and justice, I think women are entitled to these privileges as well as men. It has been said that in the economy of life certain duties have been assigned to men and some other set of duties to the women. I believe God has not ordained that men should rule and women should always obey, nor is it ordained that men should always perform high functions and that women should always be confined to the house and to the kitchen and menial inferior position. After all it is the consciousness of the individual that determines the right and I should think that such consciousness is springing up amongst women in this country. It has been stated by my Hon'ble friend Mr. V. K. Rameshchandra Appay, that it is his honest conviction that so far as Indian women are concerned, they do not require this right. If so what have we to say about the rights of the dumb children in India. The Joint Committee Report recognizes that so far as the masses are concerned they are indifferent to the reforms. It is only the educated classes that are claiming that rights and they are doing so rightly, both on their behalf and on behalf of the masses. So why have there been a union by the educated women of this country. As has been already pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Srin. Rao, a delegation of women waited upon the Madras Legislative Council where they claimed equal right of franchise along with men in this country. That is a sign of the awakening amongst the women, and therefore I submit that so far as the claims by the women is concerned, it has pronounced itself. Though there may be many women who may not vote for the franchise, there are others who do vote for it and are anxious to exercise it. Why should we not allow

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(Mr. Venkateswappa Pechala; the President;
Mr. Simpson, Sir Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. Venkatesh Raja; Mr. Saranatha Ayyar.)

most of them are not willing to exercise the right to have it. We have allowed a number of illiterate people not only to be voters but also to stand as candidates, if they can only command the confidence of the electorate. How are women inferior to the illiterate persons? Women are entitled therefore to stand as candidates and there is no reason why they should be debarred from exercising this right. Some of my Honorable friends in the Council stated that women are not fit to be elected as councillors. I do not know why they are not fit. In our country there are women who are competent enough to understand the affairs of a municipality and it is for the electorate to determine and decide whether a particular woman is competent or not. It is all in the Council. There is no fear of an illiterate lady being returned as a councillor. There are amongst Hindu some educated ladies who are competent but who may not come forward, because their husbands are not quite willing to send them out. Probably it is men who are blocking the way for women. If you cannot get the opinion of the ladies, they will be quite willing to come forward. For example, we have meetings held for ladies and gentlemen mixed meetings of ladies and gentlemen are also held in the madras. Ladies are given separate seats and they do not hesitate to attend the meetings. They follow and understand proceedings and appreciate also what is said and done at such meetings. Therefore the objection about education is more from the male section rather than from the female. Also we are very jealous and are unwilling to part with their power, and as has been pointed out, it is rather the fear as to what will become of the house if the lady goes out, that stands in the way. I think the women will adjust themselves. Only such ladies as can afford to offer their services will come forward and it is not every body that will go to the Council. Therefore there need be no fear of any disruption in the family or any disorder in the house. Such meetings are started, but if things are judged properly we may conclude that they will not come in the way of doing good further to womanhood.

The Hon'ble the President:—"I do not wish to interrupt the Honorable Member but I must say that there is time to do everything."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWARA PANTU:—"It has been said that if women are going shortly to be constituted and the question of franchise for women will be considered by that Council and we shall wait till then. But if this Council fails to come to a proper decision in that matter they will say that even for the purpose of sitting as councillor in the municipal Council if women are debarred how can they be qualified to take part in the deliberations of the Legislative Council. Let it not be said therefore that we have failed in the discharge of our duty and let us view the point in a liberal spirit and grant the right which they are entitled to."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. SIMPSON:—"Your Excellency, I support this amendment solely on the ground that the Bill gives women the right to vote and I do not see why the right to become members in the Council should be withheld."

The Hon'ble the Minister:—"Sir F. Rajagopal Acharyar:—"This matter has been dealt with by so many people on both sides that I do not propose to say more than a very few words to explain the attitude of the Government. About this time last year when was the position in regard to women in municipalities? That is the first thing to be considered. They were not entitled to vote anywhere nor were they entitled to stand as candidates for election. The City Municipal Act made a big move forward and gave women the franchise but that Act did not give women the right to stand as candidates. Following that piece of legislation the Bill will give women the right to vote but they will not be entitled to stand as candidates. Both in Madras and in the Madras Province the Government's power of nomination is restricted. The Government are entitled to nominate a woman to a seat either on the Madras Corporation or on any municipal body, the idea being that we should educate the right of appointing school teachers, school inspectors, school teachers or lady doctors, and gradually familiarize the public to the idea of women serving on local bodies so that the next move forward may be more some time hence. Of course it is only a question of time and those gentlemen who have spoken in support of the motion are bound to wait within the next few years. Is it seriously imagined that the time has come when the whole position may at once be changed and women be given the right to stand as candidates in elections in rural municipalities? I cannot help the feeling that some of my honorable friends who have pleaded for this motion have probably done so with a sort of under amount of feeling that the Government are not likely to take them at their word. Anyhow the Government have to stand firm in this matter."

"I do not think we could quote absolute our functions of guidance in a matter like this. I recognize that in five or ten years this thing is going to be done but we feel that at present the change is not likely to be viewed by the public with favour; and so I oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWARA PANTU:—"Just a personal explanation, the Hon'ble Sir F. Rajagopal Acharyar has no right to charge any of these members with insincerity."

The Hon'ble the Minister:—"Sir F. Rajagopal Acharyar:—"I do not mean insincerely."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"I wish at this stage to initiate the example of the members who have spoken in this amendment. They should not be charged with the imputation of insincerity. I shall proceed to deal with the main situation. I can assure you

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Honourable Members recently proposing and begging ladies to come and join them in their councils. I must advise to Honourable Members that I cannot find any signs of a move on the part of the ladies of India for either voting or for sitting on the councils. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar suggested that Government should leave this to the general municipal vote. I will think it is the duty of Government to guide this Council. Now we are under the stress in the Bill giving to ladies the option to vote in the district municipalities. I feel this is far enough to go and that we should leave it to the informed councils which will come into existence in a few days to make up their minds whether they should allow ladies to come and sit on the councils and public bodies generally.

"I am bound to repeat that so far as I have observed I have not seen any intense desire on the part of women, any public desire or agitation on the part of women to sit on these councils."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I point out to the resolution passed in various women's associations?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Will the Honourable Member tell me how many members were present at those meetings?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I don't know. I read them only in newspapers."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I should like to ask any Honourable Member of this Council if he can put his finger on a single lady who is ready to go and stand for a municipal election?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I can mention many."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I am bound so far as I am concerned, to say that I have never heard of one either in Bombay or in the provinces. Let me convince by a final declaration and by saying that I do feel very strongly that this particular amendment should be left for the decision of the informed council. At present I do not feel, I don't think Government feel (my Honourable colleague has already stated) that the country is in a sufficient progressive condition for ladies to be seated in the council and therefore any Honourable colleagues will express the right of vote with everybody else."

"The question is now whether clause 42 (2) of the Bill be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I want a division."

His Excellency called for a division.

For		Against	
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumudathe Pillai.		The Hon'ble Siran Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopal Acharyan.	
Mr. M. C. Raja.		Mr. Rajah Bahadur Mahomed	
Mr. Rajah V. K. Ramaswami Acharyan.		Shahab-ud-din Shah Bahadur.	
Mr. K. Vasudevaraya Pantulu.		the Advocate-General.	
Mr. P. Siva Rao.		Mr. H. Littlehales.	
Mr. B. Venkatasubba Raja.		Mr. C. G. Tandon, &c.	
Mr. V. Madhava Raja.		Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, &c.	
Mr. Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Narada.		Mr. N. Cox.	
Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudali- var.		Mr. R. A. Graham.	
Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar.		the Major-General J. G. Clifford, &c.	
Mr. Bahadur N. Sakka Rao.		Major Bahadur L. D. Suman- kumar Pillai Aiyar, &c.	
Mr. Bahadur T. N. Sivasubramaniam Pillai.		Mr. M. D. Dandekar.	
Mr. J. P. Sengupta.		Mr. Sahib M. C. Malik Chetti- var.	
Mr. M. H. G. Mudali, &c.		Mr. Bahadur A. T. G. M. Abdullah Tashir Manikayar Shah Bahadur.	
		Mr. T. R. Ramaswami Ayyar.	
		Mr. J. A. Robinson.	
		Mr. J. H. Thonger.	
		Mr. E. S. Lloyd.	
		Mr. W. J. J. Hawley.	

The amendment was declared lost, 14 voting for and 15 against it.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn :—

One clause 42 (2).

One clause 42 (3) and the word 'and' before the word.

One clause 42 (3).

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(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Venkatasai Raju ;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; the Advocate-General ;
Mr. Venkatasayaya Pantulu.)

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following amendment :—

"Class clause 49 (3) ; and the following to the clause :—

"An official shall be disqualified from standing for an election of a councillor or a chairman."

In doing so he said :—The present policy is that the municipalities should be mainly managed by non-officials with as few officials as possible. Officials should have an little intervention in municipal affairs as possible. If the local affairs should be left largely to be determined by non-officials not for the purpose of enabling them to be trained in the matter of local self-government they should have the least official interference as possible. The present rule is that an official is not qualified to stand for election either for the council or for the chairman. This matter has been discussed in this Council before. In connection with the agreement that was entered in this Council the Government stated that they would (as an executive order) to the effect that an official ought to obtain the permission of the Collector before standing for election. I only want this resolution order to be brought into the Statute book. There is one other reason, namely, if the official stand, those will not be free election. Municipalities members are aware what amount of influence would be brought to bear upon the electors by an official of the talukdars type. It will be returned by an overwhelming majority. As the principle has been already recognised, I only wish to import it into the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAI RAJU :—I second this amendment. I think it is not the intention of Government that officials should stand for election. Even the Government of India have stated that officials should be excluded from contesting for a seat in the Legislative Council. I think the same principle should be applied here."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—The amendment, while I gave notice of under clause 50 is probably the same matter. As I have given notice of that amendment, I propose to have a separate discussion on it."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—May I point out that the amendment as framed by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao may lead to some difficulty of language. I have corrected it and added the words 'except in the case of village officers.' Thus there will be no trouble. 'Officers' may be construed as far as the second clause is concerned and the second clause may run :—No official officer of the Government other than a village officer shall be qualified for election as councillor. Now you may put it as a separate clause 49 (7)."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—I accept the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's suggestion and move P as amended by him."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasai Raju seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 49 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 50.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasai Raju withdrew the following amendment :—

"In clause 59 (1), add the words 'or aldermen' after the word 'councillor'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASAYAYA PANTULU moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 66 (1), and the paragraph (a) "

In doing so he said :—In proposing this amendment it may be considered that I am advising the Council to take an extreme step, but if they examine the matter closely I hope my honours and friends will be convinced that this clause as it stands is an encroachment upon the primary rights of citizenship in so far as it denies the right of individuals to exercise the franchise. The clause as it stands runs as follows :—A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as councillor if such person has been at any time sentenced by any court to transportation, imprisonment or whipping for any punishable offence, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed."

"It is not after all the conviction or the sentence that matters most, but it is the blamable character that attaches to the person and the defect of character that is implied in the conviction that has to be considered in this connection. It is true that a conviction by a court of law is a factor which cannot be ignored, and it is the only thing that is available and there are no other means of knowing the character of the individual, thus it may probably be said that a sentence by a court of law should be accepted as determining the character of the individual, but when there are other means of knowing the character I should think a conviction by a court of law should not be given such prominent consideration. In this matter I may draw the attention of the Council to the fact that this person as it stands goes beyond the proviso in the old Act. The old Act leaves into prominence the circumstance that in order to disqualify a person the conviction should be one which covers or implies defect of character and that question has to be determined by the Governor in Council. The moral turpitude which is made a condition for

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(Mr. Venkateswarao Pancha.)

the disqualification is not mentioned in this Bill. No doubt we find in a later part of this clause that the Governor in Council may direct that such persons shall not operate as a disqualification, but here again we see that there is no guiding principle laid down as to whom to govern the discretion or the decision of the Governor in Council, and to that extent this alteration is for the worse.

"After all what is the best reason for considering the character of an individual? Supposing a man is convicted of an offence and sentenced. It might be that he was tried and sentenced while he was quite young. The young man out of India or from some other place might have misbehaved and drawn upon himself the displeasure of the court and might have been punished. But afterwards in his age as he progressed he might have improved considerably and he might even have become a favourite of the people. People might have come to respect him because of the good qualities that he has since acquired and he might prove a very good citizen competent to sit in the council and to administer the affairs of the municipality. In such cases the clause as it stands will come in the way of the electors electing such competent, more advanced and therefore eminently suited for the place, which he sometimes may be asked to go to him.

"It is true the Governor in Council may in particular cases direct that such persons shall not operate as a disqualification and might allow him to stand as a candidate. But the Governor has to depend on the information of somebody else. The Governor has no direct knowledge of the man. He has to depend upon the information given from some other quarter. The character of information may be false and those character may sometimes be inherited character and therefore a better way of determining the character of a candidate would be to leave it to the people themselves amongst whom he lives. The voters have daily opportunities to know, examine and understand the qualities and capacity of the individual, and so the improvement which might have come upon him would be of no use to the public if he should depend upon merely the discretion of the Governor and under the circumstances the voters will therefore be the better judges and the more competent judges to decide the point. When Charles a few elections ago came to the decision that a particular man notwithstanding his conviction is competent to administer the affairs of the town and sit in the council, there is no reason why such a man should not be given the opportunity to sit in the council.

"Then again we can imagine men whose names may have been inadvertently mentioned just because they happened to be more patriotic than others, because they have thought fit to sacrifice their own personal interests and to be courageous enough to express certain views or to carry on certain political propaganda which as a result was intended for the benefit of the country. Such men, then, incur the displeasure of Government and are sometimes sentenced to undergo punishment. This provision as it stands precludes such men from being elected as councillors notwithstanding the fact that they are persons more ready than others to sacrifice their own interest and offer their services to the public.

"Such men will be unduly deterred notwithstanding all their capacity and all their patriotism. These people undergo punishment not because of any moral turpitude or any defect in their character, but because it is their privilege to serve their country in that manner. Such men are really rare and it is an enormous position and a regrettable one too, that the services of such people are not to be had for the country.

"So this clause as it stands, prohibits such persons to stand as councillors and the electors to vote for them. No doubt it is objectionable that persons of depraved character, should occupy positions of influence and responsibility and people will hesitate to associate themselves with such persons. But whatever provision may be allowed here to exclude the men of low character needs a number of other persons who are adept in crime, or persons who evade the provisions of law, persons who manage themselves so cleverly as not to fall within the provisions of the Penal Code and pose for genuine copying provisions of law and distraction. So this provision as it stands cannot serve the real purpose for which it is intended. Many innocent persons who are really deserving and who command the respect and confidence of their countrymen cannot sit in the council. In the speech that I now address I am furnished by the provisions of the English Poindress Act, a section from which relating to the disqualification of a convicted person is quoted in the *Holliday's Laws of England*. I may be permitted to read that portion—

"Vol. IX, page 429. 624.

"Such person on his conviction becomes and until he has suffered the punishment allotted or any punishment lawfully substituted or until he receives a free pardon, continues to be incapable of holding any such office, employment, or business or of being elected or sitting or voting as a member of either House of Parliament or of exercising any right of suffrage at other parliamentary or municipal franchise whatever within England, Wales or Ireland."

"That is the portion that is pertinent to the matter under consideration and it is only such such person whose punishment allotted to him continues to be incapable of holding any such office or exercising any right of suffrage. That means to say, the disqualification operates only as long as he is undergoing punishment, so that whenever he gets out he comes out of the jail he is free and he enjoys the full liberty of citizenship. He is free to exercise not only the municipal franchise but even the right to sit in Parliament as a member and take part in the deliberations which determine the destinies of a nation. Even to occupy such a responsible place notwithstanding a disqualification. When for the *disfranchisement* of such a high function as a member of Parliament, sentence by a Court of law is not considered a disqualification, I see no reason why for the purpose of sitting or standing in the municipal council

(Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu; Mr. Narsimha Ayyar; [18TH MARCH 1920.
Mr. Raju Rao Nayudu; Mr. Rahid-ul-Jal; Mr. Arumamulla Pillai.]

It should not be a disqualification in our country. We have seen, deriving all our inspiration from the institutions of England and we have copied our Municipal Law from the Statute Law of England. And I see no reason why we should not adopt the principle that has been successfully in the English Law so closely with reference to the disqualifications of councillors.

"With these remarks I commend the amendment for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAJAH RAO NATURU :—"I oppose the amendment for the reason that a conviction by a criminal court makes a man undesirable, and it is undesirable to have such people on the Council. Of course my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswamy's amendment is different from the subsequent one that refers to the political offences."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur NARAYAN HANUMANTHAN RAJU RAJAH :—"I have no objection of detaining the house for any length of time at this part of the discussion as my honorable friend had already completed of discussion. I would ask the Honorable Members to consider the existing provisions in the Act with the proposed provisions in the Bill and answer the question to themselves whether the proposed provision is not a great improvement over the existing provision of the Act, whereby 'any one having been convicted of any such offence or subjected by criminal court to any such order as implies the opinion of the Governor in Council a defect of character which would make him to be a municipal councillor.' The latter relates to an undefined conviction and the determination of the fact as to whether the conviction implies a defect of character or not was left entirely in the hands of the Governor in Council. There is no criterion whatsoever laid down in that clause as to those cases where a defect of character is implied. There has constantly been a conflict from various quarters as to whether the rejection of the clause (a) as existing under section 10 (a) of the present Act. When the Select Committee considered the new Bill, they wanted to be more specific. They decided to exclude only such cases of offences as to them appeared would necessarily indicate a moral turpitude and they wanted to be perfectly sure that the determination of the question as to whether a previous conviction was such, as to call the candidate to sit as a councillor or not ought not to be left to the Governor or Council, that a conviction by a criminal court if not reversed by an Appellate Court should per se be regarded as final and having established that fact it would be in a direct line of disqualification before which the offences might not be regarded as minor and those which would be regarded as serious so to exclude those who were convicted for those offences to be disqualified. Now the wording is 'convicted by any court to transportation, imprisonment or whipping for any non-bailable offence.' I consider I certainly cannot interpret, in the process of law, the meaning of 'non-bailable offence.' I believe a non-bailable offence is a law is considered as one of those bailable offences for which a bail is not permissible, except by order of the High Court. Now only if a man was convicted of a non-bailable offence, is he regarded as unfit to stand as a candidate? I believe we all know Indian Society sufficiently well and we know that individuals who have been convicted under such conditions will not be regarded as quite welcome associates of those already on the municipal council. I have great stress was laid on one aspect of the matter and that was probably the fact that those are offences and offences."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU :—"Now taking the sense of the Council and the attitude of the Government I do not like that any more should be further wasted. I withdraw my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAMULLA PILLAI :—"Your Excellency, I beg to move my amendment to delete the words (a) (i), and to insert the words 'not being a political offence' between the words 'offence' and 'such'. My reason for the amendment is the ground law on this subject is on a par with the English law to some extent. The English law and does was used by my learned friend Mr. Venkataswamy from Halsbury's Laws of England, 'In the Municipal Corporation Act of 1882 no person who is disqualified to vote under any Act of Parliament will be entitled to vote in any municipal election.' So far as section 3 of the Act goes it lays down the disqualifications which would disqualify anybody to vote in a Parliamentary election and it is those disqualifications that are summarized in that book. I would certainly submit, your Excellency, that there may be some sort of justification for excluding a man who has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude or an offence involving a defect of character. I would really submit that that man may not be entitled and ought not to be allowed to stand as a candidate in any municipal election. But it would be no justification for a man whose character cannot be impeached to be excluded from being useful to society, simply because he had appeared for in advance of his time and nothing more. May I submit, your Excellency, that such a man ought not to be treated as an outcast politically. Now we are living in times when we are witnessing changes of this sort. A few years ago the cry for self-government was considered rather antagonistic to Government, but to-day it is considered as a very loyal cry having proved the efficacy of the highest authority in the British Parliament. There is no country which has not passed through some of these political difficulties. I only cite England as the greatest example. I would cite England fighting with King John, bringing down Charles

12th March 1920.] (Mr. Aravamudan Pillai; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu;
the Advocate-General; Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

I am following away James H. All these are accessories which I do not say why we should not follow in 1916 exactly as well. Very recently the New York published a letter from the Prime Minister to an Irish Member of Parliament asking him to attend the session of the Parliament, if he found it convenient. But unfortunately that gentleman found it very inconvenient to attend Parliament because he was at that time in jail for his participation in the Home Rule movement. That shows, Your Excellency, that, so far as England is concerned at least, there is nothing at all to stop a man from being elected for a seat in Parliament because he has been sentenced to imprisonment for his political opinions. It is not only so in England. Take the case of the United States of America as well. I cite the Cyclopaedia of American Law of Procedure, Volume 58. Therein it is said that if a person has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude or defect of moral character, he would be disqualified from competing for any seat in the Congress. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hosh-Jah Sahib, in reply to my friend Mr. Venkataswamy, said that the present clause was an improvement on the old Act, but I submit I am bound to refute that statement made by the Honourable Member, because section 10 (a) of the existing District Municipalities Act clearly lays down that a man who has been convicted of an offence (may be indictable or non-indictable) or is found guilty of good behaviour for anything which would involve want of moral character, such persons could be disqualified. If the slightest intimation of any kind that are capable of having opinions far in advance of their time can be allowed free to influence the country, ought they not to be allowed to go into the Council and give their best opinion and give the best of their abilities and energy for the country's cause. I will submit that the only thing that ought to be said against my amendment is this. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General might say when I mean by political offence. As far as what is meant by political offence is concerned, if you are going to take the popular answer, I believe you know what it means. I would refer the Advocate-General to section 121 (a) of the Penal Code which deals with sedition. We need be plain in those matters. I want that our men who have been fighting the Government for the freedom of their country ought not to be disqualified from entering civil rights and exercising civic responsibilities. Sections 124 and 121 (a), Indian Penal Code, may come under political offences. Nowhere we witness persons in England who have not only once happened gone to jail for the sake of their opinions, have been released with the highest honours in the highest councils of the State, and their opinions have been received with the greatest deference by the highest members of the kingdom. I would submit, Your Excellency, that it is high time they should remove this sort of disqualification."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I rise to address only a very few remarks. The Honourable Member anticipated and quite rightly the question which would naturally be put as to what is meant by political offence. His speech here is not part of the debate and the person who has got to decide what a political offence is would probably not be the Honourable Member himself. He says that political offences means offences as set out in the Penal Code. Nobody else is bound to consider them to those sections. I oppose this on the ground that the words "political offences" which may be understandable in ordinary parlance should not be inserted in the Statute. I am not aware of any Code which classifies offences into political offences and non-political offences."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am very glad to listen to the full and fair treatment of the subject by the Honourable member of this assembly, and I think it is much better that we should clearly state our position. I am glad also to say that the only objection that has been made by the Government is the question "whereas it is the definition of the words political offences". Kindly therefore accept the amendment and with the help of the Advocate-General define what political offence is. There are various terms in the Bill which may at first appear vague, but every one understands them. Take for example the word "repulsive" which is referred to in the Act. No definition of the word is given anywhere and nobody will tell you that those Acts of desecration render some serious things as repulsive and that it is difficult to know whether some offences are repulsive or miserable. Are we to be deterred from using those terms on that account? The objection is rather technical and I therefore hope that the Government would accept the amendment and proceed to face the difficulty of definition if there is any at all. If a narrower definition is wanted and if the Government would meet in half way we would be content to agree to the particular sections which the Hon'ble Mr. T. Aravamudan Pillai mentioned. There is no similar disqualification in higher politics. The objection is only as to form and I hope the Government will deal equitably and fairly and face the difficulty of the definition."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARAVAMDAN PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I am glad that my amendment is not opposed by the Advocate-General on any principle or policy. After all the objection that is raised is that political offences is such a vague term that it would not be possible to define it in so short a sentence as any word would like and if those two words are put in the Statute it would lead to numerous difficulties in its interpretation by courts. If there is no difficulty in accepting the principle I am prepared to place the whole thing in the hands of Your Excellency and the Advocate-General and leave you to deal with it as you please."

The amendment was then put to vote and lost.

(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Siva Rao; [12th March 1920.
 Sir P. Rajagopala Acheriyar, Mr. Veckelapatti Raja.]

The Hon'ble Mr. N. V. Narasimha Ayyer then called for a division and the result was as follows:—

For	Absent
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Aravamudan Pillai.	The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acheriyar.
Mr. K. Veckelapatti Penick.	" The Advocate-General.
Mr. N. V. Narasimha Ayyer.	" Kinn Bahadur Muhammad.
	" Mahdud-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Havelly.
	" Mr. K. S. Lloyd.
	" Rai Bahadur T. N. Srinivasan Pillai.
	" Mr. J. H. Thompson.
	" Mr. J. F. Simpson.
	" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.
	" Rao Bahadur T. Suba Rao Nayudu.
	" Mr. M. D. Davidson.
	" Dharma Bahadur L. D. Swami.
	" James Pillai, Esq.
	" Mr. S. Cox.
	" Mr. A. T. G. Campbell.
	" Mr. R. L. L. L. L. L.
	" Dharma Bahadur T. Dasika Acheriyar.
	" Major-General G. G. Gifford, C.B.
	" Mr. K. A. Graham.

The amendment was defeated, 2 voting for and 28 against it.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja moved the following amendment:—

" Amend clause 50 (3) (a) as follows:—

" If he has been convicted within six years of the date of election or appointment, by any court, of a sentence of more than six months' imprisonment."

In doing so, he said:—"The principle of my amendment is to exclude from the enjoyment of full rights of citizenship in respect of municipal purposes only for a period of five years. This is the principle which is enunciated in the Joint Committee Report and I here send in my amendment which is almost analogous to those of the Joint Committee Report. I hope the Government of India Act and the report will be the gospel to this Council and that the Government will be in a position to accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I moved the amendment. I do not think I need say more than that the Joint Committee have recommended that such restriction shall operate as a bar only for five years in the case of the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acheriyar:—"We are willing to bring this clause into line with what is going to be the general franchise rule and a sentence such as the following:

"A person who has been sentenced by a court of law to imprisonment of more than six months, such sentence not having been reversed, shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiry of that imprisonment."

may be put in. If on that understanding the Hon'ble Member will kindly withdraw his amendment and leave the matter to us, we will do the needful."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja:—"I am glad to withdraw. I have got no suggestion regarding the qualifications of voters. Similar disqualifications would be attached in case of voters. The present disqualification is to be found endorsed in one of the candidates and it is a matter for the Government to consider."

With His Excellency's permission, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkataswami Iyer:—"In clause 50 (3) (a), add the words 'totally blind' after the word 'lame'; and substitute the words 'five hundred rupees' for 'three hundred rupees' in the proviso (paragraph) in."

This amendment was not moved as the member was not present.

With His Excellency's permission, the following amendments were withdrawn:—

" In clause 54 (1) (a), add the words 'or under the Government' after the words

"this Act."

" Amend clause 55 (1) "

Clause 56 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(The President; Mr. Narsingha Ayyar.)

[12TH MARCH 1910.]

remarks as much as they might have. I hope it will be agreed that Government have endeavoured to meet Honorable Members in regard to their suggestions except perhaps in the matter of the 'office'. I do ask Honorable Members to try and help in as much as they can to push on with this Bill. There are of course important matters which should be discussed; at the same time there are other matters which I don't think need so much discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINGHA AYYAR:—“May I offer a word in reply which may be accepted by both sides. I hope that if you do not find full time to do all these measures it would be possible for Your Excellency to postpone the Children's Bill to the next meeting when the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp will be present.”

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—“I would assure the Honorable Members that Government are trying to get through a number of Bills in a short time, in order that they may give the Municipal Council a fair start in their work of administration, and we want the Honorable Members' assistance and criticism.”

The Council adjourned.

F. J. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative Dept.)



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 103.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1903.

[PART, 2 pages.]

Part I-S.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Continued, May 11, 1903.

No. 105.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Nee Sahib Rangal Nighavender Nee Arangal as a member of the Salem District Board.

No. 107.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 6 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Divan Sahibdar Baragat Sarangan Nee Ponnala Gann to be member and President of the Gudalur District Board.

No. 108.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 6 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Viragann Madhava Nya to be member and President of the Malabar District Board.

No. 110.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1900, M.R.Sy. Sundabaver Velumatha Netraya Madhyan Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Corporation of Madras for the Second division.

No. 110.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Pella Sengapannayya Gann to be municipal councillor of the municipality of Adair.

No. 111.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Kanan Rajanar Pannaravann Nayanar Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kambhakan.

No. 112.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Kalayappa Nado, Maragayya Nader Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vallu.

No. 113.—M.R.Sy. R. Aranganai Madhupar Arangal and M.R.Sy. P. S. Marikavani Chettiar Jannal, members of the Tiruvannamalai municipality, having without sufficient cause absented themselves from the meetings of the council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes them from their office under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894.

ERRATUM.

In Notification No. 105 published on page 51, Part I-S of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th February 1903, relating to the removal of a piece of land in the Adair municipality from the operation of the Madras District Municipalities Act—

From—

Adair.

2 acres or 99½ yards.

And—

Adair.

Adair.

3 acres.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 324.—Under sub-clause (b) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 253 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in accordance with the directions of the Government of the Madras Government, the following is the schedule of the division of the district into wards and of the distribution of the elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the notice for the election of municipal councillors published in the Port St. George Gazette of the 30th November 1915. The Government in Council propose to divide the Madras Municipality into seven wards and to distribute among them the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of this arrangement will be received by Government on or before the 1st July 1920; none received after that date will be considered.—

SCHEDULE.

Number and name of wards and boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
Five wards—North. —From Municipal demarcated stone No. 8 to 9, a distance of 1,345 feet, along the northern boundary of survey No. 345 and part of survey No. 346; from stone No. 9 along the northern boundary of the survey No. 348, 349, 350 and 351 to the stone No. 10 at the junction of road, a distance of 1,375 feet.	4
East. —From stone No. 10 to stone No. 11 along the portion of western boundary of survey No. 506-A (road) at a point where it meets the old boundary line, a distance of 915 feet; from stone No. 11 along the cart track leading to old Parry's road and towards south of this road to the level-crossing of Southern Madras Railway at the District Court buildings, and along the District Court road southwards up to the point where it meets the Car street at Police station, Bangalore.	
South. —Car street (between Bangalore road and level-crossing of Southern Madras Railway near East Fort gate) to eastment boundary stone No. 49.	
West. —From the eastment boundary stone No. 49 to eastment boundary stone No. 1, a distance of 444 feet in a north-easterly direction; from eastment boundary stone No. 1 to a northern direction to eastment boundary stone No. 2, a distance of 1,345 feet, near the country; from eastment boundary stone No. 2 in the northerly direction to eastment boundary stone No. 3, a distance of 1,035 feet; from eastment stone No. 3 in a north-easterly direction to eastment stone No. 4 or Municipal stone No. 7, a distance of 1,195 feet. From eastment stone No. 4 or Municipal stone No. 7, in a line north along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 347 and 348 to Municipal stone No. 8, a distance of 1,382 feet.	
Brownie Wards—East. —Car street (between eastment stone No. 49 and Bangalore road).	2
East. —Bangalore road between Car street and road from Herish's toll-gate to waste west of Nallacheruvu.	
South. —Road from Herish's toll-gate on Bangalore road to waste west of Nallacheruvu tank.	
West. —Duck-hunt road from waste west to eastment boundary stone No. 49.	
Three Wards—North. —Car street from police station to the point where it meets Middegi Sengappa street and along Middegi Sengappa street northwards to the point where it meets Gooty road, thence along the Gooty road eastwards to demarcated Municipal stone No. 15 near Vasudeva temple. From Municipal stone No. 15 to stone No. 14 in an easterly direction to the bridge at Bimballi road, a distance of 1,135 feet along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 447, 514, 513 and 520. From stone No. 14 to stone No. 15 along the eastern boundary of survey No. 911 to the north-western corner of survey No. 900, a distance of 7,122 feet; from stone No. 15 to stone No. 16 along the portion of northern boundary of survey No. 894, a distance of 625 feet.	3
East. —From stone No. 16 to stone No. 17 along the western boundary of survey No. 923, a distance of 561 feet. From stone No. 17 to stone No. 18 along the western boundary of survey No. 905, a distance of 551 feet. From stone No. 18 to stone No. 19 in a western direction along the northern boundary of survey No. 923, a distance of 1,115 feet; from stone No. 19 to stone No. 20 along the western boundary of survey Nos. 923 and 921, a distance of 518 feet; from stone No. 20 to 21 in a western direction across survey No. 65 (village) to the north-western corner of survey No. 51 of Gumbal village, a distance of 241 feet.	
South. —From stone No. 21 along the vachak in a westerly direction to stone No. 22 at the south-west corner of survey No. 741 of Bellary village.	
West. —From stone No. 22 to stone No. 23 across the vachak in the point where it meets the old boundary stone No. 13 and from here along the Bangalore road northwards to the point where it meets the Car street at the police station.	
Four Wards—North. —From demarcated boundary stone No. 11 to 11-A (in a line south-east, or old stone No. 10 at Elko's chattram, a distance of 2,424 feet. From stone No. 11-A in a line south-east to stone No. 12 or old stone No. 11, a distance of 1,365 feet.	4

Number and names of wards and boundaries or other descriptions of wards.

Number of elected members for each ward.

- East.**—From street No. 12 in a southern direction to street No. 18 at the junction of Gouty-Asanapaya road, a distance of 4,390 feet.
- South.**—From street No. 18 westwards along Gouty road, to the point where it meets Molongi Rangayapa street, and thence along Molongi Rangayapa street southwards to the point where it meets Car street; and along Car street, westwards to the point where it meets Rangayapa road at the police station.
- West.**—Rangayapa road and District Court road between Car street and Southern Mahratta Railway level-crossing and thence along old Harvey office road, and westwards leading to demarcated street No. 11.
- North-West.**—Moyra road from Myli Lokshimiah Nayudu's street to Southern Mahratta Railway crossing near the West Port gate.
- South and East.**—Main banner road from Southern Mahratta Railway level-crossing near West Port gate to Butchers' street near police station.
- West.**—Butchers' street, Bangla salian's street and Myli Lokshimiah Nayudu's street.
- North-West.**—Cavalry road and Moyra road.
- East.**—Myli Lokshimiah Nayudu's street, Bangla salian's street and Butchers' street ending at Main Banner road near police station.
- South and West.**—Main Banner road and road from western extremity of Main Banner road towards European Infantry barracks to its junction with Cavalry road.
- Western Ward.**—North—Customs boundary street Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 where it meets the eastern bank of the Main Banner road at Civil bazaar; and the main road outward to the point where it meets the Southern Mahratta Railway level-crossing near customs boundary street No. 45.
- East.**—From customs boundary street No. 55 along the water-works of Hilla-chavara tank to Hatched toll-gate.
- South.**—From Hatched toll-gate to street No. 22 and thence to street Nos. 24 and 25.
- West.**—From Municipal street No. 18 to customs boundary street No. 32.

Total 18

No. 228.—Under sub-section (3) of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1919, and in modification of the Schedule of elective seats as shown in the schedule attached to Notification No. 516, published on page 124 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1919, the Governor in Council proposes to fix the number of elected members for each ward in the Vayiyambudi Municipality as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of the proposal will be received by Government on or before 1st July 1929. Names received after that date will be considered.—

MUNICIPALITY.

Name of ward.	Number of elected members.
Ward No. I	2
Ward No. II	4
Ward No. III	2
Ward No. IV	2
Total	11

No. 229.—Under sub-section (1) of section 124 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1919, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in schedule 2 to the rules for the election of members of boards of health boards published under notification No. 1211 on page 802-811 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th November 1919, as modified by notification No. 255 on page 126 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th April 1919:—

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Kanjikott Taluk Board.

Number and specification of area included in the electoral area.	Number of members to be elected by each ward.	Number and specification of area included in the electoral area.	Number of members to be elected by each ward.
1. Kanjikott Taluk	1	1. Puthi Taluk	2
2. Nandavaram Taluk	1	2. Puthi Taluk	2
3. Puthi Taluk	2		
		Kanjikott Taluk Board.	
1. Puthi Taluk	4	1. Puthi Taluk	1
2. Nandavaram Taluk	2		

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 237.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1925, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land comprised hereunder and measuring 11 1/2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the development of Jaggarajpet, Nandavaram taluk,

A 2

Chinlepet District, Tullagat tribe, No. 72 Shetshiyon Aggwanan village.

Stevens, J.

Sheet 8.

1-2-20-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041

Monday 19

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Bryant, C.

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Chinglepur district, Balasopataluk, No. 79 Khiriyam, Arayacuram village—*col*

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Modeling Strategy

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Figure 1

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(Medical.)

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Decernment, April 28, 1920.

No. 25.—Lieutenant Colonel David Claude Kemp, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months from the 31st April 1920.

Decernment, April 30, 1920.

No. 26.—Major Michael Joseph Gyorke, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave on private affairs from the 1st May to the 15th July 1920.

No. 27.—Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Miles, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave from the 2nd May 1920 to the date of arrival at Bombay of R.N. "Starboard" leaving London about 14th April 1920.

ATTACHMENTS.

Decernment, April 28, 1920.

No. 28.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. V. Montaga Chatterjee Arundel and Mr. R. Young 'Dattar' to be additional visitors to the Kanjee Asylum, Madras, also Messrs. A. K. Ramaswami and R. Ramdas.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(Piquet.)

NOTIFICATION.

Decernment, May 12, 1920.

No. 14.—Under a notification No. 15-P, published on pages 238-239 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 22d May 1920, the following revised lists of place-named areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

Circle and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	Circle and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	Circle and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
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Vellore— Taluk.	Arumbur. Sankarapuram.	Chinnai— Taluk.	Chinnai— Taluk.	Kallakurichi— Taluk.	Odappaluram. Thrippuram. Mani- pally.
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Salem— Taluk.	Hirapalli. Hirapalli.	Chinnai— Taluk.	Chinnai— Taluk.	Kallakurichi— Taluk	

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, the undersigned gentlemen are directed to have been duly elected as members of the municipalities noted against their names in the district of Coimbatore:—

M. R. Ry. Taluk Kaverashri Nijangappa Kaverashri Avargal of Tirupur-Tiruppur municipality.
M. R. Ry. Tachakottai Ayer Nijangappa Avargal of Tirupur-Tiruppur municipality.
M. R. Ry. Kumbha Das Nijangappa Das Avargal of Kumbhagam-Kumbhagam municipality.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M. R. Ry. Sanki Reddyer, son of Sanki Reddyer of Annampattur, Kaverashri taluk, is directed to have been duly elected as a member of the Kaverashri Taluk Board, in the district of Coimbatore.

Collector's Office,
15th May 1910.

J. M. TURNER,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the undersigned gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Tannamandaya Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore:—
M. R. Ry. Douth Reddi Alai Reddi and M. R. Ry. Raja Narai Reddi respectively.

15th April 1910.

M. R. Ry. Pongattur Das Naidu.

Under section 16 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Taluk Muddakrishna Nayudu, Esq., Bachelors Law, has been duly elected as a member of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore.

Collector's Office,
15th May 1910.

H. G. SEARFURY,
Acting Collector.

Mr. John Joseph Sade has been elected as a councillor of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore.

15th April 1910.

M. R. Ry. Uthach Tharyalreddi Kaverashri Kizha has been elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Talicherry.

Collector's Office,
15th May 1910.

E. F. THOMAS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, M. R. Ry. Alari Venkiah Sanyasari Pan Qari of Cheralipatti in Kaverashri taluk has been duly elected as a member of the Kaverashri Taluk Board in the Coimbatore district.

Collector's Office,
15th May 1910.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M. R. Ry. Kappilottay Thevar has been duly elected as a member of the Marud Taluk Board in the district of Arcot.

Marud Collector's Office,
15th May 1910.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Honorable Poo Eshwar Mayanpatti Solba Das Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board, South Kanara district, for the Venjaru Circle.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
15th April 1910.

H. H. ELLIS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the undersigned gentlemen have been duly elected as members:—

M. R. Ry. Krishnan Kothaliger Kammappa Kothaliger Avargal of the Marangudi Municipality.
15th April 1910.

M. R. Ry. Panchamangalam Nataraja Pillai Srinivasan Pillai Avargal of the Mayavaram Municipality.
15th April 1910.

M. R. Ry. T. R. Krishnasami Jettim Avargal-third ward of the Tenjore municipality.
M. R. Ry. Ranganatha Nagasami Jettim Das Subbi Avargal-third ward of the Tenjore municipality.
15th May 1910.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M. R. Ry. Eshwaram Vennuvelu Appanna Subbalak Appanna Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tenjore Taluk Board (Tanjore circle) in the district of Tenjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th May 1910.

F. C. DUFFY,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Telukmala Municipal Council. —

M.R. By. Arayampetmal Pillai Sanyamandil Taluk Avargal.

18th April 1930.

M.R. By. Raghupathi Rao Krishnaswami Rao Avargal.

2nd May 1930.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, Nathan Myyag Sathai Aiy Nish Sathai Mahalar has been duly elected as a member of the Sannalandi Taluk Board to represent the Vijayasingam Circle.

Vijayasingam Collector's Office,
20th April 1930.

A. B. ODE,
Acting Collector.

Under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of elections to municipalities, M.R. By. Sakripanda Vaidyanathanaswami Gura has been declared to be duly elected as a member of the Vijayasingam Municipal Council for the Aligera ward.

Vijayasingam Collector's Office,
20th April 1930.

J. A. HUGHES,
Collector.

The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 156 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, hereby appoints M.R. By. G. K. Ramaswami Srinivasan Avargal as a member of the Gubbinkottai Taluk Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
1st May 1930.

J. M. TUNING,
President.

The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 156 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the taluk boards noted against their names:—

M. R. By. Nijman Gunda Gura—Malesapalle Taluk Board.

M. R. By. Narsai Vaidyanathanaswami Jura Gura—Malesapalle Taluk Board.

M. R. By. Nandakrishna Mahalingaswami Narasaini Sathai Gura—Malesapalle Taluk Board.

M. R. By. Nandakrishna Ayyar Adathalam Perumal Kudi Krishna Ayyar Avargal—Malesapalle Taluk Board.

M. R. By. Nandakrishna Sathai Mahalar of Malesapalle—Malesapalle Taluk Board.

M. R. By. Nandakrishna Sathai Mahalar of Chittoor—Chittoor Taluk Board.

M. R. By. Nandakrishna Sathai Mahalar of Chittoor—Chittoor Taluk Board.

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M. R. By. Nandakrishna Sathai Mahalar of Chittoor—Chittoor Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 146 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, the President, District Board, North Arcot, hereby appoints Chinnasami Achi-achanna Sahib Sahadur to be a member of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
20th April 1922.

[Eligible],
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 146 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1914, the President, District Board, South Arcot, hereby appoints the undersigned gentlemen to be members of the taluk boards acted against their names.

M.D. By. Vallaparam Annamalai Avaragal—Thiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

2nd May 1922.

M.E. By. Kallu Maru Avaragal—Narasipet Taluk Board.

Salim District Board's Office,
12th May 1922.

F. MACQUEEN,
President.

Under section 28 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M.E. By. Tiruvannamalai Krishna Appa Srinayana Appa Avaragal, P.P., S.L., has been appointed by election to be Vice-President of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

Tiruvannamalai District Board's Office,
24th May 1922.

F. C. DUTT,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 146 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, the President, District Board, Tinianore, hereby reappoints the Rev. Cecil George Stanley, M.A., Superintending Ministry, S.P.B., Karaikal, to be a member of the Taluk Board.

Tinianore District Board's Office,
2nd May 1922.

T. N. SIVANANAM PILLAI,
President.

ERRATA.

For "M.E. By. Achal Ramanna's Acharyar Avaragal" in the notification, dated 24th April 1922, published in page 192, Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th April 1922 read "M.D. By. Achal Sathyan Acharyar Avaragal".

Craughurst Collector's Office,
26th April 1922.

E. E. WOOD,
Collector.

Substitute "T. N. Sivananam Pillai" for "A. R. Govt." appearing on page 229 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th April 1922.

Tinianore District Board's Office,
2nd May 1922.

T. N. SIVANANAM PILLAI,
President.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 19.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1920. [PART II, SUPPLEMENT

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL TABLE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1919.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District	Station	January				February				March				April				May				June			
		No. of rainy days	Intensity	Average rainfall	Number of rainy days	No. of rainy days	Intensity	Average rainfall	Number of rainy days	No. of rainy days	Intensity	Average rainfall	Number of rainy days	No. of rainy days	Intensity	Average rainfall	Number of rainy days	No. of rainy days	Intensity	Average rainfall	Number of rainy days	No. of rainy days	Intensity	Average rainfall	
East of Pecos	Alamogordo	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Artesia	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Barstow	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Blythe	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Calipatria	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Imperial	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	La Brea	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Marathon	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	San Diego	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Yuma	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Middle	Alamogordo	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Artesia	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Barstow	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Blythe	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Calipatria	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Imperial	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	La Brea	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Marathon	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	San Diego	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Yuma	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
West of Pecos	Alamogordo	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Artesia	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Barstow	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Blythe	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Calipatria	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Imperial	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	La Brea	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Marathon	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	San Diego	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Yuma	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total		40	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Average	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Alamogordo	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Artesia	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Barstow	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Blythe	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Calipatria	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Imperial	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	La Brea	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Marathon	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total		40	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Average	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Alamogordo	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Artesia	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Barstow	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Blythe	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Calipatria	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Imperial	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	La Brea	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Marathon	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total		40	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Average	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Alamogordo	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Artesia	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Barstow	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Blythe	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Calipatria	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Imperial	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	La Brea	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Marathon	4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00</																		

Madras Presidency for the year 1919.

Date	April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December			Annual		
	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number	Number of days	Feet	Average number			
1	10-10	10-10	10-10	11-11	11-11	11-11	12-12	12-12	12-12	13-13	13-13	13-13	14-14	14-14	14-14	15-15	15-15	15-15	16-16	16-16	16-16	17-17	17-17	17-17	18-18	18-18	18-18			
2	10-11	10-11	10-11	11-12	11-12	11-12	12-13	12-13	12-13	13-14	13-14	13-14	14-15	14-15	14-15	15-16	15-16	15-16	16-17	16-17	16-17	17-18	17-18	17-18	18-19	18-19	18-19			
3	10-12	10-12	10-12	11-13	11-13	11-13	12-14	12-14	12-14	13-15	13-15	13-15	14-16	14-16	14-16	15-17	15-17	15-17	16-18	16-18	16-18	17-19	17-19	17-19	18-20	18-20	18-20			
4	10-13	10-13	10-13	11-14	11-14	11-14	12-15	12-15	12-15	13-16	13-16	13-16	14-17	14-17	14-17	15-18	15-18	15-18	16-19	16-19	16-19	17-20	17-20	17-20	18-21	18-21	18-21			
5	10-14	10-14	10-14	11-15	11-15	11-15	12-16	12-16	12-16	13-17	13-17	13-17	14-18	14-18	14-18	15-19	15-19	15-19	16-20	16-20	16-20	17-21	17-21	17-21	18-22	18-22	18-22			
6	10-15	10-15	10-15	11-16	11-16	11-16	12-17	12-17	12-17	13-18	13-18	13-18	14-19	14-19	14-19	15-20	15-20	15-20	16-21	16-21	16-21	17-22	17-22	17-22	18-23	18-23	18-23			
7	10-16	10-16	10-16	11-17	11-17	11-17	12-18	12-18	12-18	13-19	13-19	13-19	14-20	14-20	14-20	15-21	15-21	15-21	16-22	16-22	16-22	17-23	17-23	17-23	18-24	18-24	18-24			
8	10-17	10-17	10-17	11-18	11-18	11-18	12-19	12-19	12-19	13-20	13-20	13-20	14-21	14-21	14-21	15-22	15-22	15-22	16-23	16-23	16-23	17-24	17-24	17-24	18-25	18-25	18-25			
9	10-18	10-18	10-18	11-19	11-19	11-19	12-20	12-20	12-20	13-21	13-21	13-21	14-22	14-22	14-22	15-23	15-23	15-23	16-24	16-24	16-24	17-25	17-25	17-25	18-26	18-26	18-26			
10	10-19	10-19	10-19	11-20	11-20	11-20	12-21	12-21	12-21	13-22	13-22	13-22	14-23	14-23	14-23	15-24	15-24	15-24	16-25	16-25	16-25	17-26	17-26	17-26	18-27	18-27	18-27			
11	10-20	10-20	10-20	11-21	11-21	11-21	12-22	12-22	12-22	13-23	13-23	13-23	14-24	14-24	14-24	15-25	15-25	15-25	16-26	16-26	16-26	17-27	17-27	17-27	18-28	18-28	18-28			
12	10-21	10-21	10-21	11-22	11-22	11-22	12-23	12-23	12-23	13-24	13-24	13-24	14-25	14-25	14-25	15-26	15-26	15-26	16-27	16-27	16-27	17-28	17-28	17-28	18-29	18-29	18-29			
13	10-22	10-22	10-22	11-23	11-23	11-23	12-24	12-24	12-24	13-25	13-25	13-25	14-26	14-26	14-26	15-27	15-27	15-27	16-28	16-28	16-28	17-29	17-29	17-29	18-30	18-30	18-30			
14	10-23	10-23	10-23	11-24	11-24	11-24	12-25	12-25	12-25	13-26	13-26	13-26	14-27	14-27	14-27	15-28	15-28	15-28	16-29	16-29	16-29	17-30	17-30	17-30	18-31	18-31	18-31			
15	10-24	10-24	10-24	11-25	11-25	11-25	12-26	12-26	12-26	13-27	13-27	13-27	14-28	14-28	14-28	15-29	15-29	15-29	16-30	16-30	16-30	17-31	17-31	17-31	18-32	18-32	18-32			
16	10-25	10-25	10-25	11-26	11-26	11-26	12-27	12-27	12-27	13-28	13-28	13-28	14-29	14-29	14-29	15-30	15-30	15-30	16-31	16-31	16-31	17-32	17-32	17-32	18-33	18-33	18-33			
17	10-26	10-26	10-26	11-27	11-27	11-27	12-28	12-28	12-28	13-29	13-29	13-29	14-30	14-30	14-30	15-31	15-31	15-31	16-32	16-32	16-32	17-33	17-33	17-33	18-34	18-34	18-34			
18	10-27	10-27	10-27	11-28	11-28	11-28	12-29	12-29	12-29	13-30	13-30	13-30	14-31	14-31	14-31	15-32	15-32	15-32	16-33	16-33	16-33	17-34	17-34	17-34	18-35	18-35	18-35			
19	10-28	10-28	10-28	11-29	11-29	11-29	12-30	12-30	12-30	13-31	13-31	13-31	14-32	14-32	14-32	15-33	15-33	15-33	16-34	16-34	16-34	17-35	17-35	17-35	18-36	18-36	18-36			
20	10-29	10-29	10-29	11-30	11-30	11-30	12-31	12-31	12-31	13-32	13-32	13-32	14-33	14-33	14-33	15-34	15-34	15-34	16-35	16-35	16-35	17-36	17-36	17-36	18-37	18-37	18-37			
21	10-30	10-30	10-30	11-31	11-31	11-31	12-32	12-32	12-32	13-33	13-33	13-33	14-34	14-34	14-34	15-35	15-35	15-35	16-36	16-36	16-36	17-37	17-37	17-37	18-38	18-38	18-38			
22	10-31	10-31	10-31	11-32	11-32	11-32	12-33	12-33	12-33	13-34	13-34	13-34	14-35	14-35	14-35	15-36	15-36	15-36	16-37	16-37	16-37	17-38	17-38	17-38	18-39	18-39	18-39			
23	10-32	10-32	10-32	11-33	11-33	11-33	12-34	12-34	12-34	13-35	13-35	13-35	14-36	14-36	14-36	15-37	15-37	15-37	16-38	16-38	16-38	17-39	17-39	17-39	18-40	18-40	18-40			
24	10-33	10-33	10-33	11-34	11-34	11-34	12-35	12-35	12-35	13-36	13-36	13-36	14-37	14-37	14-37	15-38	15-38	15-38	16-39	16-39	16-39	17-40	17-40	17-40	18-41	18-41	18-41			
25	10-34	10-34	10-34	11-35	11-35	11-35	12-36	12-36	12-36	13-37	13-37	13-37	14-38	14-38	14-38	15-39	15-39	15-39	16-40	16-40	16-40	17-41	17-41	17-41	18-42	18-42	18-42			
26	10-35	10-35	10-35	11-36	11-36	11-36	12-37	12-37	12-37	13-38	13-38	13-38	14-39	14-39	14-39	15-40	15-40	15-40	16-41	16-41	16-41	17-42	17-42	17-42	18-43	18-43	18-43			
27	10-36	10-36	10-36	11-37	11-37	11-37	12-38	12-38	12-38	13-39	13-39	13-39	14-40	14-40	14-40	15-41	15-41	15-41	16-42	16-42	16-42	17-43	17-43	17-43	18-44	18-44	18-44			
28	10-37	10-37	10-37	11-38	11-38	11-38	12-39	12-39	12-39	13-40	13-40	13-40	14-41	14-41	14-41	15-42	15-42	15-42	16-43	16-43	16-43	17-44	17-44	17-44	18-45	18-45	18-45			
29	10-38	10-38	10-38	11-39	11-39	11-39	12-40	12-40	12-40	13-41	13-41	13-41	14-42	14-42	14-42	15-43	15-43	15-43	16-44	16-44	16-44	17-45	17-45	17-45	18-46	18-46	18-46			
30	10-39	10-39	10-39	11-40	11-40	11-40	12-41	12-41	12-41	13-42	13-42	13-42	14-43	14-43	14-43	15-44	15-44	15-44	16-45	16-45	16-45	17-46	17-46	17-46	18-47	18-47	18-47			
31	10-40	10-40	10-40	11-41	11-41	11-41	12-42	12-42	12-42	13-43	13-43	13-43	14-44	14-44	14-44	15-45	15-45	15-45	16-46	16-46	16-46	17-47	17-47	17-47	18-48	18-48	18-48			
32	10-41	10-41	10-41	11-42	11-42	11-42	12-43	12-43	12-43	13-44	13-44	13-44	14-45	14-45	14-45	15-46	15-46	15-46	16-47	16-47	16-47	17-48	17-48	17-48	18-49	18-49	18-49			
33	10-42	10-42	10-42	11-43	11-43	11-43	12-44	12-44	12-44	13-45	13-45	13-45	14-46	14-46	14-46	15-47	15-47	15-47	16-48	16-48	16-48	17-49	17-49	17-49	18-50	18-50	18-50			
34	10-43	10-43	10-43	11-44	11-44	11-44	12-45	12-45	12-45	13-46	13-46	13-46	14-47	14-47	14-47	15-48	15-48	15-48	16-49	16-49	16-49	17-50	17-50	17-50	18-51	18-51	18-51			
35	10-44	10-44	10-44	11-45	11-45	11-45	12-46	12-46	12-46	13-47	13-47	13-47	14-48	14-48	14-48	15-49	15-49	15-49	16-50	16-50	16-50	17-51	17-51	17-51	18-52	18-52	18-52			
36	10-45	10-45	10-45	11-46	11-46	11-46	12-47	12-47	12-47	13-48	13-48	13-48	14-49	14-49	14-49	15-50	15-50	15-50	16-51	16-51	16-51	17-52	17-52	17-52	18-53	18-53	18-53			
37	10-46	10-46	10-46	11-47	11-47	11-47	12-48	12-48	12-48	13-49	13-49	13-49	14-50	14-50	14-50	15-51	15-51	15-51	16-52	16-52	16-52	17-53	17-53	17-53	18-54	18-54	18-54			
38	10-47	10-47	10-47	11-48	11-48	11-48	12-49	12-49	12-49	13-50	13-50	13-50	14-51	14-51	14-51	15-52	15-52	15-52	16-53	16-53	16-53	17-54	17-54	17-54	18-55	18-55	18-55			
39	10-48	10-48	10-48	11-49	11-49	11-49	12-50	12-50	12-50	13-51	13-51	13-51	14-52	14-52	14-52	15-53	15-53	15-53	16-54	16-54	16-54	17-55	17-55	17-55	18-56	18-56	18-56			
40	10-49	10-49	10-49	11-50	11-50	11-50	12-51	12-51	12-51	13-52	13-52	13-52	14-53	14-53	14-53	15-54	15-54	15-54	16-55	16-55	16-55	17-56	17-56	17-56	18-57	18-57	18-57			
41	10-50	10-50	10-50	11-51	11-51	11-51	12-52	12-52	12-52	13-53	13-53	13-53	14-54	14-54	14-54	15-55	15-55	15-55	16-56	16-56	16-56	17-57	17-57	17-57	18-58	18-58	18-58			
42	10-51	10-51	10-51	11-52	11-52	11-52	12-53	12-53	12-53	13-54	13-54	13-54	14-55	14-55	14-55	15-56	15-56	15-56	16-57	16-57	16-57	17-58	17-58	17-58	18-59	18-59	18-59			
43	10-52	10-52	10-52	11-53	11-53	11-53	12-54	12-54	12-54	13-55	13-55	13-55	14-56	14-56	14-56	15-57	15-57	15-57	16-58	16-58	16-58	17-59	17-59	17-59	18-60	18-60	18-60			

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	Division.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
		Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	
		Actual.	Normal.				Actual.	Normal.		Actual.	Normal.		Actual.	Normal.		Actual.	Normal.		Actual.	Normal.		Actual.	Normal.		Actual.	Normal.
1	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
2	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
3	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
4	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
5	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
6	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
7	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
8	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
9	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
10	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
11	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
12	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
13	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
14	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
15	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50
16	Alameda	10	10	0.50	0.50	10	10	0.50	0.50	10															

⁶ Madras Presidency for the year 1918-1919.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Annual.		Produce.	Bales.
Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.	Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.	Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.	Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.	Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.	Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.	Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.		
10	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00										

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	No. of villages.	No. of villages.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
			Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.
Bihar.	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
	2	2	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100
	3	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
	5	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100
	6	6	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100
	7	7	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100
	8	8	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100
	9	9	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100
	10	10	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100
Madhya Pradesh.	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
	2	2	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100
	3	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
	5	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100
	6	6	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100
	7	7	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100
	8	8	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100
	9	9	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100
	10	10	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100
Gujarat.	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
	2	2	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100
	3	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
	5	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100
	6	6	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100
	7	7	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100
	8	8	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100
	9	9	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100
	10	10	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100
Rajasthan.	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
	2	2	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100
	3	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
	5	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100
	6	6	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100
	7	7	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100
	8	8	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100
	9	9	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100
	10	10	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100
North India.	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
	2	2	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100
	3	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
	5	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100
	6	6	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100
	7	7	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100
	8	8	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100
	9	9	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100
	10	10	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100
South India.	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
	2	2	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100
	3	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
	5	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100
	6	6	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100
	7	7	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100
	8	8	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100
	9	9	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100
	10	10	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100

Madras Presidency for the year 1919-20.

Month.	Jan.		April.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Annual.		Totals.	Average.	Remarks.
	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.	Number of rainy days.	Percentage.			
1919	4.05	1.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	Chennai.
1920	7.00	1.94	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	Chennai.
1921	9.00	2.55	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	Chennai.
1922	10.00	2.83	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	Chennai.
1923	11.00	3.11	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	Chennai.
1924	12.00	3.39	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	Chennai.
1925	13.00	3.67	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	0.00	Chennai.
1926	14.00	3.95	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00	0.00	Chennai.
1927	15.00	4.23	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	Chennai.
1928	16.00	4.51	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	Chennai.
1929	17.00	4.79	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	Chennai.
1930	18.00	5.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	Chennai.
1931	19.00	5.35	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	Chennai.
1932	20.00	5.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	0.00	Chennai.
1933	21.00	5.91	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	0.00	Chennai.
1934	22.00	6.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	Chennai.
1935	23.00	6.47	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	0.00	Chennai.
1936	24.00	6.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.00	0.00	Chennai.
1937	25.00	7.03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.00	0.00	Chennai.
1938	26.00	7.31	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	0.00	Chennai.
1939	27.00	7.59	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	Chennai.
1940	28.00	7.87	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	Chennai.
1941	29.00	8.15	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.00	0.00	Chennai.
1942	30.00	8.43	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	0.00	Chennai.
1943	31.00	8.71	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.00	0.00	Chennai.
1944	32.00	8.99	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	Chennai.
1945	33.00	9.27	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.00	0.00	Chennai.
1946	34.00	9.55	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	0.00	Chennai.
1947	35.00	9.83	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.00	0.00	Chennai.
1948	36.00	10.11	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.00	0.00	Chennai.
1949	37.00	10.39	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	Chennai.
1950	38.00	10.67	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	0.00	Chennai.
1951	39.00	10.95	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.00	0.00	Chennai.
1952	40.00	11.23	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.00	0.00	Chennai.
1953	41.00	11.51	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.00	0.00	Chennai.
1954	42.00	11.79	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	Chennai.
1955	43.00	12.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	0.00	Chennai.
1956	44.00	12.35	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.00	0.00	Chennai.
1957	45.00	12.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.00	0.00	Chennai.
1958	46.00	12.91	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.00	0.00	Chennai.
1959	47.00	13.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	0.00	Chennai.
1960	48.00	13.47	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.00	0.00	Chennai.
1961	49.00	13.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	0.00	Chennai.
1962	50.00	14.03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.00	0.00	Chennai.
1963	51.00	14.31	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.00	0.00	Chennai.
1964	52.00	14.59	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	Chennai.
1965	53.00	14.87	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.00	0.00	Chennai.
1966	54.00	15.15	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.00	0.00	Chennai.
1967	55.00	15.43	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.00	0.00	Chennai.
1968	56.00	15.71	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.00	0.00	Chennai.
1969	57.00	15.99	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.00	0.00	Chennai.
1970	58.00	16.27	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.00	0.00	Chennai.
1971	59.00	16.55	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.00	0.00	Chennai.
1972	60.00	16.83	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.00	0.00	Chennai.
1973	61.00	17.11	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.00	0.00	Chennai.
1974	62.00	17.39	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	Chennai.
1975	63.00	17.67	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	127.00	0.00	Chennai.
1976	64.00	17.95	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.00	0.00	Chennai.
1977	65.00	18.23	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.00	0.00	Chennai.
1978	66.00	18.51	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.00	0.00	Chennai.
1979	67.00	18.79	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00	0.00	Chennai.
1980	68.00	19.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.00	0.00	Chennai.
1981	69.00	19.35	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.00	0.00	Chennai.
1982	70.00	19.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	141.00	0.00	Chennai.
1983	71.00	19.91	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.00	0.00	Chennai.
1984	72.00	20.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	145.00	0.00	Chennai.
1985	73.00	20.47	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.00	0.00	Chennai.
1986	74.00	20.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.00	0.00	Chennai.
1987	75.00	21.03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.00	0.00	Chennai.
1988	76.00	21.31	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00										

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the year 1919-20.

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

Stations.	Station.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
		Number of rainy days.		Number of rainy days.		Number of rainy days.		Number of rainy days.		Number of rainy days.		Number of rainy days.	
		Total.	Average rainfall.	Total.	Average rainfall.	Total.	Average rainfall.	Total.	Average rainfall.	Total.	Average rainfall.	Total.	Average rainfall.
Port of St. George.	1. Port of St. George.	5	0.08	0.07	3.2	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	3. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	4. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	5. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	6. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	7. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	8. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	9. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	10. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	11. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	12. Port of St. George.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
Middle.	1. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	2. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	3. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	4. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	5. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	6. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	7. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	8. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	9. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	10. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	11. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	12. Middle.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
South.	1. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	2. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	3. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	4. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	5. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	6. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	7. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	8. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	9. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	10. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	11. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	12. South.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
North.	1. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	2. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	3. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	4. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	5. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	6. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	7. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	8. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	9. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	10. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	11. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
	12. North.	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01

Madras Presidency for the year 1898-1899

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Madras Presidency for the year 1910-1911

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the year 1919—cont.

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			
		Number of rainy days.			Number of rainy days.			Number of rainy days.			Number of rainy days.			Number of rainy days.			Number of rainy days.			
		Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.	Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.	Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.	Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.	Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.	Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.	Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.	Barbadoes.	Average rainfall.			
Barbados—cont.	1	Richmond	24	0.01	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	2	St. George	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	3	St. James	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	4	St. John	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	5	St. Peter	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	6	St. Paul	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	7	St. Andrew	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	8	St. Elizabeth	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	9	St. George	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	10	St. James	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
Barbados—cont.	11	St. John	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	12	St. Peter	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	13	St. Paul	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	14	St. Andrew	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	15	St. Elizabeth	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	16	St. George	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	17	St. James	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	18	St. John	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	19	St. Peter	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04	24	0.02	0.04
	20	St. Paul	24	0.02	0.04	20	0.02	0.04	24	0.0										

Madras Presidency for the year 1912—*cont.*

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Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

[illegible]



Published by Authority.

No. 19.3

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1909.

1. *Pract. 1* *Pract. 2*

Part 3-B.—Educational.

CONCLUSIONS

	1970				1971				1972				1973				1974				1975				1976				1977				1978				1979				1980				1981				1982				1983				1984				1985				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991				1992				1993				1994				1995				1996				1997				1998				1999				2000				2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				2030				2031				2032				2033				2034				2035				2036				2037				2038				2039				2040				2041				2042				2043				2044				2045				2046				2047				2048				2049				2050				2051				2052				2053				2054				2055				2056				2057				2058				2059				2060				2061				2062				2063				2064				2065				2066				2067				2068				2069				2070				2071				2072				2073				2074				2075				2076				2077				2078				2079				2080				2081				2082				2083				2084				2085				2086				2087				2088				2089				2090				2091				2092				2093				2094				2095				2096				2097				2098				2099				2100				2101				2102				2103				2104				2105				2106				2107				2108				2109				2110				2111				2112				2113				2114				2115				2116				2117				2118				2119				2120				2121				2122				2123				2124				2125				2126				2127				2128				2129				2130				2131				2132				2133				2134				2135				2136				2137				2138				2139				2140				2141				2142				2143				2144				2145				2146				2147				2148				2149				2150				2151				2152				2153				2154				2155				2156				2157				2158				2159				2160				2161				2162				2163				2164				2165				2166				2167				2168				2169				2170				2171				2172				2173				2174				2175				2176				2177				2178				2179				2180				2181				2182				2183				2184				2185				2186				2187				2188				2189				2190				2191				2192				2193				2194				2195				2196				2197				2198				2199				2200				2201				2202				2203				2204				2205				2206				2207				2208				2209				2210				2211				2212				2213				2214				2215				2216				2217				2218				2219				2220				2221				2222				2223				2224				2225				2226				2227				2228				2229				2230				2231				2232				2233				2234				2235				2236				2237				2238				2239				2240				2241				2242				2243				2244				2245				2246				2247				2248				2249				2250				2251				2252				2253				2254				2255				2256				2257				2258				2259				2260				2261				2262				2263				2264				2265				2266				2267				2268				2269				2270				2271				2272				2273				2274				2275				2276				2277				2278				2279				2280				2281				2282				2283				2284				2285				2286				2287				2288				2289				2290				2291				2292				2293				2294				2295				2296				2297				2298				2299				2300				2301				2302				2303				2304				2305				2306				2307				2308				2309			
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HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

Education.1

五、**参考文献**

October 27, May 2, 1940

No. 105.—In modification of Resolution No. 38, dated the 27th January 1926, published on page 39 of Part I-3 of the *Red List*, George Beaman, Agent the Red February 1926, Miss J. Pomeroy, Inspector of Great Lakes, Western Canada, confirmed privilege 1926 and fortnight or full average salary for eight months and fortnight or half average salary for seven months and eighteen days in compensation thereof with effect from the 2nd January 1926.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAU,
Secretary to Government

Secretary to Government

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

J. J. A. M.

Under articles 245 and 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty-seven days with effect from the date of working is sanctioned on behalf of Mrs. M. Bismut, acting Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Madurai-Kistai Wells' range.

Wednesday, 4th Nov 2020

TRAFFIC AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from 21st April 1926 to M. H. J. V. T. Boudier, Agent, Third Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Sahibganj, and also for one day Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vidyanagar range, and to appoint M. H. Ke. M. Pandey, Assistant, Vidyanagar range, to the position of the Director of Public Instruction, in the absence of M. H. J. V. T. Boudier, Agent on leave or until further orders. To give effect thereto.

Madras, 25th May 1923.

SCHEDULE (ORDERS OF VISITATION) EXAMINATION.

Time.	Grade.	Page.	Subject.
Friday, 12th May 1920.			
10-10 a.m. to 10-24 a.m.	Advanced ..	First paper ..	Botany.
24-24 a.m. to 1-1 p.m. (10-11)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcript of the exam.
1-1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Botany.
1-30 p.m. to 4-4 p.m.	Do. ..	Second paper ..	Transcript of the exam.
4-4 p.m. to 4-4 p.m.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Paper on physiology.
Saturday, 13th May 1920.			
10-10 a.m. to 10-24 a.m.	Intermediate ..	First paper ..	Botany.
10-24 a.m. to 10-24 p.m.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcript of the exam.
10-24 a.m. to 1-1 p.m.	Advanced ..	First paper ..	Botany and Physiology of man.
1-1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Do.
1-30 p.m. to 4-4 p.m.	Advanced ..	Second paper ..	Botany.
4-4 p.m. to 4-4 p.m.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcript of the exam.
4-4 p.m. to 4-4 p.m.	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Paper on physiology.

10-10 a.m. to 1-1 p.m. is the case of Visitation of the Exam.

attention is drawn to the following rules—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, and will be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and such and become are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any ambiguous disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the examination reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to subterfuge of any kind is liable to have his examination forfeited, and also to be detained from expending again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner or for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is satisfied for any reason whatever as to the bona fides of his conduct, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being dependent on the results of such re-examination.

6. No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscript or papers of any kind. Any candidate in violation of this rule or having recourse to any other contrivance, will be at once removed from the room, and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or solving time will, however, be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not on the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the outcome of their names is due to an oversight.

8. Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the rules published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Commissioner or his order permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

9. Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them, and they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendent of the examination.

10. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent has received his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

11. Any answer papers, or any work in Chemistry, Physics, or other work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be submitted or placed together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded in two, longwise (not crosswise) and kept. The place of examination and the name and number should be written distinctly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

12. Candidates are forbidden to note down the answer to any question on the question paper itself; they will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

18. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spare copies, etc." should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

Office of the Deputy, for Genl. Dunderburg,
Madras, 1st May 1898.

DEAR AND FRIENDLY TRANSMISSION

It is hereby noted that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Free St. George's Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, courses, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendent of the Written Examination concerned.

1. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should inform the Unit sufficiently early, in the manner where case is stated for against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular arrangements and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, State's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the analysis of On*Oval and Fractional Examinations in the syllabus mentioned below:—

[38-39] The Alaska will be filled up in a later issue.

Steps with dates	Activities	Results of a conference	How and how often work is carried on in action	Plans and consequences	Experiences
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· 222 · 中国农村金融发展报告(2012-2013) 第四章 农村金融发展现状与趋势

(2) Ред. Наидова, Ситонен, Умелев и др. Матвей Сидорович

Dr. H. H. H. H.

C. Alvarado notified.

2198	Fisher's Work	..	Domest. Inf.	..	10	F.W. Mackenzie, Birmingham, Eng.	Mr. W. F. Blair et al., Ib.
2199	Do.	..	Internat'l Inf.	..	11		

(40) FOR MARGARET THURGOOD AND MARION CARPENTIER

40. 15 days

[illegible](31) *For MOTHER CAUGHT*

Dr. Mansueti

[illegible]

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(3) Land Fund account balance, \$100,000.

(a) *Associational Executive Engineer, F.W.D., Mysore*

Day with date	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hours of examination (most of months - stated)	Number of candidates for examination (as far as known)	Place of examination	Comments
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CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING - con.

(1) For BULGARIAN AND ROMANIAN CANDIDATES.

<i>At Sofia.</i>						
Monday, 28th May	Applied Mechanics	Elementary	6-10 a.m.	7	R.S.R.S.R.'s Technical School, Sofia	M.E. Ry. G. (5).
Monday, 28th May	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate	6-10 a.m.	16	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Hydraulics and Bridges	Elementary	6-10 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	6-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Intermediate	1 p.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	6-10 a.m.	11	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Intermediate	1 p.m.	8	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	6-10 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Intermediate	1 p.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	6-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Intermediate	1 p.m.	17	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	6-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Intermediate	1 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(2) For ITALY CANDIDATES.

<i>At Palermo.</i>						
Monday, 28th May	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate	10-12 a.m.	2	Regio Technical College, Palermo	M.E. Ry. G. (5).
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Bridges	Do.	1-3 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Bridges	Do.	1-3 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Bridges	Do.	1-3 p.m.	10	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Bridges	Do.	1-3 p.m.	9	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Bridges	Do.	1-3 p.m.	8	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Bridges	Do.	1-3 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(3) For RUSSIAN, GREEK, TURKISH, GEORGIAN, ARMENIAN AND SERBIAN CANDIDATES.

<i>At Istanbul.</i>						
Monday, 28th May	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	2 p.m.	2	Technical School, Constantinople	M.E. Ry. G. (5).
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Intermediate	2 p.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Applied Mechanics	Elementary	2-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Hydraulics and Bridges	Do.	2-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Intermediate	2-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	2-10 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Elementary	2-10 p.m.	12	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	2-10 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Intermediate	2-10 p.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	2-10 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Intermediate	2-10 p.m.	19	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Do.	2-10 p.m.	15	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Hydraulic Construction	Do.	2 p.m.	1	Technical School, Constantinople	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Do.	2 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Do.	2 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Road-making	Do.	2 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(4) For PORTUGUESE CANDIDATES.

<i>At Lisbon.</i>						
Monday, 28th May	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	10 a.m.	1	R.S. da Torre's College, Lisbon	M.E. Ry. G. (5).
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Intermediate	2 p.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Structures and Bridges	Elementary	10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th May	Do.	Intermediate	2 p.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(5) Romanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, Georgians, Serbians. (6) Austrian, Serbian, Turkish, etc. (7) Austrian, Serbian, Turkish, etc. (8) Austrian, Serbian, Turkish, etc. (9) Austrian, Serbian, Turkish, etc. (10) Austrian, Serbian, Turkish, etc.

Days with fish.	Species.	Order of enumeration.	Year of enumeration of species.	Place of enumeration.	Remarks.
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2-42716 ENGINEERING AND METALLICAL INVESTIGATIONS—1994

(4) For Postgraduate Certificate—see

Postulated key messages

[illegible]

(4) THE SUBSEQUENT, FULLY AND OPERATORLY CAPTURING

At Cambridge,

[illegible]

(9) For Doctor, Graduate and Research Candidates

At Evolution

Hudson's and Belmont Woods	Intersecting	9:10 a.m.	1	Amelia Camp's Cousin Evelyn Helen	20 E. My. St. D. Nelson Ryerson arranged by
Eastbrook and Bond Meadow	Intersecting	9:10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Belmont and Belmont and Laurel Jog	Do.	7:10 a.m. 7:15 a.m.	2 04	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Do.	Intersecting	9:15 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.

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44. *Marginalia*.

	Hydraulic and Bridge Iron Works.	Telegraph.	P. M. ..	1.	P.W.D. Substi- tuted Civilian Engineers, Public Road, (Main- tain)	M.E.R. N. 2 Kilometer approx. 50
Monday, 10th May.	Do.	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Bridge-way ..	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 11th May.	Applied Mechanics ..	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Callings and Road making.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Measurement ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
	Surveying and Level- ling.	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
	Stone and the Stone Factor.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 12th May.	Field's Work ..	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	11	Station, Bridge, Public, Main- tain.	Do.
	Do.	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	9	Do.	Do.
	Geometry ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Telegraph.	7 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.

Joh. Augustin Österberg, P. M. B. Föreläsning 5

(i) *Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Calicut*

Amesbury Engineering, Dublin, Ireland.

(c) National Office, Maritime Division, Washington.

Days with date	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hours of examination, except at special sittings	Number of candidates to be admitted	Place of examination	Examiner
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CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(12) For TECHNOLOGY CANDIDATES.

All First-class only.

1st day	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	1	Technical Department's Office, Technological Department, Wellington.	M & E. G. B. Rank, 1st class, 1st day.
Saturday, 2nd May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	4 p.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.
	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May	Do.	Intermediate.	4 p.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.

(13) For BARRISTERS, CLERKS AND VETERINARY CANDIDATES.

All First-class only.

1st day	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	2.30 a.m. ..	2	Department's Office, F. W. D. View, Wellington.	Inspector J. W. D. View, Wellington.
Saturday, 2nd May	Do.	Intermediate.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 5th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Friday, 7th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 8th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2.30 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.

(14) For VETERINARY CANDIDATES.

All First-class only.

1st day	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	1	Technical Department's Office, Technological Department, Wellington.	M & E. G. B. Rank, 1st class, 1st day.
Saturday, 2nd May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	4 p.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.
	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May	Do.	Intermediate.	4 p.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.

(15) For BARRISTERS, CLERKS AND VETERINARY CANDIDATES.

All First-class only.

1st day	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	2 p.m. ..	1	Technical Department's Office, Technological Department, Wellington.	M & E. G. B. Rank, 1st class, 1st day.
Saturday, 2nd May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 p.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2 p.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 p.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	2 p.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May	Do.	Intermediate.	2 p.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Explosion and Bridge-lam Works.	Elementary.	2 p.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.

(A) Superintending Engineer, Technological Department.

(B) Barrister, Clerk, F. W. D. View, Wellington.

(C) Inspector, Technical Department, Wellington.

Days and dates	Subjects	Style of examination	Hours of examination part of morning or afternoon	Subjects to be examined	Place of examination	Examiner.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.
(14) FOR ASSISTANTS, COMMISSIONS AND READING ROOM CANDIDATES.

1899	Surveying and Level-ling.	At Wellington—contd.	Information	4 p.m. ..	14	M.E.S.P.
	Do.	Examination	4 p.m. ..	8	Do	Do
	Applied Mechanics ..	Do.	5 p.m. ..	8	Do.	Do
	Mechanics ..	Information	5 p.m. ..	14	Do.	Do
	Physics and ..	Do.	5 p.m. ..	1	Do.	Do
	Do.	Examination	.. ..	2	.. ..	.. ..

(15) FOR COMMISSIONS, ENGINEERS AND TENDERS CANDIDATES.

At Napier.							
Monday, 1899.	Building Materials and Construction.	Examination	3 p.m.	8	Headmaster Engi- neers' Office, Napier.	M.E.S.P. & others examining after April 1st.	
	Do.	Information	3 p.m.	4	Do.	Do.	
	Mechanics ..	Examination	10 p.m.	8	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Information	10 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.	
Tuesday, 1899.	Applied Mechanics ..	Examination	12 noon	8	Do.	Do.	
	Mechanics and Engi- neering Works.	Information	8-54 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Information	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	
	Surveying and Level- ling.	Examination	7 a.m.	7	Examiner, pro- visional, Napier.	Do.	
	Do.	Information	8.30 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.	
	Physics and ..	Examination	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	
	Surveying and Level- ling.	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Information	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	
Wednesday, 1899.	Surveying and Level- ling.	Examination	9.30 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Information	9.30 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(16) FOR ASSISTANTS, COMMISSIONS, TENDERS, ENGINEERS, TENDERS, MASTERS AND MAINTENANCE CANDIDATES.

		<i>At Napier.</i>					
May.	Electric Lighting and Telecommunications ..	Examination ..	4.30 a.m. ..	4	College of Engi- neers, Napier.	Mr. R. E. Mc- Gowan.	
	Do ..	Examination ..	4.30 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.	
	Practical Telegraphy ..	Examination ..	11 a.m. ..	10	College of Engi- neers, Napier.	Mr. R. E. Mc- Gowan.	
Sep.	Do ..	Information ..	11 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.	
	Do ..	Information ..	11 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.	
	Do ..	Information ..	11 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.	

(17) FOR COMMISSIONS, ENGINEERS AND MAINTENANCE CANDIDATES.

(1) FOR COMPLETION, HARRISON AND MARSH CARRIAGES.							
		Title of subject &					
Friday, April.	100.	Kindship and Magneti- cism.	Elementary.	11 a.m.	1	Providence Col- lege, Boston.	M.E.S.P. & C.E.S. examining after April 1st.
		Do.	Intermediate	11 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Advanced	1 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, May.	101.	Practical Chemistry	Intermediate	7 a.m.	1	The King's Col- lege, London.	Dr. H. Evans Dr. J. G.
		Do.	Advanced	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, April.	70.	Organic Chemistry	Intermediate	10 a.m.	1	Providence Col- lege, Boston.	M.E.S.P. & C.E.S. examining after April 1st.
		Do.	Advanced	10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, May.	102.	Agriculture	Elementary.	6 p.m.	1	Office of the Providence Col- lege, Boston.	M.E.S.P. & C.E.S. examining after April 1st.
		Do.	Intermediate	6 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, May.	103.	Practical Chemistry	Intermediate	7 a.m.	1	The King's Col- lege, London.	Dr. H. Evans Dr. J. G.
		Do.	Advanced	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, May.	104.	Practical Chemistry	Intermediate	7 a.m.	1	The King's Col- lege, London.	Dr. H. Evans Dr. J. G.
		Do.	Advanced	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Municipal Engineer, Napier.

(b) New College of Engineering, Napier.

(c) Public Works, Napier.

(d) The King's College, Napier (John Mackay).

(e) Deputy Director of Agriculture, St. Vincent's Island.

(f) Government Geologist, Wellington.

(g) Napier.

(h) "Gibson's" The Lee, Napier.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination of candidates.	Number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PRINCIPAL SCIENCES, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(3) FOR FRESHMAN AND GRADUATE CANDIDATES.

At Cambridge.

12th.	Monday, May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	1 a.m. ..	1	P. H. College, Cambridge.	M.E. Ry. D. Vachanasangapala (a).
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Applied Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Monday, May.	12th.	Botany ..	Elementary.	1 a.m. ..	8	Government Zoological Museum, Madras.	M.E. Ry. D. Vachanasangapala (a).
		Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.

(4) FOR ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES.

At Ellore.

Tuesday, May.	12th.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	1 a.m. ..	6	Government Training School, Ellore.	M.E. Ry. D. Vachanasangapala (a).
		Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
		Animal Physiology ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
		Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(5) FOR BACHELOR CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Monday, May.	12th.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	5.30 a.m. ..	17	Government Training School, Madras.	M.E. Ry. V. Krishna Rao (a).
		Botany ..	Do.	7.30 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.

(6) FOR BACHELOR BACHELORS AND VILLAGE CANDIDATES.

At Ellore.

Tuesday, May.	12th.	Physiology ..	Intermediate.	1 a.m. ..	1	Taylor's College, Madras.	M.E. Ry. V. Krishna Rao (a).
		Do.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Animal Physiology ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(7) FOR CHURCHMAN CANDIDATES.

At Ellore.

Monday, May.	12th.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	1 a.m. ..	1	Government Training School, Ellore.	M.E. Ry. V. Krishna Rao (a).
		Do.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(8) FOR CHURCHMAN CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Tuesday, May.	12th.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	2	Government Training School, Madras.	M.E. Ry. S. V. Narayana Rao (a).
		Animal Physiology ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Do.	10 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Agriculture ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Government, Madras, Government Training School, Bangalore.

(b) Assistant, Government Training School, Bangalore.

(c) H. Narayana, Madras.

Days with rain.	Religions.	Kind of education.	How of common use of money (p. 427).	How far it has been used in the past.	Place of importance.	Remarks.
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151—PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, REAGENT AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

(9) For *HELMAN, CLAUDETTE*, -

At present,

POS.	Inorganic Chemistry	Electrochem.	Therm.	J.	C.R.S.	High- Temp.	H.T.P.	E. V.
Futaba, Itoh Miy.	Physical Chem.	Th.	Therm.	1	Chem. Ind.	Th.	Therm. Anal.	Atmos. Poll.
	Atomic Physics	Th.	Therm.	1	Th.	Th.	Th.	Th.
	Chem.	Th.	Therm.	1	Th.	Th.	Th.	Th.

(2v) For GUINEA FAVORITES.

A. K. Bhowmik

		Physiology	..	Microbiology	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Physiology	1	Physiology	..	Microbiology	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	2	Physiology	..	Microbiology	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	3	Physiology	..	Microbiology	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	4	Physiology	..	Microbiology	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

(1.1) $\text{Res } K(\text{res}) = \text{Cardinality}$

At Karsel,

	Agalut Physiology	Chemistry	F. a. n.	Yl	Government Training (School, Cap ital)	M. S. R. E. F. Particulars (See Appendix 10)
Myster, H. C.	Physiology	Chemistry	F. a. n.	1	Do.	Do.
	Physiology	Chemistry	F. a. n.	1	Do.	Do.
	Physiology	Chemistry	F. a. n.	1	Do.	Do.

DOI: 10.1002/for

At Bellarmine,

[illegible]

FOR MASTERING CANDIDATES

at Monticello.

		Physiology	Chemistry	7 a.m.	8	Miles in last year	High in last year	M.F.S., R. T. Miles, R. T. Miles, R. T.
Monday, 1903	1	Animal Physiology	Chem.	7 a.m.	8	100	100	100
Monday, 1903	2	Animal Physiology	Chem.	7 a.m.	8	100	100	100
Monday, 1903	3	Animal Physiology	Chem.	7 a.m.	8	100	100	100

(14) For *English* and *Chinese* Candidates.

At present,

	Animal Physiology ..	Time/Day ..	1-10 a.m.	2	Development Training Reason, Cognition	E.P., M., S. History A special Dept.
Fritz, E. M.D.	Integrative Chemistry ..	Do.	5-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Physiology ..	Do.	5-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
	History ..	Do.	5-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
	Significance ..	Do.	5-10 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	5-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.

(EN) For CRYSTALLINE CRYSTALLINITY

All Candidates,

		Gr. Changes		P	Medical High School	W. L. G. H. V.
		Knowledge	Therap.		College	Exposure Ex. (average)
Interfer. exp. exp.	Inorganic Chemistry	100	75	1	100	100
	Organic Chemistry	100	75	1	100	100
	Physics	100	75	1	100	100
	Applied Chem.	100	75	1	100	100

Oct 04, 2004, 10:00 AM, Kirti

Days with term	Subjects.	Grade of examination	Hour of examination—month of application.	No. of candidates	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(16) FOR NATURAL SCIENCE.

At Night.

Thurs. Wednesday 12th May and Tuesday 13th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	10	R.F.G. Training School, Port- land.	M.B. Ry. E. S. Mangrove, Esq. Agricult. Ex.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Agariculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(17) FOR TECHNOLOGY.

At Evening.

Monday, 10th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	1	Government Training School, Victoria.	M.B. Ry. E. S. Mangrove, Esq. Agricult. Ex.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Agariculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(18) FOR TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL AND TARIFF CANDIDATES.

At Evening.

Thursday 27th May, & Fri. 28th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	4	Government Training School, Victoria.	M.B. Ry. E. S. Mangrove, Esq. Agricult. Ex.
	Physiology ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Agariculture ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(19) FOR NATURAL SCIENCE.

At Morning.

Monday, 10th May Tuesday, 11th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	8	Madras College.	M.B. Ry. E. S. Mangrove, Esq. Agricult. Ex.
	Physiology ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	14	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Agariculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(20) FOR ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL, ELECTRIC AND TECHNOLOGY CANDIDATES.

At Morning.

Monday, 10th May.	Electricity and Magnetism ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	1	R.F.G. College, Victoria.	M.B. Ry. E. S. Mangrove, Esq. Agricult. Ex.
	Do.	Advanced ..	10 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Physiology ..	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	2	Do.	M.B. Ry. E. S. Mangrove, Esq. Agricult. Ex.

(21) FOR ANATOMY CANDIDATES.

At Morning.

Monday, 10th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	14	Government Training School, Victoria.	M.B. Ry. E. S. Mangrove, Esq. Agricult. Ex.
	Physiology ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Agariculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(a) B. Agriculture, Esq.

(b) Assistant, Government Training School, Esq.

(c) Professor, R.F.G. College, Victoria.

(d) Assistant, Government Training School, Esq.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1936.

I.—NOTICE TO MEMBERS CONCERNING.

Candidates in the examinations are informed that a copy of the enclosed list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall of each station two days before the examination and that they will be expected to have their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding the examinations, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the various examinations. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various technical stations are given below:—

Stations.

Chief Superintendents.

Amalgamam ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Amalgamam.
Amavay ..	M. H. N. P. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avaray, Assistant Lecturer, Ceded District College, Amavay.
Bangalore ..	Headmaster, S. R. A. N. H. High School, Bangalore.
Bellary ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellary.
Bellarypur ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellarypur.
Bombay ..	Headmaster, C. M. S. High School, Bombay.
Bombay ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bombachan Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Bombachan will be held in the local Government Secondary School.

Calcutta ..	Headmaster, Government School at Commerce, Calcutta.
Chennai ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Chennai.
Chingapet ..	Superintendent, Government School, Chingapet.
Chittoor ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Chittoor.
Cuddalore ..	Principal, F. S. College, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Secondary Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, U.P.O. High School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Arcot District, Cuddalore.

N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local Government Training School.

Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	M. H. N. P. M. Krishna Ayyar Avaray, Lecturer, Bombachan College, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local London Mission Training School.

Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local District School.

Cuddalore ..	M. H. N. P. M. Krishna Ayyar Avaray, Lecturer, Bombachan College, Cuddalore.
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N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local Cuddalore College.

Cuddalore ..	Principal, Government College, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	M. H. N. P. M. Krishna Ayyar Avaray, Lecturer, Bombachan College, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	M. H. N. P. M. Krishna Ayyar Avaray, Assistant Lecturer, Government College, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Engineering School, Cuddalore.

N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local Chatterjee Technical Institute.

Cuddalore ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore Range.
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N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local F. S. Training School.

Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Superintendent, Art Industrial School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, National High School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Principal, St. John's Memorial School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	M. H. N. P. M. Krishna Ayyar Avaray, Assistant Lecturer, Bombachan College, Cuddalore.

N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local A. R. L. M. High School.

Cuddalore ..	M. H. N. P. M. Krishna Ayyar Avaray, Lecturer, Bombachan College, Cuddalore.
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N.B.—The examinations at Cuddalore will be held in the local M. H. N. P. M. High School.

Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddalore ..	Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Cuddalore.

In the case of the *Interim* examination, candidates of the first and the second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-30 p.m., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. For the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10-45 a.m., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1-10 p.m., and no candidate for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have such a separate mention and that do not want to be examined in a batch are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the *Intermediate*, and with the second batch for the *Intermediate* and *Advanced* examinations.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms in the morning before the commencement of the morning batch to inspect the students and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his examination paper set of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the Manager or Instructor if he is working outside the examination, and will present such manager or instructor to order the hall or room (though the candidate may be at work) to respect the students and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. If not, however, he is clearly understood that the Superintendent bears the responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely ex officio, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the Manager or Instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the students and put it right, etc.

No action shall be given to candidate's complaints for loss of time while the machine is not of order and he is not right.

(By order)

Office of the Council for Univ. Examinations,
Madras, 1st May 1920.

D. A. BONDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CENTRE FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS OF 1920.

The L.T. Degree Examination will be held at Madras, Saifpet, Tiruchendur, Rajahmundry and Tuticorin.

1. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Preliminary Examination will be held at Madras, Trichinopoly and Tiruchendur.

2. The Final Examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree in Branches I, IV and V will be held at Madras, Trichinopoly and Tiruchendur.

The Examination in Branches II, III, VI and VII will be held at Madras.

3. The M.A. Degree Examination will be held at Madras, Trichinopoly and Tiruchendur.

4. The written examinations for the B.A. Degree will be held at Annamalai, Hyderabad (Deccan), Kumbakonam, Madras, Mysore, Bangalore, Bangalore, Manipal, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Tiruchendur and Vellore.

5. The practical examinations for the B.A. Degree will be held at Madras.

6. The Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science will be held at the following places:—

Madras.	Kumbakonam.	Palakkad.
Annamalai.	Madras.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Manipal.	Salem.
Ernakulam.	Manipal.	Tiruchirappalli.
Calcutta.	Manipal.	Tiruchirappalli.
Calicut.	Nagpur.	Tiruchirappalli.
Calicut.	Palakkad (for female candidates only).	Tiruchirappalli.
Calicut.	Palakkad.	Tiruchirappalli.
Calicut.	Palakkad.	Tiruchirappalli.
Calicut.	Palakkad.	Tiruchirappalli.
Calicut.	Palakkad.	Tiruchirappalli.

7. The Matriculation Examination will be held at the following places:—

Madras.	Madras.	Tiruchirappalli.
Bangalore.	Manipal.	Tiruchirappalli.
Ernakulam.	Palakkad (for female candidates only).	Tiruchirappalli.
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Palakkad.	Tiruchirappalli.
Calicut.	Rajahmundry.	Tiruchirappalli.

8. The F.L. and B.L. Degree Examinations will be held at Madras and Tiruchendur. The M.L. Degree Examination will be held at Madras only.

9. The General Paper Examination will be held at Madras, Kumbakonam (for Tiruchirappalli), Palakkad (for Tiruchirappalli) and Tiruchirappalli.

10. The Examinations for Degrees in Medicine and the Examinations for the Diploma in Examination will be held at Madras.

Madras House, 21st April 1920.

FUNCTIONS.

Under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, and the rules framed thereunder by the Government of Madras, the Syndicate will open the Faculty of Medicine to elect a member of the Medical Council in the place of Late Col. R. M. Hingston, I.M.S., who vacated his seat on the Council on 1st March 1928, under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Act.

Under section 5 of the Act, no person shall be eligible to be a member of the Council unless he is a registered practitioner.

Members of the faculty may record their votes in envelopes with the instructions on the voting papers issued to them. Voting papers not received by the Registrar by 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th May 1929, the hour of the closing of the ballot and of the scrutiny of votes, will be invalid.

Senate House, 4th May 1929.

With reference to the vacancy on the Syndicate caused by the resignation of Mr. W. H. James on the 17th April 1929, Mr. R. V. Sri Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., LL.B., has been nominated for election by the Faculty of Engineering, and no other nominations have been made. It is hereby notified that Mr. A. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar has been duly elected a member of the Syndicate.

(By order)

J. J. JENSEN,
Manager in charge.

Senate House, 12th May 1929.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the election for the seat in the Provincial Legislative Council allotted to the Calcutta University under the Reform Scheme, it has been decided by the Government of India to extend the franchise to all graduates of this University of not less than seven years' standing. In pursuance of the decision only such graduates of the University as passed their first Degree examination in 1922 (and were, therefore, entitled to be admitted to their degree at the Annual Commencement held in 1923) or earlier will be eligible to vote at the election. Licensed Medical Students, who obtained their Degrees after the old regulations will be treated as graduates for the purpose of franchise qualifications.

With a view to enable the undersigned to prepare an electoral roll for the above purpose, graduates of the prescribed standing are requested to furnish the undersigned with the following particulars on or before the 30th June 1929 :-

- (1) name, address and present occupation or full;
- (2) place of residence;
- (3) name of the first Degree Examination at this University which they passed, or also the year when and the subject (if any) from which they passed such examination.

Graduates of this University who are residents beyond the territorial limits of this University are also requested to state whether they have a place of residence in Bengal, and if so, where.

(By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.)

J. C. BHOGAL,
Registrar.

Senate House, 20th April 1929.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The public are hereby informed that the office of the undersigned has been removed from Wall-tax road to his residence at No. 2, Chatterjee Chetty Street, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

P. PARTHASARATHY SWAMICK,
Sole Agent, Registrar of Schools, Chatterjee Chetty Street.

Calcutta, 29th April 1929.

MANUAL TRAINING EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have been admitted to have passed the Manual Training Examination held at the Teachers' College, Solapur, in March 1929 :-

Names of candidates.	Institution in which trained.	Exhibits presented or not presented.
First Class.		
1. T. Vasudevaraoji Ayyangar ..	Teachers' College, Solapur ..	.. Exhibited.
2. K. A. Subrahmanya Pillai ..	Do. and Private ..	.. S.A.L.C.
Teachers' College, Solapur, 2nd/3rd May 1929.		H. S. DUNGAN, Principal.

S.P.O. HIGH SCHOOL, NANDYAL.

Applications are invited from candidates for admission into the Secondary Training Scheme attached to the S.P.O. High School, Nandyal.

5 The Minimum Age of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general educational qualifications required for admission. Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate should attach copies of marks obtained by them with the Preliminary application, clearly and. They should produce their original certificates on the date of admission.

3. The period of travelling will be two years. In the case of candidates who have passed the F.A. Examination of the Intermediate Examination in Arts the period of travelling will be only one year.

4. The ordinary rate of prescribed stipend is Rs. 25 per mensem and the number of prescribed stipends is 50. In addition candidates receiving stipend from local and municipal bodies will also be allowed.

5. Applications should be made in printed forms which are available in the office, with copies of general statement and conduct certificate and submitted as so in each of the office not later than 15th May 1923.

6. All applications should be carefully filed in and should bear the countersignature of the manager of an institution recognised by the department in which the candidate is proposed to be employed after training.

7. Every candidate will be on probation for 30 working days after admission.

A. RAMA RAO,
Secretary of Schools, Fort St. George.

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Queen Mary's College for Women is a Government college which prepares students for the Intermediate examination of the University in the compulsory subjects and in the subjects required for group III and also for the B.A. Degree examination (Pass course) in Part I and group V of Part III.

At present students taking groups I and II of the Intermediate course attend lectures at the Presidency College, Coimbatore in physics.

The college is situated in the Malabar Hill in Madras in group III of the Intermediate course, and in group V of the B.A. Pass course.

The aim of the college is education in widest sense of the term, and the Principal and staff aim to mould not only the mental and physical culture of the students and to make the college hostel.

The progress of their own religious observances by students shall be encouraged by the college.

The principal of the college is Miss D. de la Hay (History Honours—Oxford).

Professors: Miss G. C. MacGregor (B.A.—Dublin),
Miss A. Sargent (History Honours—Oxford) (Latin).
Additional Professor: Miss M. J. Ebbett (B.A.—Durham).

Assistant Professors: Miss J. Goodwin (B.A.—A.S.),
Miss T. Joseph (B.A. Honours),
Miss H. Trillings (B.A.—A.S.),
Miss H. Trillings (B.A. Honours—London).

The fees are levied at the following rates:—

	Intermediate		B.A. Pass course	
	Board	Whole	Part I.	Each group of Part II.
	Rs.	Ss. & p.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.
Long term ..	12	27 6	12 6	59 3
Short term ..	9	16 6	10 6	59 3

The college offers a certain number of scholarships:—

Direct women scholarships at Rs. 25 per mensem.

Collegiate scholarships at Rs. 8 per mensem for Intermediate course and Rs. 14 for the B.A. course.

Scholarships taking the form of whole remission of fees; and other special scholarships.

In all cases these scholarships can be awarded only to applicants who have good qualifications and who are genuinely in need of such assistance.

The college is located on the Malabar Hill. New buildings have been constructed, which provide comfortable hostel accommodation for students.

Hostel accommodation is organized in three sections:—

- European—Rs. 10 per mensem.
- Indian Christian—Rs. 11 per mensem.
- Other Indian—Rs. 12 per mensem.

Quota for Rs. 1 per term.

Time charges cover all necessary items of board and lodging. All necessary furniture is provided.

Each hostel contains meals, on arrival, give to the Principal a deposit advance Rs. 25 or Rs. 10, or Rs. 11 according to section.

Special bills are provided for payment at the end of each month.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Principal, Queen Mary's College for Women, Hyderabad Post Office, Madras. Printed forms of application can be had from the Principal. They should give the full name, age, caste or creed of the applicant, references as to previous education (if possible a secondary school leaving certificate should be attached) and the names of study desired. If this is for the Intermediate examination, the group chosen should be stated with the language for Part I-B and the subject for group III, if this is selected. They should also state whether hostel accommodation is required, and if so, in which section.

Applications should be signed by a parent or guardian who should indicate his official position or social status.

The college will re-open after the vacation season on Monday the 2nd July 1923.

Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras,
Madras, 17th April 1923.

G. C. MCCORMACK,
Acting Principal.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, 1920-21.

(1) Applications for admission to the Institute of Commerce should be sent in as far as possible to reach the Principal on or before the 21st June 1920. Applications should contain the particulars given at the end.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(2) The qualifications for admission and other particulars will be found in the prospectus given below.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS.

GENERAL.

Object.—(A) The Institute is intended primarily to afford facilities for the training of persons who will be qualified to assist the interests of Life Assurance companies, falling within the scope of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1912, and of societies registered as for the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

(B) The Institute will also train persons desirous of engaging in commercial, enterprising and of filling the responsible positions of managers, secretaries, accountants, etc. The instruction in the Institute is imparted on thoroughly practical lines—practical in the sense that it is mainly based on commercial experience gained by constant work with correct developments of business.

3. The classes are at present held in the Law College.

4. It is also intended to impart instruction in English Composition and Prose-writing, Elementary Mathematics and general commercial subjects.

5. Candidates for admission into the Institute should be at least matriculates or holders of completed Secondary School-leaving certificates who are declared eligible for admission to University courses of study or those who have passed the High School Examinations for Europeans and such others as in the opinion of the authorities possess sufficient knowledge to be benefited by the instruction imparted in the Institute. Students with higher qualifications will be given preference. Persons who do not intend qualifying for the accountancy diploma may also be admitted into the Institute.

6. **Examinations.**—(a) The final examination will be that held by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay. A copy of the Regulations of this Board is given below; (b) Pupils will also be prepared for the advanced examinations in commercial subjects under the scheme relating to the Madras Government Technical examinations. Annual and practical examinations will be conducted by the Principal assisted by the staff.

7. The hours of work will be arranged so far as possible outside of business hours. The present arrangement is to hold the classes from 7 to 8 a.m. and 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

8. **Fees.**—Subject to the approval of Government the fees for the (A) course will be Rs. 35 for the first term and Rs. 45 for the second term, both payable in advance. The fees for the (B) course are as follow:—

	One subject.	Two subjects.		Three subjects.		Five subjects.	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Intermediate grade.	1st term ..	11	10	15	15	20	15
	2nd term ..	11	10	15	15	20	15
Advanced grade.	1st term ..	15	15	20	20	25	20
	2nd term ..	15	15	20	20	25	20

The course commences early in July every year. There are two terms in the year, the long term, July to December and the short, January to March.

9. **Attendance.**—To be eligible for admission to the examination students must have attended three-fourths of the working days in each year.

10. **Holidays and vacations.**—The Institute shall be closed for the midsummer and Christmas vacations for each year as far as fixed from time to time and to general holidays.

(A) REGULATIONS OF THE INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.

The Regulations for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

1. The diploma in accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be awarded by the Government of Bombay, on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board, to a candidate who has passed in the examination of that Board.

First.—That he has passed (1) the examination of the Accountancy Diploma Board in accordance with the regulations laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11, or (2) the examination prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay with advanced accountancy and auditing as his special subject.

Secondly.—That he has received adequate practical training in accountancy as prescribed in regulations 12 and 13; and

Thirdly.—That he bears a good moral character, and has attained the age of 25.

Holders of this Diploma will be styled "Government Diplomata in Accountancy."

(G. O. 8.)

I. Examination for the Diploma in Accountancy.

2. The examination for the diploma in accountancy will be held in Bombay and in such other centres in the full next progress of India as may be selected in consultation with the local Officers, most convenient in the second Monday in April every year or such other day in April as may be notified in January of that year. Madras will be exempt, be one of the centres.

3. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Secretary to the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, before the 30th January immediately preceding the date of the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

4. A candidate for admission to this examination must have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or must have completed the School Fifth Exam nature conducted by a local Government and declared eligible for admission to University courses of study on any other examination which, in the opinion of the Accountancy Diploma Board, is equivalent to these, and, subject to regulations 8 and 9, must produce a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of a university recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, subsequent to passing such

an examination, studied for a period of two calendar years of such an institution and is fit to present himself for the examination, provided that no such candidate shall be required to be a graduate of one of the Universities of India or of the United Kingdom.

4. A candidate who has obtained an adequate practical training in accounts, as defined in Regulation No. 12, for a period of not less than two years shall be eligible to appear for the Diploma, provided at this Board, up to the year 1921, without being required to produce a certificate of attendance at a recognized institution.

5. Every holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, shall be eligible for admission to the examination for the Diploma in Accountancy, even though he may not satisfy the conditions laid down in Regulation No. 4.

6. Candidates for this examination shall be examined in the following subjects:—

A. Accountancy and Auditing:—

(1) The principles and routine of book-keeping and accounts including a knowledge of the systems of accounts in use in different classes of business.

(2) Auditing:—

* Books recommended:—

L. B. Dickson's Advanced Accounting.

Triggs and Poyler's Book-keeping and Accounts.

L. B. Dickson's Auditing.

Spicer and Poyler's Practical Auditing.

Dr. A. K. Springer's Insurance Companies' Accounts.

J. J. McLaughlin's Book-keeping of a Job Office.

* These books are used as helpful to the student, but are not prescribed as obligatory.

B. Mercantile Law:—

(1) The Indian Law relating to Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies and Provident Societies and Societies.

(2) The Indian Law relating to Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, Endorsement and Arbitration.

(3) Charter Parties, Bills of Lading, Vins and Marine Insurance.

(4) The main provisions of the Indian Stamp and Securities Acts relating to the above.

* Books recommended:—

Burns's Mercantile Law, Vol. I.

Parsons's Mercantile Law.

B. S. Datta's Indian Mercantile Law.

* These books are used as helpful to the student, but are not prescribed as obligatory.

8. (a) Three papers of three hours each will be set in accountancy and auditing as detailed below:—

1st paper—General Accounts.

2nd paper—Special Accounts.

3rd paper—Auditing.

(b) Each paper of three hours each will be set in Mercantile Law as detailed below:—

1st paper—The Law of Contracts and Arbitration.

2nd paper—Company and Insurance Law.

3rd paper—Negotiable Instruments, Bills of Lading and Endorsement.

9. To pass the examination, a candidate must satisfy the Board that he possesses an adequate knowledge of each of the five subjects referred to in Regulation No. 7.

10. Students to satisfy the Board will not despatch the candidate from proceeding himself at a subsequent examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

11. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination a list of successful candidates will be published arranged in alphabetical order, each of them as have passed with distinction being placed at the first class.

II. Practical Training in accounts.

12. A candidate for the diploma in accountancy shall, subject to Regulation 13, be required to pass in the satisfaction of the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, for the period specified below, served as an apprentice or as an assistant to (1) a Chartered Accountant, (2) an Incorporated Accountant, or (3) the holder of a permanent auditor's certificate under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, approved by the Local Government of the Province where he is practising:

(a) Five years, in the case of candidates accepted under Regulation No. 3 from the production of a certificate of attendance at a recognized institution, inclusive of the period of training in accounts received by them prior to their applying for the diploma examination at this Board.

(b) Three years, in the case of students of a recognized institution (other than University graduate) over and above the two years that they have obtained a recognized institution under Regulation No. 4.

(c) Three years, in the case of graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom or of India.

13. The holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, shall, on passing the Diploma Examination of this Board under Regulation 4, become eligible for the diploma in accountancy, without any further period of practical training in accounts.

14. The Accountancy Diploma Board shall have power to frame bye-laws providing for the recognition of institutions, the admission and regulation of apprentices under Regulation No. 12, and the recognition of institutions under Regulation No. 4.

(b) Students will be prepared for Advanced Technical examinations on the following subjects:— (1) Book-keeping; (2) Theory and Practice of Commerce; (3) Commercial Geography including Commercial History; (4) Insurance; (5) Mercantile.

The syllabus prescribed for the Advanced General Technical examinations in these subjects will be adopted. Classes will only be formed when there is a sufficient number of applicants in each of the above subjects. It is expected that the full course can be completed in two years' time. It is desirable that candidates should have a sufficient grounding in English and arithmetic has been made for the purpose.

(3) The classes for the evening session will commence work on Monday, the 10th July 1930. Applications received after this date will not generally be entertained.

(4) About 50 students will be admitted to the Anatomy and Auditing or (A) course, and only a limited number of students for the Government Technical Examination or (B) course will be admitted. The Principal will intimate to each of the applicants who are selected for admission and they should join the Institute on the date fixed by the Principal.

Particulars for application for admission.

- Name of applicant in full.
- Home or village name.
- Age, last birthday.
- Present address of the applicant.
- Occupation of the applicant.
- The Government Examination or other certificate last the applicant has passed with date of passing.
- The examination applicant desires to study for (from other names of subjects).
- Religion.
- Caste.
- Name of father or guardian.
- Occupation of father or guardian.
- Applicant's usual home of father or guardian.
- Whether married or has had marriage.
- Last school or college from which student has come.

Madras, 19th April 1930.

M. K. DANDAKKER,
Principal, Govt. Institute of Commerce.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN MADRAS.

The Inspector of Schools, Thirdward Circle, hereby advises for the information of the Assistant and Sub-Inspector of Schools and the managers of aided schools that candidates for secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in the beginning of June 1930 in the following Government training schools under his charge:—

- (1) Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore.
- (2) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.

For admission to the secondary training school, candidates should have passed the Intermediate Examination, the late F.A. Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination. Persons holding such completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate were accepted by the Inspector will also be admitted. Teachers who have passed the annual examination of the third form or the eighth standard or who have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or who have an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the eighth standard are eligible for admission into the higher elementary training class; those who have passed the late Primary Examination, or a corresponding public or school examination, or whose certificates are, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the lower elementary training class.

3. The period of training will be two years except for those who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. Examination in whose case the period will be one year.

4. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers in the case of elementary grade candidates.

5. In addition to provision stipends, candidates whose stipends are paid by local and municipal funds will be admitted for training, as also private candidates and free students. No provision stipends will be sanctioned for students who hold permanent appointments in board and municipal schools.

6. Applicants should be accompanied by certificates of general education and student in original. Certificates of physical fitness may be produced at the time the students are admitted for training.

7. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the correspondents of secondary schools from the Inspector of Schools and all others should apply to the Sub-Inspector of Schools of their ranges.

8. Applications should be countersigned by the managers of the schools concerned or by the inspecting officers not lower than the rank of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, in whose jurisdiction the applicants come.

9. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools before the 30th May 1930.

10. For particulars on the examination of these of candidates recommended for admission, the inspecting officers will refer to this office R.O. No. 174-S/C, dated 14th April 1930.

Bangalore, 18th April 1930.

J. A. YATES,
Inspector of Schools, Thirdward Circle.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from candidates holding completed secondary school-leaving certificate for the intermediate grade carrying a minimum salary, including war allowance, of Rs. 30 per mensem.

1. Clerk, Office of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nanganur Range.
2. Do. do. do. Pankasam Range.
3. Do. do. do. Antanur Range.
4. Do. do. do. Subanur Range.
5. Fifth clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle.

2. The vacancies are for the present sub. per tem. and Daily to last for considerable periods and eventually will become permanent.

3. Applicants wishing the following particulars in the candidates' own handwriting should reach this office on or before the 24th May 1933:—

(1) Name in full, (2) Age, (3) Qualifications, (4) Caste, (5) Last previous appointment, if any.

Copies of testimonials together with names of marks (both unexpired and unexpired) obtained at the S.E.C. Examination should also be submitted.

Kollamthota, Travancore,
20th April 1933.

E. NATHA APPAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Travancore Circle.

Appointments are invited from women teachers holding Trained Teacher's Certificate of the secondary grade below twenty-five years of age for the unexpired term in the Government Girls' Schools, in the Western Circle:—

Coimbatore District.		Pay	Vacancies
Name of post.		as	
2. Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Pollachi ..	..	50	Trained.
7. Headmistress, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Coimbatore ..	..	35	Headmistress.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

3. Assistant Mistress, Government Town Girls' School, Tellicherry ..	..	25	Malayalam.
4. Assistant Mistress, Government Girls' School, Palghat, Palghat ..	..	25	Do.
5. Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Changanassery, Changanassery ..	..	25	Do.
6. Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Perambalur ..	..	30	Do.
7. Assistant Mistress, Government Girls' School, Perambalur ..	..	25	Do.
8. Headmistress, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Palghat ..	..	35	Headmistress.

South Kanara District.

9. Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Fother ..	..	50	Kannada.
10 & 11. Assistant Mistress, Government Training and Secondary School ..	..	40	Do.
for Mysore, Mangalore.			

Kannur District.

12. Headmistress, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Shengottu ..	..	25	Headmistress.
13. Assistant Mistress, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Shengottu ..	..	25	Do.
14. Headmistress, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Arico ..	..	25	Do.

North Arcot District.

15. Second Assistant, Government Girls' School, Tirunelveli ..	..	25	Tamil.
16. Headmistress, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Valluvar ..	..	30	Headmistress.
17. Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Tiruvannamalai ..	..	30	Tamil.
18. Assistant Mistress, Government Girls' School, Tiruvannamalai ..	..	25	Do.
19. Headmistress, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Tirupattur ..	..	35	Headmistress.

Coimbatore, 27th April 1933.

T. LAKSHMUS,
Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the following posts:—

One assistant superintendent on Rs. 35, one assistant Director on Rs. 30, one store-keeper on Rs. 12, one sergeant on Rs. 10, five peons on Rs. 5 each and one peon on Rs. 2.

The appointments have been sanctioned temporarily for two years at present, pending action on the proposals of the Public Works Reorganisation Committee for the improvement of the present system of technical education.

The persons appointed will be eligible for the usual war allowances.

Applications with copies of testimonials must be submitted on or as to reach the Principal not later than the 25th May. The selected candidates will be expected to join their appointments on or after 1st June next.

Madras, 25th May 1933.

H. S. MATTHEWS,
Director of Technical Education in charge.

Appointments are invited from candidates holding secondary school-leaving certificates, whose special language is Telugu, for the post of the second clerk of this office on Rs. 30 per month. The vacancy is arising for the present. Applicants should be below 25 years of age and should send in their applications on or as to reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of June 1933.

Amalapuram, 2nd May 1933.

P. LAKSHMINARAYAN,
Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Amalapuram District.



ഫോട്ടോ സെൻസ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-30 ഭാഗത്തുവരുന്ന സൂപ്പർ

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,
MAY 11, 1920

Page 1 (1.)

ഫോട്ടോ സെൻസ് ജോർജ്ജ്, 1920 ന്റെ 1-ാം

(1920, 1-ാം)

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആക്റ്റുകൾ ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആക്റ്റുകൾ സമയം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ്
സമയം ആക്റ്റുകൾ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ആക്റ്റുകൾ സമയം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ്
11-ാം അക്റ്റിന്റെ അനുസരിച്ച് സമയം സിദ്ധിച്ച ആക്റ്റുകൾ
അതിവേഗത്തിൽ ഇതിനുള്ള പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ളതാണ്.

ACT No. 1 of 1920.
1920 ന്റെ 1-ാം അക്റ്റിന്റെ.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS ACT, 1884.
1884 ന്റെ ഇന്ത്യാ നവീകരണ ആക്റ്റിന്റെ ഭാഗം 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തുള്ള
അതിന്റെ.

1920 ന്റെ 1, 1884 ന്റെ ഇന്ത്യാ നവീകരണ ആക്റ്റിന്റെ ഭാഗം 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തുള്ള
അതിന്റെ ഭാഗം 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തുള്ള അതിന്റെ ഭാഗം 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തുള്ള.

അതിന്റെ.

1. 1920 ന്റെ ഇന്ത്യാ നവീകരണ
(അതിന്റെ ഭാഗം 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തുള്ള) ആക്റ്റിന്റെ ഭാഗം 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തുള്ള.

1920 ന്റെ 1, 1884 ന്റെ 1-ാം ഭാഗം
അതിന്റെ ഭാഗം 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തുള്ള.

2. 1884 ന്റെ ഇന്ത്യാ നവീകരണ ആക്റ്റിന്റെ
1-ാം ഭാഗം ഇതിനുള്ള പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ളതാണ്.

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(A. 1934)

F. Y. KUBOVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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4. *अपराधी*

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18. (1) ഈ അക്വിറ്റേഷൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് നൽകുന്നതിന്
അനുബന്ധ സർവ്വീസ് ഗവൺമെന്റ് അംഗീകാരം ഉണ്ടാകണം.

(2) പ്രത്യേകമായും താഴെ പറയുന്ന അധികാരത്തിന്റെ സാക്ഷാത്കാരം വേണ്ടതാണ്
വരുമാന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഗവൺമെന്റ് നൽകുന്നത്—

(a) കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
പ്രവേശനത്തിൽ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ പദ്ധതികൾ, ആഭ്യന്തര വികസന സാക്ഷാത്കാരം
കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന
കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി സാക്ഷാത്കാരം കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി.

(b) കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും

(c) കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും

(3) ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെന്റ് അംഗീകാരം വേണ്ടതാണ്
പ്രത്യേക അധികാരങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും
ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും

എ. വി. ദുരൂഹി.

എ. വി. ദുരൂഹി നമ്പർ,
കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി വികസനങ്ങൾക്കും

(A Free Translation)

P. V. KUBUVILA,

Secretary, Translation & Interpretation.

ඉන්පසු නිකුත්කළාට පසුවද එකම පනතක් පිළිබඳව 1928 ජනවාරි 25-26 කිහිපයක් තරමක් කාලයක් තෙක්ම සාකච්ඡා කළාට අවසානයේ එහි බලපැවැත්වීමට ප්‍රතික්ෂේපයක් නොකළාටය :-

ACT No. VI of 1929.

[As passed in Council.]

1929 මැයි 5 - 30 තරම් පමණි.

[පැවැත්වූ පළමුවැනි සැසිවිෂයයි.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT, 1917.

1917 මැයි 26 වැනිදිනේ නීතියට එම පිළිවැස්සක් එක් කිරීම.

1917 මැයි 26 වැනිදිනේ නීතියට එම පිළිවැස්සක් එක් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූයේ :-

1. එම පිළිවැස්ස 1928 මැයි 26 වැනිදිනේ නීතියට එම පිළිවැස්සක් එක් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූයේ :-

2. ඉන්පසු එම පිළිවැස්ස 1917 මැයි 26 වැනිදිනේ නීතියට එම පිළිවැස්සක් එක් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූයේ :-

1917 මැයි 26 වැනිදිනේ නීතියට එම පිළිවැස්සක් එක් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූයේ :-

"22-ක (1) (b) 21 - 30 වැනිදිනේ 22 - 30 වැනිදිනේ නීතියට එම පිළිවැස්සක් එක් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූයේ :-

1917 මැයි 26 වැනිදිනේ නීතියට එම පිළිවැස්සක් එක් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූයේ :-

(3) අදාළ අනෙකුත් සියලුම පිළිවැස්ස, එමෙන්ම එම පිළිවැස්ස (1) - 30 වැනිදිනේ ප්‍රකාශයට පත්වූයේ :-

1918 மார்ச் 30 அன்று
30-ம் வகுப்பு கல்வியாளர்கள்

3. பூர்த்தி அத்திரை 14-30 வகுப்பு 2-30 வகுப்பு
இருக்கின்றன.

(1) (i) ஒரு உண்மையானவர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள் குவிர்த்து; அவை
அதற்கு.

* (ii) 3-30 வகுப்புகளில் இருந்து வகுப்புகள் கல்வியாளர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள்
புதியவர்களைவிட குறைந்தவர்களை.

(2) (i) ஒரு உண்மையானவர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள் குவிர்த்து.

3. பூர்த்தி அத்திரை 14-30 வகுப்பு (ii) ஒரு (ii)
1918 மார்ச் 30 அன்று ஒரு குறைந்த வகுப்புகளில் கல்வியாளர்கள் குவிர்த்து
30-ம் வகுப்பு கல்வியாளர்கள்; அவை.

* (ii) 3-30 வகுப்பு (ii) ஒரு உண்மையானவர்கள் (ii) ஒரு உண்மையானவர்கள்
குறைந்த வகுப்புகளில் கல்வியாளர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள்.

ஆ. பி. குமாரன்,

கல்வியாளர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள்
கல்வியாளர்கள் கல்வியாளர்கள்.

A true translation

F. V. KUNUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

[illegible]

¹ ACT No. IX of 1910.
1910 May 9 - the second group.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO
GLANDERS AND FANCY

[illegible][illegible]

1. ఈ అంశమును 'மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர்' அவர்கள் பதிலளிப்பார்.

2010年 10月 10日

2. ഗുണഭോക്താക്കളുടെ അറിവില്ലായ്മയും ചുമത്തലയും തടയാൻ 1885-ലെ
 -അക്വിഡിംഗ് 2 (2)-ന് വ്യക്തികൾക്ക് "നിയമങ്ങൾ" ആവശ്യമാണ്.
 അതിന്റെ ചുമപ്പിടൽക്കുറിപ്പ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വിലക്കുറവ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ "അനുബന്ധം"
 3. 1885-ലെ അക്വിഡിംഗ് 2 (2)-ന് വ്യക്തികൾക്ക് "നിയമങ്ങൾ" ആവശ്യമാണ്.
 അതിന്റെ ചുമപ്പിടൽക്കുറിപ്പ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വിലക്കുറവ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ "അനുബന്ധം"

2019-2020-ம் ஆண்டு
புது வட்டியுள்ளதில் கூடுதல்
பணப் பளுவால்,

[illegible]

(B) எழுத்துக்கள் எழுத்துகள், குறையுயரமுள்ளவைகள் ஒரே தரத்தில் இடப்பட
வாய்விடப்பட—

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(4) term translation:

P. V. KUKUVILA,
Notary-at-Law, Treasurer & General Agent

(4) പോലീസുകാരുടെ സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് പരാധീന ജനങ്ങളെ തിരികെ വരുത്തുന്നതിന് എന്ന പ്രതിപത്തും കണ്ടുവന്നതുമൂലം അതിനെ സംശയാധിതമായിരിക്കാത്തവിധം.

(5) അപേക്ഷകൾക്ക് പൂർണ്ണമായും പരിശോധനയ്ക്കായി ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഓഫീസർമാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ.

(6) പോലീസുകാരുടെ സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് പരാധീന ജനങ്ങളെ തിരികെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

(7) എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെയും (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

11. ഒരു വർഷം മുമ്പെടുത്തിയതോടുകൂടി പരാധീന ജനങ്ങളെ തിരികെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

12. ഒരു വർഷം മുമ്പെടുത്തിയതോടുകൂടി പരാധീന ജനങ്ങളെ തിരികെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

എന്നാൽ മിക്കവാറും അവർക്ക് തിരികെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

വിവരങ്ങൾ—1 മിക്കവാറും അവർക്ക് തിരികെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

13. (1) പുതുക്കി കിട്ടുന്നതിനായി അപേക്ഷകൾക്ക് അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

(2) മിക്കവാറും അവർക്ക് തിരികെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി.

(d) കൊണ്ടുവന്നവർക്ക് പാലക്കാട്ടുവരെയോളം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും വാങ്ങുന്നവരുടെയും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തൽ പട്ടികയിലെത്തേണ്ടതെന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും നിയമങ്ങൾ എടുക്കണമെന്നും;

(e) കോളാശത്തു നിന്നുവരുന്ന പുതുക്കി കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ട്രിപ്പ് കോളാശത്തു നിന്നും സെപ്റ്റംബർ 15-നോടടുത്തു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(f) എന്തെങ്കിലും നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കോളാശം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ നിന്നും സെപ്റ്റംബർ 15-നോടടുത്തു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(g) പ്രായം നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും പ്രായം നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(h) ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ സെപ്റ്റംബർ 15-നോടടുത്തു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(i) എന്തെങ്കിലും നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(j) ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ സെപ്റ്റംബർ 15-നോടടുത്തു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(k) സെപ്റ്റംബർ 15-നോടടുത്തു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(l) ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ സെപ്റ്റംബർ 15-നോടടുത്തു ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(m) ചിലിപ്പുതൊഴുതി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(n) 11-ാം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

(o) 11-ാം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയില്ലെന്നും;

[illegible]

ACT No. XII of 1920,
1920 No. 12 - 70 moush ghar

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE WORKMAN'S BREACH OF
CONTRACT ACT, 1920.

[illegible][illegible]

அமைச்சர் : 1. சிவகங்கை மாவட்டம் கரையோர பகுதியில் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் இருந்து வரும் குடிநீர் கட்டுப்பாடு மற்றும் பாதுகாப்புப் பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ள அரசு திட்டமிடும்.

1989-90-ம் ஆண்டு
1-ம் பத்திரம்

(2) ദേശീയതയെക്കുറിച്ച്—

(b) "പണിക്കരവേലി പണം ഉത്തരായി മാറ്റിയിരുന്നതും" എന്ന വാക്കു മൂലം പണം "പണിക്കരവേലി" ഗ്രാമ്പറ്റപ്പുറത്തിൽ കവിയുന്ന പണം ഉത്തരായി മാറ്റിയിരുന്നതും " എന്നർത്ഥമുണ്ട്.

(B) ആ വകുപ്പിൽ "അയ്യോമം" കൊടുക്കുന്നതും അതിനനുസരിച്ച് ആ വകുപ്പിൽ "അയ്യോമം" കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ഉള്ള വാക്കുകളെ പകർത്തി "അയ്യോമം" കൊടുക്കുന്നതും "അയ്യോമം" കൊടുക്കുന്നതും.

(8) ராஜ்யபரண வகப்படுத்தாத காலத்தில் பரணத்தின் உரிமைகள் என்ன?

“(1) ஒரு கமிட்டியைத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டு நடத்தப்படும் கமிட்டி அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட நபர் அல்லது நபர்கள் தரப்பில் எந்தவிதமான தகவல்களையும் வெளியிடக்கூடாது. இவ்வகையில் தகவல்கள் வெளியிடப்பட்டால், அவைகள் தண்டிக்கப்படும்.”

[illegible]

1999-ம் 11-ம் മാസം
 ൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ പദ്ധതി - 400
 കോടി രൂപ വരെ

3. (1) പ്രസ്തുത അഭ്യർത്ഥന 2-ാം വാക്കിലെ പദമാ
 ത്തന്നെ പരിഹാരം വരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. =

“3. (1) ஒருவிய கருகருகாயுள்ளவர்களை மேயுள்ளவரை துரிதப்படுத்தி
தகுமா அல்லது வயு பரப்பிவைப்பதை அனுமதிக்காததற்கு
பாலனிலை முறைப்படுத்திவிட்டு கமிஷனரை பாரா முத்திரையி
டமிக்கவிடக்கூறாதுமேயாம். (பெரியது) அல்லது
கை 2 இல் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள யாருடைய சிபிசிவிடம் குறைபாடு, அல்லது

— 200 —

[illegible]

(2) ஒருவக கால்கண்டியுள்ளவர்களை, முயலவைப்பதை, 'பூட்டியுள்ளவர்களை' (1) - க்கு மேலும் உயர்த்துவதற்கு ஒரு கட்டை காரணமிட்டால், மீட்டியவர்களைவிடக் கைநீட்டால் அவர்கள் தூதராகவல்லதின கமிட்டியை ஒரு கட்டையாகவே, அங்குமிங்கல் இல்லாமலாகவே, இவ்வகையோடுதான் கட்டிடவல்லதின தூதராகவல்லவர்களுக்குமேகூடியதே இவ்வகையோடுதான் பரிசுறுத்தலுக்கேற்ற ஒரு தூதராகவல்லவர்களை அதுவழியாகவே, அதுவழியாகவே, அதுவழியாகவல்லவர்களை.

[illegible]

എന്നതിന് പുതിയ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി (1) - 3 വർഷക്കാലം കൊണ്ടു ക്ലോറൈൻ നീരിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കലപ്പുനീരിലൂടെ ഇവയ്ക്ക് നശനശ്ശം ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയും. (2) - 3 വർഷക്കാലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കലപ്പുനീരിലൂടെ.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 183

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1920.

(Price, 5 pice)

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Week ending 8th May 1920.—Rainfall light (56) Hills, parts Central and West Coast; all elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops, culture generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Condition of cattle good generally. Water generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair.

Board of Revenue
(H.S., Secs. I, II, & Asst.),
Madras, 11th May 1920.

P. NARAYANA MESON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANIAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall 42.15 feet. Cereals 54-62 feet. Transplantation of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and sugarcane fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIRAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of cotton and sugarcane and transplantation of sugarcane and paddy proceeding at satisfactory rate. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane, rice, cotton and wheat (wheat—cotton) generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Cereals 1-2 feet below normal. Ploughing and sowing of seed beds for first crop in progress. Standing crops fair, but paddy withering in parts. Harvested sugarcane—cotton poor to fair; sugarcane fair; paddy poor to normal; cotton, fair to normal; and cotton, normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KRISHNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Cereals 1-2 feet below normal. Ploughing and sowing of seed beds for first crop in progress. Standing crops fair, but paddy withering in parts. Harvested sugarcane—cotton fair; cotton, tobacco and sugarcane; paddy poor to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but red-spotted and black-quarter proved in two taluks. Employment generally available except in two taluks. Grain-stocks insufficient in parts of two taluks. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane—cotton poor to normal; paddy, poor to fair. Pasture scarce in three taluks. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects normal except in parts of upland taluks where scarcity of employment makes the outlook less favorable.

12-506-1

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts of Guntakota. Transplantation 445 feet below crown. Paddy-lands average discharge 120 inches. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—cotton fair. Pasture mostly in parts; bullocks generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANDANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations all. Standing crops good. Harvests all. Pasture sufficient; bullocks available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

[Report not received.]

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks and wells in parts of three taluks. Ploughing and manuring; transplantation of sugi and weeding of paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—cotton poor to normal; sugi, cotton and cotton, fair; and cotton poor to fair. Pasture scarce; bullocks available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread famine in parts of four taluks, disease (widespread) in parts of another and "dysentery" in parts of yet another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects good.

GUDGAFAT.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under tanks. Ploughing; weeding of paddy, sugi, kharra, jowar, millets, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco and cotton, transplantation and weeding of paddy, sugi and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, cotton, kharra, millets and groundnuts, cotton fair to normal. Pasture mostly in six taluks; bullocks available. Condition of cattle generally good, but epidemic of cattle prevalent in two taluks, widespread in parts of another and foot-and-mouth disease in parts of yet another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Bellary and Gungam systems. Supply at the Bellary reservoir adequate. Manuring, weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested sugi and cotton; cotton fair to normal; paddy, fair to bumper. Pasture generally sufficient except in three taluks; bullocks generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but epidemic prevalent in one village and disease widespread in three others. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHINCHOLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugi, sugi and groundnuts; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; bullocks available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant and throat prevalent in one village and widespread in two others. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for general requirements, but sugi in adequate in one taluk. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, groundnuts, sugi, cotton, millets, sugi and kharra and weeding of paddy, sugi and groundnuts in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, sugi, sugi and groundnuts; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; bullocks available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in one division and parts of one taluk. Ploughing; planting sugarcane, sowing of paddy, cotton, groundnuts and sugi and transplantation of cotton and sugi proceeding or awaiting. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy crop affected by blight in parts of two divisions and one taluk. Harvested paddy, sugi, sugarcane, sugi and cotton; cotton poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in one division and one taluk; bullocks available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally fair; widespread and black quarter prevalent in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one division. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, sugi, cotton and sugi, transplantation of paddy and sugi, weeding of paddy, tobacco and sugi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, cotton, tobacco, sugi and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; bullocks available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply inefficient except under Chetty channels. Transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi—outlets fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two tanks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient to meet local requirements. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts. There is a half foot of water in the Chetty at Keda. Sowing of paddy, groundnut, sunbha, chulam, ragi, thosai and jowari, and transplantation of paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane—outlets normal; cotton, fair to good. Pasture plenty in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three tanks. Prospects fair.

VERGELDOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the Grand Aricut all. Ploughing; sowing of chulam, sunbha, gingelly and groundnut; yielding of sugarcane and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cotton—outlets normal. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply inefficient in parts. Discharge over the Lower Aricut into the Coleroon continues and continues unabated of the Coleroon on the last day of the week till in each. Transplanting of paddy and cultivation of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, maize and gingelly—outlets fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but redtop and malignant screntons prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one tank. Prospects fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Agricultural operations in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outlets normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURAI.

Water-supply inefficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplantation of ragi, chulam and milki and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outlets fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RANNAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of chulam, sunbha and gingelly and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding on surrounding in parts. Standing crops poor to good. Harvested sunbha, sunbha and cotton—outlets fair; paddy, poor to fair; chulam, poor. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one tank. No flow over Srivilliputhur tank. Discharge through route adequate. Ploughing, sowing of chulam and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy—outlets fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two tanks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of first crop paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested dry crop—outlets fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for present requirements. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and growing of seed-beds for first crop paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested third crop paddy—outlets not opened. Pasture sufficient except in two tanks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvests over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply inefficient in parts. Harvest of dry crop proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, weeding and rearing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea—outlets fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5th MAY 1939.

District.	Rainfall in inches.					Prices in Rupees (or 100 Rupees) per acre.												Market.
	In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.			Rice.		Sugr.		Cotton.			Cereals.					
	1938.	Average of 10 years ending 1938.	1938.	Average of 10 years ending 1938.	Average for 10 years ending 1938.	Last week.	This week.	Average for 10 years ending 1938.	Last week.	This week.	Average for 10 years ending 1938.	Last week.	This week.	Average for 10 years ending 1938.	Last week.	This week.		
Central.	Gangam	Dangam	Central.
	Vijaynagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vijaynagar
	Cholavati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cholavati
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Cholavati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cholavati
North.	Kannad	Kannad	North.
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
South.	Kannad	Kannad	South.
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
East.	Kannad	Kannad	East.
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
West.	Kannad	Kannad	West.
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
The Nilgiris	Kannad	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris.
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad
	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannad

POST OFFICE GENERAL GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

MAY 11, 1939.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, May 1, 1920.

No. 70.—Lieut.-Col. E. D. Jones, R.F.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 71.—Major H. O. P. Mahood, M.B., R.F.A., to be a Lay Trustee of All Saints' Church, Trincomalee, Trincomalee, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 72.—Mr. G. L. Boubell, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bellary, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 73.—Major E. L. Robinson, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas' Mount, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 74.—Mr. F. E. Wera, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Vellore, to fill an existing vacancy.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

No. 80.—Mr. R. H. Campbell, C.A., L.C.E. (retired) and Mr. K. Madhoksh, M.A., to be Lay Trustees of St. Nicholas' Church, Mysore.

No. 81.—Major-General J. F. J. Jenkins (retired) and Mr. G. M. Hardy, to be Lay Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, Colombo.

No. 82.—Captain L. F. Livingston, J.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church (Barrois), Bellary.

No. 83.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Charlton, P.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bellary.

No. 84.—Mr. J. A. Hart and Mr. E. B. Gayer, to be Lay Trustees of the Brethren Church, Palawan.

No. 85.—Mr. M. Holden, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Peter's Church, Singapore.

No. 86.—En. R. W. Chown, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.

No. 87.—Mr. P. F. O. Jenkins, M.A., and Mr. H. E. Day, to be Lay Trustees of St. Francis Church, Cochin.

No. 88.—Mr. H. B. Chorfield, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. H. W. Green, to be Lay Trustees of Christ Church, Trincomalee.

No. 89.—Mr. R. F. D'Sa, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Dewlish, Weymouth.

No. 90.—Captain T. L. Waterworth, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Nilgiris.

No. 91.—Mr. J. A. Daly and Mr. A. G. Green, to be Lay Trustees of St. Matthew's Church, Vagator, Madras.

E. A. GRAHAM,
Army Chaplain.

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Political.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Colombo, May 4, 1920.

No. 448.—Mr. F. Sayers, Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSINGS.

Colombo, May 3, 1920.

No. 449.—Mr. E. Swire, Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Gangan district.

No. 500.—Mr. W. D. F. Lucas, acting Superintendent of Police, Gangan district, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Police, North Arcot district.

No. 447.—Mr. E. S. Miles, acting Superintendent of Police, North Arcot district, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police, Trincomalee district.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, May 4, 1920.

(With effect from 1st April 1920.)

No. 445.—Mr. E. P. M. Christy, Assistant, Sub-Registrar, first grade, and acting Registrar of Assurances, Madras, to be Registrar of Assurances, sub. 1st class, for one month and twenty-five days.

(With effect from 29th May 1920.)

No. 442.—M. R. Ry. K. Chinnappa Arangel, Registrar of Assurances, sub. pro tem., to be Registrar of Assurances on probation.

No. 443.—M. R. Ry. P. Srinivasa Rao Arangel, Sub-Registrar, sub. pro tem., and acting Registrar of Assurances, Karad, to be Registrar of Assurances, sub. pro tem.

POSTINGS.

(With effect from date of posting.)

No. 444.—M. R. Ry. P. D. Subbarangappa Arangel, Registrar of Assurances on probation, is posted to the Solapur district.

No. 445.—M. R. Ry. S. Panamanna Pillai Arangel, Registrar of Assurances on probation, is posted from Solapur to the North Arcot district.

Commenced, May 7, 1920.

No. 447.—M. R. Ry. M. Subbarangappa Arangel, Registrar of Assurances, on return from leave, to be Registrar of Assurances, Chittoor district, and further orders.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Commenced, May 3, 1920.

No. 448.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Solapur in the district of Deccan styled as the undersigned gentleman who has left the place:—

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Ramaswamy Pillai Velupuram Pillai Arangel.

Commenced, May 3, 1920.

No. 449.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Bangalore (Mysore) in the district of Dharwad conferred on the undersigned gentleman who has resigned his appointment:—

M. R. Ry. Murali Ramangam Pillai Aulappa Pillai Arangel.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Commenced, May 4, 1920.

No. 450.—Under section 547 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Pustap Chandra Dutt, I.O.S., District Magistrate in the district of Tanjore.

No. 451.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentleman to be Special Magistrate for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notifications Nos. 137, dated the 12th August 1920, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 28th inst., as amended by Notification No. 808, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 28th October 1919:—

Vadabandi Shukh Manwar Thannar Thannar Thannar	} for the table of Tenants in the district of Tanjore.
Mr. D. Subbarangappa Arangel	
M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	
M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	
M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	

Commenced, May 3, 1920.

No. 452.—Under section 547 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Pustap Chandra Dutt, I.O.S., District Magistrate in the district of Tanjore.

Commenced, May 3, 1920.

M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	} for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates, Bangalore (Mysore), in the district of Dharwad.
M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	
M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	
M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	
M. R. Ry. Subbarangappa Arangel	

Gazetted, May 3, 1929.

M.R.P. Tejraj Appera Fild, Yandera Fild, Sub-Engineer-for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Berangaya in the District of Baweng.

Gazetted, May 4, 1929.

No. 443.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khun Bolecher Mahomed Amind-Allah Tabak to be a "Special Magistrate" for the table of Districts in the district of Kachchery, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class, and further to direct under sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Code that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established for that area.

Gazetted, May 5, 1929.

No. 444.—Under section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the undersigned officer is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class Magistrates:—
M.R.P. Lakshminarasimha Thevar, First-class Magistrate in the District of Bellary.

Gazetted, May 6, 1929.

No. 445.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R.P. Thevar Saravananarasimha Thevar, Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates, Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class and further to direct under section 13 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established at Rajahmundry.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazetted, April 28, 1929.

No. 465.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Registrar in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st June 1929 the eight villages hereinafter named in column (3) which now form part of the Magistrate's sub-district mentioned against them in column (1) be transferred to and form part of the Magistrate's sub-district mentioned against them in column (5). The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

Serial number of village.	Survey number of village.	Names of villages.	Sub-district to which the villages are now attached.	Sub-district to which they are transferred.
		(2)	(3)	(5)

DIST. TALKH.

Talukgally Taluk.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Gazetted, May 1, 1929.

No. 466.—Under section 16 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1913 (XXV of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that every registered member of the tribe of Dunga Wari in the Amangpur District, who has been declared to be a criminal tribe under section 3 of the said Act shall report himself at fixed intervals in the prescribed manner.

No. 467.—It is hereby notified that M.R.P. J. V. A. Rajendran has been permitted by the Government of Madras to audit the accounts of the Magistrate, Turin, Madras and Kalyana Rajya Raju, Tanjavur, for the Madras year 1928-29 and to sign the balance sheet.

Gazetted, May 1, 1929.

No. 468.—It is hereby notified that M.R.P. J. V. A. Rajendran has been permitted by the Government of Madras, under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, to audit the accounts of the South Indian People's Association, Limited, Madras, for the year 1928 and to sign the balance sheet.

Notarized, May 21, 1923.

No. 467.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

General.

Bombay, the 27th April 1923.

No. 739.—The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council regulating the practice in appeals to His Majesty in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 26th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1923.

Present:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV. entitled "an Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council" it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council from time to time to make any such Rules and Orders as may be thought fit for regulating the mode, form and time of appeal to be made from the decisions of any Courts of Judicature in India (from the decisions at which an Appeal lies to His Majesty in Council), and in like manner from time to time to make such other Regulations for the preventing delays in the making or hearing such Appeals and so to the expenses attending the said Appeals and so to the amount or value of property in respect of which any such Appeal may be made:

And whereas His Majesty Queen Victoria did by His Order in Council of the 24th day of April, 1855, approve certain Rules and Orders for regulating the mode, form and time of Appeal from the decisions of the said Courts and also certain Regulations for the preventing delays in the making or hearing such Appeals and so to the expenses attending such Appeals and so to the amount or value of property in respect of which any such Appeal may be made:

And whereas the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council hath deemed it expedient to amend all the said Rules, Orders and Regulations and to substitute therein the following:

His Majesty do, therefore, pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to amend all the said Rules, Orders and Regulations in the said Order in Council of the 16th day of April, 1855, contained, and to approve of the several Rules, Orders and Regulations contained in the Schedule here to, and to Order such as hereby ordered, that the same be respectively observed by all Courts of Judicature in India and by all persons whom it shall or may concern.

Whereof the Commandment of India in Council, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Home Secretary.

The Schedule above referred to.

1. Applications to the Court for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council shall be made within ninety days of the date of order to be appealed from, subject to the provisions of sections 4, 6 and 10 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

2. The preparation of the record shall be subject to the supervision of the Court, and the parties may submit any suggested grounds arising in connection therewith to the decision of the Court, and the Court shall give such directions therein as the justice of the case may require.

3. The Registrar, as well as the parties and their legal agents shall endeavour to exclude from the record all documents (more particularly such as are usually framed) that are not relevant to the subject matter of the Appeal, and, generally, to reduce the bulk of the record as far as practicable, taking special care to avoid the duplication of documents and the unnecessary repetition of headings and other merely formal parts of documents; but the documents essential to be copied or printed shall be ascertained in a manuscript list to be transmitted with the record.

4. Where in the course of the preparation of a record one party objects to the inclusion of a document on the ground that it is unnecessary or irrelevant and the other party maintains its inclusion as being material, and the Court views the document to be included, the record, as printed (whether in India or in England), shall, with a view to the subsequent adjustment of the costs of and incidental to such document, indicate in the index of papers, or otherwise, the fact that, and the party by whom, the inclusion of the document was objected to.

5. Where the record is printed in India, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council 25 copies of such record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by signing his name on, or initialing every eighth page thereof and by affixing thereto the seal, if any, of the Court.

6. Where the record is to be printed in England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such record, together with an index of all the records and exhibits in the case. No other certified copies of the record shall be transmitted to the Agents in England by or on behalf of the parties to the Appeal.

7. Where there are two or more Appellants acting out of the same matter, and the Court is of opinion that it would be for the convenience of the Lords of the Judicial Committee and all parties concerned that the Appeals should be consolidated, the Court may direct the Appeals to be consolidated.

8. An Appellant who has obtained a certificate for the admission of an Appeal may at any time prior to the making of an Order admitting the Appeal withdraw the Appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court may direct.

9. Where an Appellant, having obtained a certificate for the admission of an Appeal, fails to furnish the security or make the deposit required for apply with due diligence to the Court for an Order admitting the Appeal, the Court may, on its own motion or on an application in that behalf

made by the Respondent, unless the certificate for the admission of the Appeal, and may give such directions as to the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Applicant as the Court shall think fit, or make such further or other order in the premises as, in the opinion of the Court, shall be just in the circumstances.

16. An Applicant whose Appeal has been admitted shall present his Appeal in accordance with the Rules for the time being regulating the general practice and procedure in Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

17. Where an Applicant, whose Appeal has been admitted, desires, prior to the dispatch of the Record to England, to withdraw his Appeal, the Court may, upon an application in that behalf made by the Applicant, grant him a certificate to the effect that the Appeal has been withdrawn, and the Appeal shall thereupon be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to have been withdrawn without expense under of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Applicant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

18. Where an Applicant, whose Appeal has been admitted, fails to show due diligence in taking all necessary steps in accordance with the provisions of the Record, the Court may, either on its own motion or on the application of the Respondent, call upon the Applicant to show cause why a certificate should not be issued that the Appeal has not been effectually prosecuted, by the Applicant, and that the costs of the Appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to have been deemed for non-prosecution without expense. Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Applicant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

19. Where, at any time between the admission of an Appeal and the dispatch of the Record to England the Record becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the Appeal, the Court may, notwithstanding the admission of the Appeal, on an application in that behalf made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, on the Record, in place of, or in addition to, or, in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status, and the costs of such person shall thereupon be deemed to have been deemed for non-prosecution without expense. Order of His Majesty in Council. If, at the instance of the Court, there has been undue delay in making the necessary steps to perfect the Record within such time as the Court may direct, and if he fails to comply with such Order, the Court may call upon him to show cause why a certificate should not be issued that the Appeal has not been effectually prosecuted, and if the Court sees fit to issue such a certificate, the Appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to have been deemed for non-prosecution without expense. Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Applicant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

20. Where the Record subsequently to its dispatch to England becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the Appeal, the Court may, upon an application in that behalf made by any person interested, grant a certificate to be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, on the Record, in place of, or in addition to, or, in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status. If in the opinion of the Court, there has been undue delay in making the necessary steps to perfect the Record within such time as the Court may direct, and if he fails to comply with such Order, the Court may call upon him to show cause why a certificate should not be issued that the Appeal has not been effectually prosecuted, and if the Court sees fit to issue such a certificate, the Appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to have been deemed for non-prosecution without expense. Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Applicant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

21. These Rules shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1910, or on such other date as the Governor-General in India in Council may determine.

PATENTS.

India, 1st April 1910.

THE 11th.—The following regulations relating to appointments to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service in 1910 are published for general information.

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes not to hold any competitive examination during the year 1910, for admissions into the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, but to make a number of appointments of probationers by examination as described below from among gentlemen who have obtained military service during the war.

2. *Number of appointments.*—Appointments will be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State for India in Council and in India by the Government of India from among candidates who at the time of application were resident in India or elsewhere in the Indian Empire. The precise number of appointments to be made in the United Kingdom and in India will be ascertained hereafter.

3. *Method of application for appointments made in the United Kingdom.*—For the appointments to be made in the United Kingdom a qualifying examination will be held for admission to which applications must be made to the Civil Service Commission, London, on the premises for a, accompanied by a fee of 5s. The application form must reach the Civil Service Commission not later than the 25th May 1910.

4. *Method of application for appointments made in India.*—Applications must be made on the annexed form (Form A), which can be obtained on application to the nearest Post Office to the Adjudant-General in India, Simla. Such applications will be accepted up to the 15th June 1910 from candidates in India and up to the 15th June 1910 from candidates overseas. Candidates will in due season receive from the Adjudant-General in India any further information or instructions that may be necessary.

5. *Exemption.*—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through officers of Government or other influential persons will be severely punished. The selection Committee will disregard recommendations from persons who are not personally acquainted with the candidate's work, whether as soldier, at the University, in the Police, or otherwise.]

* India applications to the Civil Service Commission were published in a Form despatched on the 25th November 1909.

4. Conditions of eligibility—

(a) Every candidate must have been born on or after 2nd June 1884 and on or before 1st August 1902.

(b) Every candidate must be a British subject and at the time of his birth his father must also have been a British subject.

(c) Every candidate must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war.

(d) Every candidate must be of good character in civil and military life.

(e) Candidates for the appointments made in India by the Government of India must satisfy the latter, or the Selection Committee appointed by them as the case may be, that they have received wholesome, continuous and systematic education up to the age of 15, or until the date of entering His Majesty's Service, whichever is the earlier, and must undergo a qualifying examination* in English, Arithmetic and General knowledge. English will include essay writing, free-hand writing and short notes. General knowledge will include matters historical, economic, social, political, geographical and scientific.

7. Those candidates who satisfy all the conditions referred to above and are considered suitable will be summoned to an interview before a Selection Committee who will prepare a list of candidates suitable for appointment, subject to medical examination, and select their recommendations for the orders of the Government of India.

8. A candidate who applied for appointment in 1919 but was not selected is not deferred from applying once for one of the appointments to be made in 1922.

9. Medical Examination—Candidates who are recommended for appointment will be required to undergo an examination as to their physique and they only for active and reserve work in the plans of India.

10. Police—Selected candidates will be required either to give satisfactory proof of their ability to ride or to undergo such riding tests as may be prescribed.

11. *Advancement in Service*—Selected candidates will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces in India upon a consideration of all the circumstances including their own wishes; but the requirements of the police service will rank before every other consideration. The allotments will also be subject to the rights of the Government of India to make transfers, if necessary.

12. (a) *Gratuities*—It is an ordinary condition of appointment that a successful candidate shall gratify himself, or be provided by his parents or guardian, with his uniform or the cost thereof. Government will advance a gratuity of £50 towards the cost of uniform.

(b) *Home and Family*—A successful candidate must, when required to do so by Government, provide himself with a suitable house and furniture at his own expense. Local Government in India are authorized to make to a newly appointed officer a grant of a sum not exceeding £500 towards the cost of such home and furniture.

13. *During the Police Service*—Subject to what is stated in the next paragraph as regards the taking of leave before joining civil appointments, probationers will be required to join their appointments, if possible, within a short time of their final selection. Failure to do this will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Leave before joining civil appointments*—Each selected candidate will be granted leave at the rate of one month for each period of military service subsequent to his last departure from England, subject to a maximum of four months. He will receive, while on leave, the full pay of his civil appointment. Every selected candidate who has served less than the full period of leave allowable will be required to take it immediately after his release from military service and before joining his civil appointment. A selected candidate who has served less than the maximum of four months will have the option of either taking the unpaid earned leave, or of joining his civil appointment with that amount to his credit and taking it in conjunction with civil leave earned in the meanwhile. In such a case unpaid leave on full pay will be limited to four months.

As the restriction of this restriction to military service subsequent to a candidate's last departure from England might operate harshly in some cases, the Secretary of State has authorized the Government of India to relax this condition where it is considered necessary.

Any officer taking leave under these arrangements will receive a free passage home to England to India on the expiry of his leave. In the event of his being discharged from the police service within three years of the date of his appointment on any ground other than that of ill-health, he will be liable to refund to the Government the cost of any free passage granted him under these arrangements.

14. *Rate of pay, and pay during probation*—The rate of pay are set out in Appendix E.

In the case of candidates selected under these Regulations, the following provisions of the award made last year apply. Those whose names are on the list August preceding their respective commissions for duty will receive pay on the same scale as follows, viz:—

Age.		Pay.	
20, 21 and 22 years	£328
23 and 24	310
25 and 26	312

The pay of a probationer commences from the date on which he reports to the authorities for duty.

15. *Proof of probations*—Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental examinations (as well as the riding test if required)—see Regulations B by within two years of their appointment.

16. *Expiry of probation is waived*—Any probationer who may fail to pass the prescribed examinations within two years or be found unfit for police duties will be liable to removal from the service. Any probationer so removed from the Service will be punished with a fine payable in England, provided that he allows each passage within three months from date of such removal.

It should be understood that the probation to be undergone by selected candidates will be of a real character.

* The qualifying examination will begin on the 11th day of October 1922 as notified hereafter.

4. The time-scale in paragraph 2 above will cover the appointments of Assistant Superintendent of Police and District Superintendent of Police.
5. The various allowances not set in columns 3 and 4 of the table in paragraph 2 above (which will contain a pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will be admissible only to officers of non-Indian descent.

APPENDIX II (see paragraph 12 of the Regulations).

When—Appendix II will not be newly intended to show the benefits here and present rules in the Civil Service Regulations are given, capable to the Indian (European) Police for the various purposes in the table, and do not refer to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration and any detailed question must be decided with reference to the substance of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

Leave.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian (European) Police Service.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowance (see paragraph 3) is admissible to an employee maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's entire service, and the amount "due" is the amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in rule 5, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. The medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowance admissible during furlough are—

- (1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (2) the case of furlough with medical certificate maximum limits.

- (3) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one-quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough at half average salary (see paragraph 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

- (2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

- (3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of 2,400, a year.

- (4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or may have granted to him in satisfaction of it.

- (5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent as "commuted furlough," or as "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

- (6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months or one year or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-fourth part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

- Subject to certain conditions privilege leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Short leave for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to settle his appointments.

10. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary leave without allowance may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in substitution of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave or on, never be obtained as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

APPENDIX III.

(see paragraph 13 of the Regulations)

(see Table of Allowances of Appendix II.)

Pension.

1. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to officers of the Indian (European) Police Service.

2. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to grant any officer at retire before reaching the age for superannuation, should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service.

3. Retirement is voluntarily required at the age of 55 years, but for special reasons an officer is sometimes retained after attaining that age.

4. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 25 years' qualifying service.

5. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 25 or more years' qualifying service (paragraph 1), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (paragraph 3), or through ill health on command by irregular or incompetent action, he will be eligible for a reduced pension or if awarded with less than 25 years' qualifying service, for a gratuity.

6. The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years.—A gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

(b) After a service of not less than ten years.—A pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Ratio of average emoluments.	Maximum limit of pension.	Years of completed service.	Ratio of average emoluments.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.			Rs.
10	10	5,000 a year.	31	31	4,700 a year.
11	11	5,200 "	32	32	4,800 "
12	12	5,400 "	33	33	4,900 "
13	13	5,600 "	34	34	5,000 "
14	14	5,800 "	35	35	5,100 "
15	15	6,000 "	36	36	5,200 "
16	16	6,200 "	37	37	5,300 "
17	17	6,400 "	38	38	5,400 "
18	18	6,600 "	39	39	5,500 "
19	19	6,800 "	40	40	5,600 "
20	20	7,000 "			

7. Government may retire any officer when he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without admitting any claim to compensation in addition to pension, and in that case the pension is payable to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

Additional Pension.

8. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but subordinate responsibility, the higher comprising those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 200 per year of service on any appointment included in that grade, provided that an officer may draw an additional pension in excess of the above in respect of service rendered in the lower grade, provided that an officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined as in the upper grade alone.

9. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 25 years' service.

The upper grade includes—

The Inspectors-General of Police (except Inspectors-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and Inspectors-General, Railway Police, Rajputana).

Director of Criminal Investigation.

Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.

The lower grade includes—

Inspectors-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and

Inspectors-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.

Jointly Inspectors-General of Police.

Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon.

APPENDIX IV.

TRAVELLING FUND.

A general Travelling Fund, in which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis:—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 5% per cent on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 5% per cent. Substitutions on leave of any kind are optional.

(2) Compulsory terms on such payments are annually notified by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates is the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is payable only to him, voluntarily, or during the service or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or, with their consent, or person as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

22. Form.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE IN 1913.

Form of application.

This form must be completed by the Candidate in his own handwriting and returned, with the necessary documents, to the Adjutant-General in India not later than 15th June 1913 (the appointment closes, 30th June 1913).

1. Candidates who return the application form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, they should communicate with the Adjutant-General in India, India.
2. Name in full, surname first in English.
3. Present address in full. (Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Adjutant-General in India.)
4. Name and address of parent or nearest relative.
5. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday. (All Indian Candidates will be required to send a certificate of age, if an appointment, or if this is not obtainable, with satisfactory evidence.)
6. Place of birth.
7. Nationality at birth.
8. Father's place of birth and nationality at birth.
9. Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
10. Mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.
11. Schools in which, giving dates of entering and leaving. Any position of authority held, any distinction obtained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.
12. University (if any) with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other distinctions.
13. Dates of military and college service.
14. Record of service during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions.
15. Rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) regimental number; or similar complete name of identification.
16. Name and address of superior officer or other suitable referee as to service.
17. Name of any Government Office in which candidate has served, with dates of service, with the name and official address of superior officer.
18. Any time spent entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
19. Whether candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment. If so, when and for which appointment?
20. Name, present addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with candidate in private life, not his relatives, and unconnected with his school or University.
21. Whether candidate is able to ride.
22. Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.
23. Whether trained at the police expense in any Shooting Cottage in England and Wales?
24. If under 21 years of age, whether parent or guardian has consented to candidature. (Consent is written to be appended.)
25. Whether candidate, or his parent or guardian, is prepared, taking into consideration the grants referred to in No. 11 of the Regulations, to provide (a) his uniform at the cost of 1, and (b) not less than Rs 500 for the purchase of a horse and saddle in India. (Parent's or guardian's reply to be appended, if Candidate under 21.)
26. Whether married. If so, how many children.

Signature of Candidate

Date 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

Calcutta, the 21st April 1913.

No. 791.—With reference to the following resolutions prohibiting rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and disposition of explosives, the following list of "Authorised Explosives" referred to in the rules mentioned against each notification is published for general information:—

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 1813-35, dated the 26th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 1385, dated the 11th November 1914, of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, applicable to Benares.

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 14, dated the 13rd April 1913, of the Resident in Mysore applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways in Mysore under British Jurisdiction.

Division 1.

Division 1 comprises the following explosives and any other compound as before defined which is not comprised in Division 1—

Ambarite, No. 2	Black Powder No. 1
Ambarite	Blackite
Ambarite	Blackening Stone Powder.
Chilworth Doubleless Powder	M. F. Explosives.
Chilworth Doubleless Sporting Powder.	Pink Acid
De-nitro-glycerine	Pink Powder.
Doubleless Doubleless Sporting Powder.	Powderless Doubleless.
E. G. Sporting Powder	Doubleless Doubleless.
Hay Doubleless Sporting Powder.	Rapid
Empire Powder	Roburite
Light Lead Doubleless	Ruby Powder.
Powderless	Schneider's Cube Powder.
Powderless	Schneider's Gunpowder.
Imperial Doubleless Gunpowder.	Schneider's Dynamite
Lightning Powder.	Terron or Cotton Powder.
Gunpowder.	Tri-nitro-toluid.
Lead Powder	
Nobel's Special Powder.	

Class 4.—Chloride Mixtures.

The term "chloride mixture" means any explosive containing a chloride.

The chloride mixture class has two divisions.

Every explosive in this class, and every explosive (regardless thereof, shall be as thoroughly packed and otherwise of such a character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in the rules for testing explosives, published with Superintendence of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta No. 6095 B, dated the 6th June 1904, referred to above.

Every blasting explosive in this class, in which nitrate of ammonium, nitrate of sodium or nitrate of calcium are used as ingredients, shall be enclosed in cartilage wrappers or cases (as is required in the rules) made thoroughly water-proof with cotton gauze or other suitable water-proofing material.

Division 1.

Division 1 comprises any chloride preparation, which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.—*NIL*.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or oxidation.

Division 2.

Division 2 comprises any chloride mixture as heretofore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.—*NIL*.

Class 5.—Fulminates.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether isolated in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight rubbing or shock) is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1.

Division 1 comprises such compounds or the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those salts known, such as are used in percussion caps; and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a fulminate with phosphorus or arsenic, description of compounds of phosphorus, such as without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a fulminate with sulphur, or with a sulphur, with or without carbonaceous matter.—*NIL*.

Division 2.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chlorides and iodides of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, fluorocened, and the chlorides of fluorocened.—*NIL*.

Class 6.—Ammonites.

The term "ammonite" means any explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or container, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arm weapons or any other weapon, or for blasting or to form any mine or other mine for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing projectiles or to form a percussion cap, detonator, fog signal, shell, torpedo, mine vessel, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

* In consequence of the results of experiments carried out, it has been decided that a percussion cap may only be properly classed as such if it contains less than 0.1 gram of a mixture of the fulminates of lead, silver, copper, or mercury, or less than 0.1 gram, of any other fulminate of the list in Class 5 (Fulminates) Class, and if the test results showed that percussion caps shall not be classed as such when they contain as little as 0.1 gram of a mixture of the fulminates of lead or other suitable substance, as only those substances they suitable to explode at once.

The term "detonator" means a signal or fuse which is of such strength and construction and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one or more would communicate the explosion to other like explosives in mass.

The term "safety fuse" means a fuse for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which has such strength and construction and contains no explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuse will not communicate laterally with other like fuses.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1.

Nobel's Safety Electric Time Fuse,
Fusiform Caps,
Railway Fuz Signals.

Safety Cartridges,
Safety Fuses for Blasting,
Safety Electric Fuses.

Division 2.

Division 2 comprises all ammunition, as hereinafter defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for Cannon, Shells, Mines, Blasting or other like purposes.

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Cannon Buckshot.

Electric Fuses.

Electric Primers.

Filled Shells not containing their own means of ignition and closed by a substantial metal plug.

Fuse Lighters.

Fuses for Shells.

Instantaneous Fuses.

Port Fuses.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

Quirk Knives.

War Rockets.

Division 3.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as hereinafter defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Detonators.

Electric Detonators.

Fusiform Tubes.

Fuses for Shells.

Nobel's Electric Detonator Time Fuse.

Fusiform Primers.

Quick Run-up Composition.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

Class 7.—Fireworks.

The term "firework" comprises firework compositions of manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—Fusiform Compositions.

The term "fusiform composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any chemical fire composition, subject to the proviso to the definition of manufactured fireworks.—*ib.*

Division 2.—Manufactured Fireworks.

Manufactured fireworks, consisting of any explosion of the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and any firework composition, when such explosion or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise constructed as so to form a signal, candle, toy or other article, rocket (other than a war-rocket), mine, bomb, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals, or used as signals.

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of refined fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

Ammunition or explosive Tools.

Ammonium.

Chlorine Compounds.

Light Signals.

Magnesium or Aluminium Terminate.

Manufactured Fireworks.

Pyrotechnic Machines.

Rockets.

Sparklers.

Cuttack, May 2, 1920.

No. 470.—It is hereby notified that M. K. N. S. J. Bhattacharya, Secretary of Messrs. East & Co., Limited, Calcutta, has been permitted by the Government of Madras, under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1911, to send the accounts of the Vidyapeeth People's Mutual Benefit Society, Limited, for the society's year ending with 24th December 1919 and of the Bank of India, Limited, Madras, for the financial year 1918-19 and to sign the balance sheets thereon.

Cuttack, May 3, 1920.

No. 471.—Under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1906 (XI of 1906), the Government in Orissa have pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st June 1920, sections 2 to 12 of the said Act to the following villages in the Balasore district and, under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the act, to appoint the veterinary hospital established in the Balasore town to be an infirmary for the purposes mentioned therein:—

(1) Kharasgudi.	(17) Gogri.	(33) Subarnapatti.
(2) Aiyaspramapatti.	(18) Kharasgudi.	(34) Kharasgudi.
(3) Polapatti.	(19) Kharasgudi.	(35) Subarnapatti.
(4) Totapatti.	(20) Kharasgudi.	(36) Subarnapatti.
(5) Jali Vansam.	(21) Kharasgudi.	(37) Subarnapatti.
(6) Aiyaspram.	(22) Kharasgudi.	(38) Subarnapatti.
(7) Aiyaspram Pader.	(23) Kharasgudi.	(39) Subarnapatti.
(8) Kharasgudi.	(24) Kharasgudi.	(40) Subarnapatti.
(9) Aiyaspram.	(25) Kharasgudi.	(41) Subarnapatti.
(10) Kharasgudi.	(26) Kharasgudi.	(42) Subarnapatti.
(11) Kharasgudi.	(27) Kharasgudi.	(43) Subarnapatti.
(12) Kharasgudi.	(28) Kharasgudi.	(44) Subarnapatti.
(13) Kharasgudi.	(29) Kharasgudi.	(45) Subarnapatti.
(14) Kharasgudi.	(30) Kharasgudi.	(46) Subarnapatti.
(15) Kharasgudi.	(31) Kharasgudi.	(47) Subarnapatti.
(16) Kharasgudi.	(32) Kharasgudi.	(48) Subarnapatti.

Cuttack, May 4, 1920.

No. 472.—Under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Government in Orissa are pleased to direct that from and after the 1st July 1920 the three villages heretofore mentioned in column (3) which were taken part of the registration sub-districts named against them in column (4) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against them in column (5). The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Sub-district to which the village are transferred.	Sub-district to which they are transferred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		ANANTAPUR TALUK.		
		GOVERNMENT.		
1	11	Bagaripatti	Walgahing	Kharasgudi
2	12	Jamui	Idi	Idi
		WANGAHING TALUK.		
3	78	Wangahing	Idi	Kharasgudi

Cuttack, May 4, 1920.

No. 473.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

COIN DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated, the 18th April 1920.

No. 719.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 69, sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (9 and 10 Geo. 5, c. 11), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Government-General in Council are pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Part II of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 718-719 (Part II), dated the 1st June 1919, as subsequently amended, relating to the creation of funds, accounts and other instruments on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, namely:—

(1) For the existing heading in that part the following shall be substituted, namely:—
“In the case of the Public Debt and Currency Departments, Treasury and Accounts Office.”

(2) The following shall be added as item 7, namely:—

“Government Securities.—The Controller of Currency and in the case of securities issued from Madras and Bombay, the Assistant Secretary, Madras, and the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, respectively.”

Colombard, April 27, 1924.

No. 316.—Under the proviso in section 1 (2), (3) of the Indian Highway Gearing Act V of 1911, notice is hereby given that it is proposed to extend the provisions of that Act so as to include the 1st August 1924 in the marginally-enclosed roads and side Salton town, Salton District, and that it is proposed to appoint the District Superintendent of Police, Salton, to perform the functions of the Commissioner under the Act. Persons having objections to the proposed extension of the Act are invited to lodge their objections before the District Magistrate, Salton, within two months of the publication of this notice.

E. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Colombard, May 3, 1923.

No. 43.—Under section 3 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigned persons to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Reverend Nathaniel Pithakod of the Malabar Church Council, South India United Church, residing at Palghat in the taluk of Palghat in the district of Malabar.
The Reverend Bethel Poyel of the Malabar Church Council, South India United Church, residing at Changanassery in the taluk of Changanassery in the district of Malabar.
The Reverend Joseph Parakkal of the Malabar Church Council, South India United Church, residing at Pappanamudi in the taluk of Chirakkal in the district of Malabar.

Colombard, May 3, 1923.

M. S. P. Vondamella Venkatarangappa of the Government Delta Mission, residing at Agartala, in the taluk of Nellore in the district of Kistna.

No. 44.—Under section 3 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913, the licence granted under the said section to the Reverend G. H. Roy of the Government Delta Mission in the district of Kistna on the 20th July 1923, is hereby revoked.

No. 45.—Under sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913, the licences granted under the said sections to the undersigned ministers of the Church specified against each are hereby revoked:—

The Reverend Harold Almon Wolcott of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the district of Odisha—20th April 1917.

Colombard, May 7, 1923.

The Reverend Wilbur Law Ferguson D.D. of the American Baptist Tract Society in the town of Madras on 7th December 1912.

E. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombard, May 7, 1923.

No. 11.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE AND CURRENCY—FUND, SAVINGS AND OTHERS.

India, the 19th March 1923.

No. 246-F. E.—In pursuance of the orders promulgated by notification No. 246-F. E., dated the 7th July 1918, as amended by notification No. 1198-F. E., dated the 11th September 1919, it is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st March 1923, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be received at the rate of exchange at which sterling money values are used in India on the 1st of the month preceding that in which the currency is made. It has been further decided that in the case of donations and offerings there, whether paid by bank notes or by post, the new rates shall be applicable with effect from the 1st July 1919.

Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for February 1920.

[illegible]

No. 18.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointment.

Madras, the 20th April, 1920.

No. 243.P.E.—Mr. A. Newbould, Assistant-General, Madras, has been granted combined leave for 18 months, viz. privilege leave for 3 months 20 days and in commutation furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 7th April 1920.

Mr. B. Pinnaswami Das has been appointed to officiate as Assistant-General, Madras, with effect from the 7th April 1920 and until further orders.

Mr. M. Sundarandam Pantulu Das, a Senior Assistant in the office of the Assistant-General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Assistant Officer in that office, with effect from the 7th April 1920 and until further orders.

R. A. GRAHAM,

Joint Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Chennai, May 4, 1921.

No. 111.—Under article 262 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177 Financial, dated 7th March, 1919, M.R.Sy. P.S. Chakravarti Panchay Aravali, Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of leave.

No. 142.—Under article 262 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolutions recorded in G. O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M.R.Sy. V. Mahadeva Aravali, Officer in charge of Special Survey and Land-Records operations, Madras, is granted privilege leave for six months from date of leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Chennai, May 5, 1922.

No. 143.—Under section 1 of Madras Act VII of 1917, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. M. H. Sankara Aravali Aravali, Officer in charge of the Special Survey and Land Records operations in the City of Madras, to be Special Deputy Collector in the District of Madras.

Chennai, May 4, 1922.

No. 144.—M.R.Sy. Ganesappa Sankaranarayanan Aravali, Special Deputy Collector for the revenue of villages in the Bellary District, to be also Special Deputy Collector in the Assistant District.

POSTINGS.

No. 145.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M.R.Sy. R. Venkataswami Aravali, on return from leave, to the Madras Treasury.

Chennai, May 5, 1922.

M.R.Sy. Muttuswami Sankaranarayanan Pantulu Das, on return from leave, to general duty Tirupattur.

Chennai, May 5, 1922.

Mr. George Lorry, on return from leave, to general duty, Madras.

Mr. Louis Edward Kettle from general duty, Madras, to general duty, Guindy, vide M.R.Sy.

P. Kesavaiah Pantulu Das transferred.

M.R.Sy. Perumalrao Kandasamy Pantulu Das, on relief from general duty, Guindy, to general duty, Annapuram.

Chennai, May 5, 1922.

No. 146.—M.R.Sy. S. D. Sankara Aravali Aravali, Tahsildar, Madras, to be officer in charge of the Special Survey and Land Records operations in the City of Madras during the absence of M.R.Sy. V. Mahadeva Aravali as privilege leave.

No. 147.—The following posting in the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department is ordered:—

M.R.Sy. Perumalrao Aravali Aravali, Assistant Commissioner, third grade, on return from leave, to be Assistant Commissioner, Bellary sub-division, retaining Mr. C. E. Roadbury acting as Assistant Commissioner.

Colombo, May 4, 1926.

No. 148.—The following posting of a survey officer is ordered:—

M.R. Rajahmangaya Apper Peter Vasanthamma Apper Arangal, bonded Assistant in the Control Survey Office, to be Officer in charge of that Office during the absence of M.R. Rajahmangaya D. Saha Acharya Uva on privilege leave.

DECEASED.

Colombo, April 18, 1926.

No. 149.—It is hereby notified that Sank Devend Sahib, assistant Collector's office, Chittoor, has been dismissed from Government service and is barred from re-employment anywhere in public service.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 8, 1926.

No. 150.—In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Malabar Commission for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1909, the Governor in Council publishes the following table showing the prices of muscots, arecots, pepper and paddy. This statement supersedes table I, published in notification No. 101, dated 14th May 1919, printed at page 898 of Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th May 1919:—

TABLE I.

Name of station.	Cinnamon, Annamoni, Pepper.			Paddy annual cost.		
	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per point.	Number of hundred acres of 40 acres per acre.	Number of muscots.	Number of arecots.
Chandul Taluk.	46.4.0	46.4.0	46.4.0			
Deputy Tahsildar's Office.	46.9.12	2.7.1	0.8.8	10.00	Edappilly near ..	8.20
Remains of the taluk ..	46.9.8	2.11.11	0.8.4	10.97	Malabar's near ..	8.20
Arangan Taluk.						
Kolappan Deputy Tahsildar's Office (a)	46.9.7	1.16.9	0.8.1	12.00	Edappilly near ..	8.20
Remains of the taluk (a)	46.7.8	2.8.5	0.8.8	12.28	Malabar's near ..	8.20
Ward Taluk.						
Vaghar Deputy Tahsildar's Office (a)	46.9.8	4.10.8	0.8.8	—	—	—
Remains of the taluk (a)	47.15.8	2.1.20	0.8.4	14.75	near ..	10.00
Arangan Taluk.						
Qudus Deputy Tahsildar's Office.	46.1.3	2.1.9	0.4.11	10.00	Edappilly ..	7.80
Remains of the taluk ..	46.7.4	2.4.8	0.4.11	10.00	Malabar's near ..	8.20
Qudus Taluk ..	46.9.8	2.15.1	0.4.9	10.97	Malabar's taluk near ..	10.97
Arangan Taluk.						
Thiruvananthapuram Deputy Tahsildar's Office.	46.12.7	2.8.8	0.8.1	15.00	near ..	0.00
Remains of the taluk (a)	46.7.15	2.8.8	0.8.4	10.00	Edappilly ..	11.20
Arangan Taluk.						
Thiruvananthapuram Deputy Tahsildar's Office.	46.12.12	2.8.8	0.8.1	10.00	Edappilly near ..	10.00
Thiruvananthapuram Deputy Tahsildar's Office (a)	46.12.4	2.1.10	0.8.10	11.75	Malabar's near ..	8.20
Remains of the taluk ..	46.9.4	2.4.1	0.8.8	10.97	Malabar's near ..	10.70
Arangan Taluk.						
Thiruvananthapuram Deputy Tahsildar's Office.	46.4.4	2.8.8	0.8.10	10.34	Edappilly ..	10.00
Remains of the taluk (a)	46.12.1	2.14.9	0.8.10	10.74	Malabar's near ..	10.00
Arangan Taluk.						
Thiruvananthapuram Deputy Tahsildar's Office.	46.9.4	4.2.4	0.8.1	10.70	Edappilly ..	10.00
Remains of the taluk (a)	46.14.3	2.9.4	0.8.1	10.00	Malabar's near ..	10.00
Arangan Taluk ..	46.9.8	2.14.9	0.8.4	10.97	Malabar's near ..	10.00

(a) The paddy is planted only.

Colombo, May 5, 1923.

No. 159.—Under section 17 of Act 31 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enfranchisement of village service farms is and the payment of money payable to the proprietors of the proprietary villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall take effect from 1st May 1923.

SCHEDULE.

THIRUVANNAM TALUK, NORTH ARCADE DISTRICT.

Karyapali Estate.

1. Chinnagathapalli.	37. Kaddathapalli.
2. Malan.	38. Kaddathapalli.
3. Kinnapalli.	39. Kaddathapalli.
4. Chinnagathapalli.	40. Kaddathapalli.
5. Kinnapalli.	41. Kaddathapalli.
6. Kinnapalli.	42. Kaddathapalli.
7. Kinnapalli.	43. Kaddathapalli.
8. Kinnapalli.	44. Kaddathapalli.
9. Kinnapalli.	45. Kaddathapalli.
10. Kinnapalli.	46. Kaddathapalli.
11. Kinnapalli.	47. Kaddathapalli.
12. Kinnapalli.	48. Kaddathapalli.
13. Kinnapalli.	49. Kaddathapalli.
14. Kinnapalli.	50. Kaddathapalli.
15. Kinnapalli.	51. Kaddathapalli.
16. Kinnapalli.	52. Kaddathapalli.
17. Kinnapalli.	53. Kaddathapalli.
18. Kinnapalli.	54. Kaddathapalli.
19. Kinnapalli.	55. Kaddathapalli.
20. Kinnapalli.	56. Kaddathapalli.
21. Kinnapalli.	57. Kaddathapalli.
22. Kinnapalli.	58. Kaddathapalli.
23. Kinnapalli.	59. Kaddathapalli.
24. Kinnapalli.	60. Kaddathapalli.
25. Kinnapalli.	61. Kaddathapalli.
26. Kinnapalli.	62. Kaddathapalli.
27. Kinnapalli.	63. Kaddathapalli.
28. Kinnapalli.	64. Kaddathapalli.
29. Kinnapalli.	65. Kaddathapalli.
30. Kinnapalli.	66. Kaddathapalli.
31. Kinnapalli.	67. Kaddathapalli.
32. Kinnapalli.	68. Kaddathapalli.
33. Kinnapalli.	69. Kaddathapalli.
34. Kinnapalli.	70. Kaddathapalli.
35. Kinnapalli.	71. Kaddathapalli.
36. Kinnapalli.	72. Kaddathapalli.
37. Kinnapalli.	73. Kaddathapalli.
38. Kinnapalli.	74. Kaddathapalli.
39. Kinnapalli.	75. Kaddathapalli.
40. Kinnapalli.	76. Kaddathapalli.
41. Kinnapalli.	77. Kaddathapalli.
42. Kinnapalli.	78. Kaddathapalli.
43. Kinnapalli.	79. Kaddathapalli.
44. Kinnapalli.	80. Kaddathapalli.
45. Kinnapalli.	81. Kaddathapalli.
46. Kinnapalli.	82. Kaddathapalli.
47. Kinnapalli.	83. Kaddathapalli.
48. Kinnapalli.	84. Kaddathapalli.
49. Kinnapalli.	85. Kaddathapalli.
50. Kinnapalli.	86. Kaddathapalli.
51. Kinnapalli.	87. Kaddathapalli.
52. Kinnapalli.	88. Kaddathapalli.
53. Kinnapalli.	89. Kaddathapalli.
54. Kinnapalli.	90. Kaddathapalli.
55. Kinnapalli.	91. Kaddathapalli.
56. Kinnapalli.	92. Kaddathapalli.
57. Kinnapalli.	93. Kaddathapalli.
58. Kinnapalli.	94. Kaddathapalli.
59. Kinnapalli.	95. Kaddathapalli.
60. Kinnapalli.	96. Kaddathapalli.
61. Kinnapalli.	97. Kaddathapalli.
62. Kinnapalli.	98. Kaddathapalli.
63. Kinnapalli.	99. Kaddathapalli.
64. Kinnapalli.	100. Kaddathapalli.
65. Kinnapalli.	101. Kaddathapalli.
66. Kinnapalli.	102. Kaddathapalli.
67. Kinnapalli.	103. Kaddathapalli.
68. Kinnapalli.	104. Kaddathapalli.
69. Kinnapalli.	105. Kaddathapalli.
70. Kinnapalli.	106. Kaddathapalli.
71. Kinnapalli.	107. Kaddathapalli.
72. Kinnapalli.	108. Kaddathapalli.
73. Kinnapalli.	109. Kaddathapalli.
74. Kinnapalli.	110. Kaddathapalli.
75. Kinnapalli.	111. Kaddathapalli.
76. Kinnapalli.	112. Kaddathapalli.

Thiruvannam Estate.

1. Kinnapalli.

2. Kinnapalli.

Glasgow, May 13, 1925.

No. 122.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

EXCHANGE RESERVE—STAMP.

India, 16, 22nd April 1925.

No. 1254-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, sub-section (3) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1889 (XXI of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following as indicated shall be made in the table attached to the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1465-G.M., dated the 17th March 1924, namely:—

In the third column of the first item (Exchange and Stamp) "Rs. 15, but in the case of bills of exchange (Article No. 22, Schedule I) Rs. 10 only." The word and figure "Rs. 10" shall be substituted.

EXCHANGE RESERVE—INCOME-TAX.

India, 16, 22nd April 1925.

No. 1274-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Income-tax Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules under the said Act.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS EXEMPTIONS.

India, 16, 22nd April 1925.

No. 1214-C.—The following exemptions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. C. W. E. Carter, I.C.S. (ex bar), from Collector, Class I, officiating, to Collector, Class II, substantive, with effect from 6th April 1925.

Mr. F. Lister, I.C.S. (ex bar), from Collector, Class I, officiating, to Collector, Class II, substantive, with effect from 24th April 1925.

Mr. H. H. Wood, from Collector, Class I, officiating, to Collector, Class II, officiating, with effect from 18th April 1925.

Mr. A. K. Ray, from Collector, Class II, officiating, to Assistant Collector, substantive, with effect from 18th April 1925.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Glasgow, May 3, 1925.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 140 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed, for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the railway line from Bangalore to the station of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Bangalore, Mysore, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Bangalore, Mysore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Traverse district, Bangalore taluk, No. 122, Villavarametti village.

1st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/3, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
2nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/4, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
3rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/5, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
4th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/6, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
5th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/7, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
6th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/8, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
7th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/9, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
8th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/10, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
9th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/11, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
10th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/12, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
11th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/13, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
12th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/14, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
13th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/15, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
14th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/16, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
15th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/17, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
16th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/18, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
17th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/19, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
18th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/20, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
19th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/21, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
20th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/22, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
21st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/23, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
22nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/24, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
23rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/25, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
24th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/26, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
25th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/27, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
26th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/28, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
27th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/29, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
28th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/30, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
29th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/31, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
30th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/32, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
31st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/33, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
32nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/34, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
33rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/35, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
34th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/36, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
35th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/37, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
36th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/38, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
37th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/39, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
38th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/40, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
39th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/41, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
40th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/42, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
41st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/43, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
42nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/44, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
43rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/45, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
44th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/46, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
45th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/47, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
46th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/48, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
47th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/49, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
48th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/50, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
49th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/51, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
50th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/52, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
51st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/53, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
52nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/54, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
53rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/55, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
54th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/56, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
55th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/57, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
56th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/58, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
57th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/59, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
58th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/60, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
59th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/61, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
60th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/62, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
61st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/63, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
62nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/64, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
63rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/65, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
64th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/66, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
65th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/67, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
66th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/68, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
67th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/69, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
68th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/70, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
69th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/71, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
70th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/72, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
71st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/73, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
72nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/74, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
73rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/75, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
74th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/76, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
75th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/77, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
76th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/78, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
77th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/79, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
78th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/80, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
79th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/81, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
80th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/82, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
81st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/83, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
82nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/84, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
83rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/85, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
84th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/86, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
85th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/87, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
86th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/88, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
87th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/89, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
88th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/90, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
89th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/91, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
90th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/92, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
91st, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/93, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
92nd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/94, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
93rd, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/95, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
94th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/96, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
95th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/97, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
96th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/98, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
97th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/99, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
98th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/100, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
99th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/101, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.
100th, Government, S.E. No. 12 A/102, belonging to K. D. Venkateswara Nayudu and partners, J. Alur, 40.

Gazetted, May 5, 1925.

Under section 6, Act I of 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 250 ares, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for erecting engine sheds from Anamangali tank; and, under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chayyar, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chayyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Anant District, Chayyar taluk, Anamangali village.

Government, vol. No. 105-1, belonging to Hattal Chutuk, bounded on the north by No. 104-1; and by No. 110-2 B; south by Nos. 118 and 120-2; and by No. 122	0-10
Government, vol. No. 107-2, belonging to Hattal Chutuk, bounded on the north and east by No. 122-2; south by No. 104-2; and by No. 118	0-22
Government, vol. No. 108-3 B, belonging to Banga Jekari, bounded on the north by No. 104-2; and by No. 118-3 B; south and east by No. 118-1 B	0-01
Government, vol. No. 109-5-10, belonging to K. Rajappa Adhikari, bounded on the north by No. 118-3 B; and by Nos. 119-3 C and 119-3 D; south by No. 118-3 B; and by Nos. 118-3 B and 119-3 B	0-18
Government, vol. No. 120-5 E, belonging to A. Rajappa Adhikari, bounded on the north and east by No. 104-1 A; south by No. 104-2; and by No. 120-5	0-10
Government, vol. No. 120-6 E, belonging to K. Rajappa Adhikari (deceased) Thangamangali (gravelled), bounded on the north and east by No. 118-3 B; south by No. 104-1 A; and by No. 104-2	0-01
Government, vol. No. 120-6 E, belonging to K. Rajappa Adhikari, bounded on the north by No. 118-3 B; and by No. 118-3 B; south by No. 104-1; and by No. 104-2	0-09
Government, vol. No. 120-7 J, belonging to A. Rajappa Adhikari, bounded on the north by No. 118-3 B; and by No. 104-2 B; south by No. 104-2; and by Nos. 118-3 and 120-4	0-02
Total	0-71

E. S. LLOYD,

Temp. Adm. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Gazetted, May 5, 1925.

No. 165.—Under section 540 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India resolution recorded in G.O. No. 171, Financial, dated 3rd March 1919, M.R. R. K. Krishnan Anagall, District Forest Officer, North Tallore, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st of idul.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 168.—M.R. R. Y. N. Subramanyam Anagall, who has been posted to act as District Forest Officer, Guntoor, to act as District Forest Officer, North Tallore, on relief by Mr. D. L. Balakrishnan during the absence of M.R. R. T. K. Krishnan Anagall as here and until further orders.

Gazetted, April 25, 1925.

No. 169.—M.R. R. Y. Narayana Appa Anagall, District Forest Officer, West Tallore, to be the Deputy Collector in the North Anant district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazetted, May 7, 1925.

No. 170.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

EXAMINERS.

India, the 24th April 1925.

No. 1818.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (5) of the Indian Labour and Emigration Act, 1919, as amended by the Indian Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Government in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 11th March 1925 and the 12th March 1925 respectively of the civilian of Mr. A. J. A. Tallore and Mr. A. J. G. Munro to be members of the Exam. Act are hereby representatives of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta and of the Indian Tea Association, London, and Messrs. W. C. Crossland and R. W. Carr empanelled.

India, the 1st May 1925.

No. 1819.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4) of the Indian Labour and Emigration Act, 1919, as amended by the Indian Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Government in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 25th January 1925, the civilian of the Rev. Mr. B. G. S. Harkness to be a member of the Exam. Act are hereby representatives of the South Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, and Mr. W. K. Allen resigned.

Notified, May 11, 1933.

No. 381.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Customs—Wm.

Sindh, the 17th April 1933.

No. 1113.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 12th March 1933, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

JEROME AND BARRETT FARMER'S EDITORS,
BOARD OF TRADE,
61, GRESHAM STREET,
S.W.1.

List of Export Prohibited Goods, No. 12th March 1933.

This list amends all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

	1932
List A and B	475
List C	480
Open General License for Exports	500
Notes regarding Exports to certain Countries	502
Special Orders	502
Transshipments to the United Kingdom	502

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of such list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 5s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of such issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month to this and of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, and send Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licenses and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
61, Gresham Street,
S.W.1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A license is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A license is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) may be exported without license, provided the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(A) Any engine and their component parts.

(See, however, page 487.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (See, however, page 487.)

Aircraft, see *Flammable Goods*.

(A) Ammunition, explosive of, and substances capable of explosion.

(A) Ammunition, living, for food (other than horses).

Ammunition, see *Flammable Goods*.

(A) Appliances which can be used for the storage or propulsion of compressed or liquefied gases, acids, alkalis or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armory plates, armor, body shields, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Hams, including Streak Bacon and Ham.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(A) Beans, dry.

(A) Bearings and their component parts.

Beans, see *Grains of Corn*.

(A) Bees.

Bees, see *Grains of Corn*.

Bellows, see *Field and Silver*.

(A) Bitter.

(A) Bones and Meats (which may be used as food for animals), the following:—

Beef, mutton,

Swine, goat, and deer.

(A) Cartridges.

(A) Carcasses and other substances, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for animals and other carriages and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, apparatuses and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shotgun cartridges.

(See, however, page 487.)

Carriages, see *Armour Plates*.

Cattle heads, see *Cakes and Meats*.

Cattle hides, see *Hides*.

Cattle products, see *Poultry*.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Cloth, already used, allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as broken cloth. (See, however, page 487.)

* Application for license to export should be made on Application Form "A", copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Department.

**OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL REPORTS, SPECIMENS, SOLE,
AND MACHINERY FOR THE TERRITORY.**

An open general license has been issued for the export of industrial appliances, machinery, tools and implements for use therein, to the destinations given below, on which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licenses to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

British India.

Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Sago-Flavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Prussia, and Ireland.

In accordance with Article 8, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into through any of the Prohibited Areas can not longer will require a Specific Export License.

The Prohibited Areas are—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Pelagos Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Anaximandros and Sphakia.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Greater, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 1, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to the intersection with longitude 42° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An open general license has been issued for the export of the aforementioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned in the license, and their shipment and their transport. Aircraft and their balloons of all kinds, and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Open General License for the Export of Firearms containing Miscellaneous Conditions.

An open general license has been issued for the export of the following goods to all destinations except Russia, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned in the license, and their shipment and their transport. Firearms and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with firearms.

REVENUE REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO FOREIGN CURRENCY.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 18, 19, and Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4. The issue of an export license implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to Rumania, Sago-Flavia (except Dolomiti), Lathakia (Lathakia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—All parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import license and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 10 lbs. (4½ kg.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Africa.—Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Ann to Alexandria, and west of Aden, including—

Algeria, Morocco, French India, Lathakia, Bayek and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for consignment in Turkey in silver, gold, and diamonds, will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Paris Station, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (or other Post Office) and parcels sent to Russia for at the British Post Office.

UNREST COUNTRIES.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a license will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In Government of an applicant being promised a license will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the license will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to: "Colon, c/o Advertising, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods proposed in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British territory or from territory in the possession of troops of the Associated Governments the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 hours (1/2) must be prepared.

Karnool district, Mandrill taluk, *Ugosticella villosissima*[illegible]

S. E. MANTONISWAG,
Secretary to Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Colonies, May 5, 1926.

Relinquish to the condition that he has had no leave while on Military duty. Major Wilfred H. Wills, Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras, is, under article 164, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1918, granted with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for six months.

Under article 164, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1918, Mr. Cecil Francis Randall, Assistant Engineer, is granted with effect from the 19th March 1926, privilege leave for four months and twenty-two days.

Colonies, May 6, 1926.

Under article 164, Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 19th March 1920, Mr. Albert Stanislaus Lucas, Resident Engineer, Karikal Division, is granted, with effect from the 10th May 1926 or date of relief, privilege leave for one month.

Under paragraph 134 of the Public Works Department Code, Captain George Harrison Philip, B.Sc., M.C., Assistant Engineer, Coarct Division, is granted, with effect from the 7th May 1926 or date of relief, privilege leave for two months.

Colonies, May 7, 1926.

Under articles 124, 164 and 204 (b), Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1918 and G.O. No. 88, Financial, dated the 27th January 1926, Mr. Walter Gray Holmwood, Offsetting Commissioning Architect to Government, is granted, with effect from the 1st June 1926 or date of relief, privilege leave for one year, viz., privilege leave for six months, furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period.

Colonies, May 8, 1926.

Under the provisions of G.O. No. 88, Financial, dated 27th January 1926, Mr. Herbert Gray Jackson, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave in advance for the period 1st October 1926 to 31st December 1926, both days inclusive, during which he relinquished the leave without allowance granted to him owing to passage difficulty.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonies, May 8, 1926.

Mr. James Matthew Marzabulo Parker, Superintending Engineer, III Circle, will hold charge of the Karikal Division in addition to his duties during the absence of Mr. A. S. Lewis on leave or until further orders.

PUTTING.

Colonies, May 8, 1926.

Mr. Elmer Harrington Chase, Assistant Engineer, appointed by the Secretary of State for India and posted to the Madras Presidency, is, on arrival, attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in the first instance and then posted to the V Circle.

Mr. Wilfred Harry Tupper, Assistant Engineer, appointed by the Secretary of State for India and posted to the Madras Presidency, is, on arrival, posted to the V Circle.

TRANSFERS.

M.R.B. A. S. Vaidyanathya Ayyangar, Assistant Engineer, is charge of the Western subdivision of the Karaikudi Division, in the absence of the Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras, during the absence of Major Wilfred H. Wills, on leave or until further orders.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Supt. to Genl. P.W.D. (Colonies and Dependencies).

NOTIFICATION.

Colonies, May 4, 1926.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the issue of accompanying Sappers for soccer now playing regularly on the Kachiballam Cricket Ground at a rate not less than Rs. 50 per half year.

W. HUTTON,
Actg. Secy. to Govt. P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1994, Mr. Eusebio De Jesus in General having declared that the lead member below is not carrying 7 figs could be the same a little more or less, needed for a police warrant, to the Technical Officer, who advised him a unit of 7, was not, the District Officer, Eusebio, is requested to perform the functions of a Police under the Act and should to take order for the acceptance of you and lead. A plan of the lead is kept in the office of the Technical Officer, Eusebio, and may be requested at any time during other hours.

Podgorny District, Krasnoyarsk, Suburban village

[illegible]

General district, Nagai taluk, Sakthivillagall village—cont.

Tham, wet, No. 427, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 421 A; and by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 B, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 12
Tham, wet, No. 427 C, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 D, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 E, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 F, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 G, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 H, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 I, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 J, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 K, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 L, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 M, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 N, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 O, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 P, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 Q, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 R, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 S, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 T, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 U, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 V, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 W, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 X, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 Y, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Tham, wet, No. 427 Z, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 423 A; south by No. 426; west by No. 428	0 00
Total ..	204 1/2

Goswami, May 1, 1909.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 270 1/2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the land for the purpose of a public purpose; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, the Tahsildar, Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

General district, Amalapuram taluk, Kankaraiyapatti village.

Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 5, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 6, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 7, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Total ..	0 00

Goswami, May 1, 1909.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 100 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the land for the purpose of a public purpose; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, the Tahsildar, Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Nagapattinam taluk, Kankaraiyapatti village.

Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 5, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 6, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 7, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Total ..	0 00

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 100 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the land for the purpose of a public purpose; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, the Tahsildar, Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Nagapattinam taluk, Kankaraiyapatti village.

Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 5, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 6, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Kankarai, jampal dry, wet, No. 7, belonging to Kankarai, Kankaraiyapatti, bounded on the north by No. 1; south by No. 2; east by No. 3; west by No. 4	0 00
Total ..	0 00

കുറേ വേണ്ട.

1. പ്രസ്തുത മുദ്രാളികൾ II-50 മുൾ (B)-50-ൽ ഉപയുക്തരായ "ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അഡീക്കാര്യന്മാർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അഡീക്കാര്യന്മാരുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ ആ അനുബന്ധത്തോടു കൂടിയ സബ്ജക്ട് ഡിവിഷൻ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെയും ഓഫീസർമാരുടെയും കാര്യങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നവർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വേർതിരിക്കണം.

2. പ്രസ്തുത മുദ്രാളികൾ II-50 പട്ടികയിൽ 3-5 കളിൽനിന്ന് 3-6 12-6 ഇൽ കൂടുതൽ തുടർ "ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അഡീക്കാര്യന്മാർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് അഡീക്കാര്യന്മാർ ഇതിവേഗമായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രവർത്തിച്ച അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തലുള്ള വല്ല സബ്ജക്ട് ഡിവിഷൻ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വേർതിരിക്കണം.

3. പ്രസ്തുത മുദ്രാളികൾ III-50 പട്ടികയിൽ—

(i) "പ്രൊ" (B) എന്ന ഭാഗികീയുടെ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ കീഴിലുള്ള കറിയുകൾ എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം,

(ii) "പ്രൊ" (F) എന്ന ഭാഗികീയുടെ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ കീഴിലുള്ള കറിയുകൾ,

"ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഓഫീസർമാർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ ഇതിവേഗമായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രവർത്തിച്ച അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തലുള്ള വല്ല സബ്ജക്ട് ഡിവിഷൻ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വേർതിരിക്കണം.

ആർ. സാമുവൽ,

ഡയറക്ടർ, സർക്കാർ

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILAKKAL,
Malayalam Translator to Government.